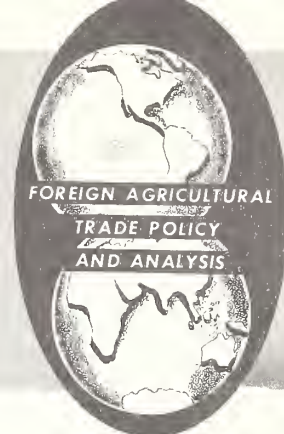


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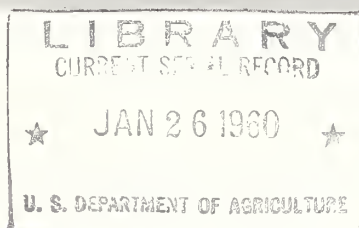
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP-1-60  
January 19, 1960

## FOREIGN DOLLAR POSITION

### SHOWS FURTHER STRENGTH

Estimated gold and dollar assets (public and private) of foreign countries <sup>1/</sup>amounted to a record \$36.3 billion on September 30, 1959. This was an increase of \$876 million in the third quarter (July-September), for a total gain of \$2.8 billion for the first 9 months of 1959. These gains would have been larger except that many foreign countries made gold transfers to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to meet their recently enlarged quotas.

International institutions increased their gold and dollar assets by \$456 million in the third quarter and by \$2,274 million in the first 9 months. Virtually all of this increase reflects the increased subscriptions to the IMF, including U. S. transfers of \$344 million in gold and \$1,031 million in dollars.

All areas gained during the quarter except Latin America, where losses by Venezuela and Cuba more than offset gains by many of the other republics. As in other recent periods, the bulk of the increase accrued to the industrialized countries of Western Europe, Canada and Japan. This continued growth in strength

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<sup>1/</sup> Excludes U.S.S.R. and other Soviet Bloc countries.

mainly reflected relatively stable price levels and expanding exports.

The non-industrialized countries, excluding some Latin American republics, appear for the most part to have reversed the downward movement of their foreign exchange holdings. Increased demand in the industrial countries and a betterment in the supply position of primary commodities increased the earnings of the non-industrialized countries. Reduced import expenditures also contributed to the improvement.

### U. S. Balance of Payments

The overall balance of payments deficit of the United States eased slightly in the third quarter. As a result of transactions with the United States, foreign countries in that period earned a net of \$1,055 million, compared with \$1,122 million in the previous quarter.

The amount of foreign countries' dollar gains reflects mainly the strong U. S. import demand for raw, semi-finished and consumer goods. U. S. imports for the quarter totaled \$3.9 (seasonally adjusted) billion or at an annual rate of about \$15.6 billion. Imports of automobiles, iron and steel and chemicals all contributed to this record amount. The rate of other U. S. payments (services, private capital outflow, government spending and lending) was little changed.

### Country Highlights

Developments in a number of countries in the third quarter of 1959 are of special interest because of the magnitude of the changes or because of their importance as markets for U. S. agricultural exports.

In the industrialized sector, France and Italy made the most notable gains in their gold and dollar holdings -- \$462 million and \$237 million, respectively. The Netherlands increased its holdings by \$88 million to an alltime record of \$1,737 million, while Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland all made lesser gains. West Germany experienced a decline of \$129 million, mostly due to capital movements. Japan experienced a continued balance of payments surplus and raised its gold and dollar assets to \$1,421 million, again setting a new record. Canada's trade



2001.98

Estimated Gold Reserves and Dollar Holdings of Foreign Countries and International Institutions

Area and country	Dec.31 1958	March 31 1959	June 30 1959	Sept.30 <sup>p</sup> 1959	Change since June 30,1959
<u>Million U.S. Dollars</u>					
Continental Western Europe:					
Austria	612	636	653	692	39
Belgium-Luxembourg (& Belgian Congo)	1,528	1,495	1,517	1,491	- 26
Denmark	206	212	185	198	13
Finland	105	114	110	110	0
France (& dependencies)1/	1,146	1,258	1,615	2/2,077	462
Germany (Federal Republic of)	4,407	4,078	4,179	4,050	- 129
Greece	139	151	167	174	7
Italy	2,209	2,423	2,722	2,959	237
Netherlands (& Netherlands West Indies & Surinam)	1,512	1,631	1,649	1,737	88
Norway	293	276	289	269	- 20
Portugal (& dependencies)	707	728	711	724	13
Spain (& dependencies)	97	91	95	126	31
Sweden	517	529	586	589	3
Switzerland	2,853	2,861	2,869	2,895	26
Turkey	164	164	165	176	11
Other 3/	1,373	1,357	1,440	1,227	- 213
Total	17,858	18,004	18,952	19,494	542
Sterling Area:					
United Kingdom	3,917	4,107	4,110	4,220	110
United Kingdom dependencies	113	114	109	110	1
Australia	241	246	226	244	18
India	324	337	346	366	20
Union of South Africa	242	222	238	269	31
Other	294	299	254	256	2
Total	5,131	5,325	5,283	5,465	182
Canada	3,438	3,503	3,537	3,734	197
Latin America:					
Argentina	210	237	263	325	62
Brazil	464	505	481	496	15
Chile	140	135	170	212	42
Colombia	241	262	275	263	- 12
Cuba	452	425	399	359	- 40
Guatemala	69	70	67	59	- 8
Mexico	565	546	570	562	- 8
Panama	148	158	149	155	6
Peru	96	93	96	107	11
Uruguay	262	276	269	253	- 16
Venezuela	1,215	1,229	1,221	1,000	- 221
Other	261	305	315	286	- 29
Total	4,123	4,241	4,275	4,077	- 198
Asia:					
Indonesia	145	157	119	150	31
Iran	184	195	179	167	- 12
Japan	1,095	1,233	1,382	1,421	39
Philippines	189	183	181	191	10
Thailand	246	251	247	240	- 7
Other	785	825	938	1,024	86
Total	2,644	2,844	3,046	3,193	147
All Other:					
Egypt 4/	190	190	190	190	0
Other	148	159	180	186	6
Total	338	349	370	376	6
Total Foreign Countries 5/	33,542	34,266	35,463	36,339	876
International Institutions 6/	3,371	3,550	5,189	5,645	456
Grand Total	36,913	37,816	40,652	41,984	1,332

p. Preliminary

1/ Excludes gold holdings of French Exchange Stabilization Fund.

2/ Includes repayment to Bank of France of \$286 million in gold loaned by Bank to French Exchange Stabilization Fund in June 1957.

3/ Includes Yugoslavia, Bank for International Settlements (including European Payments Union account through December 1958 and European Fund account thereafter), gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for restitution of Monetary Gold, and unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries.

4/ Part of the United Arab Republic since February 1958.

5/ Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries and China Mainland.

6/ Represents International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, United Nations and others.

Note -- Gold and short-term dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves, and total dollar holdings. U. S. Government bonds and notes, included in above figures, represent estimated holdings with original maturities of more than one year.

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

deficit widened, due mainly to rapidly expanding imports. The adverse trade balance was more than offset, however, by a capital inflow. Consequently, Canada's gold and dollar holdings increased \$197 million.

India's payments position was fairly stable during the third quarter. The marked slow down in the rate of decline of India's foreign exchange reserves (mostly Sterling) was brought about by greatly reducing imports and by financial assistance from a number of industrialized countries and the World Bank.

Argentina and Chile both showed payments surpluses. Argentina, since instituting monetary reforms in December 1958, increased its gold and dollar assets over 50 percent. Chile's stabilization program has had a marked effect on its reserves, which increased \$42 million to an alltime high.

Venezuela's reserves declined \$221 million. However, holdings still amount to \$1 billion which is substantial relative to the size of their import expenditures. Cuba's reserves declined \$40 million.

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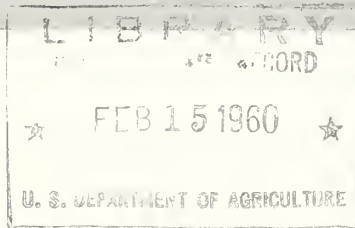
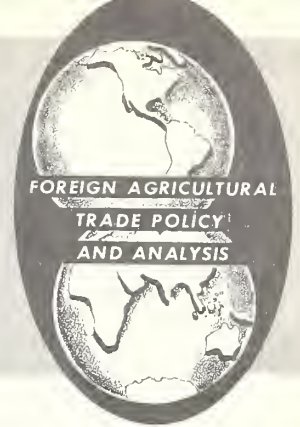
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington 25, D. C.

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



F A T P 2-60  
February 10, 1960

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

### HAS GOOD CROP YEAR

The Union of South Africa's total agricultural production for the year ending June 30, 1959 was greater than the year before. Except for wheat, the crops whose production decreased were of minor importance. Among the major crops showing increases were corn, sugar, meat, wool, citrus fruit, deciduous fruit and potatoes.

Farm income in the Union is up for 1958-59 compared with the previous year, and most farmers are in a favorable economic position. Drought in most parts of the Union has diminished expectations for maintaining as high agricultural production in 1959-60. The dryness has affected livestock production most.

The Union's agriculture is marked by trends toward increased production; reduced costs of production and the more economical sized farm unit; increased use of fertilizer and irrigation water; more modern livestock methods; improved quality in marketed products, and foreign market development. Except for wheat, rice, cotton and a few minor commodities the Union has adequate agricultural supplies.

### Policy and Recent Developments

South African agricultural policy has been to keep internal prices low and stable. Farm, wholesale and retail prices are fixed for most agricultural products by commodity Control Boards, the National Marketing Council and with the approval of the Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing. This policy of fixing prices on the basis of cost of production tends to stimulate production, resulting in abnormal surpluses of some crops. Levies on producers and consumers plus Government subsidies are used to adjust internal and export prices. When production of certain products lags behind domestic needs, prices may be increased to encourage production. Wool prices are not fixed by any commodity board.

Wherever feasible, regular agricultural exports will increase and imports will be curtailed. The Union has indicated it will not hesitate to apply additional trade restrictions if there is sufficient demand by farmers or secondary industry.

The method of administering agricultural policy in the Union has been changed by the appointment of a second agricultural minister. The new position--Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing--has responsibility for agricultural economics research and marketing of agricultural products. The other Department is now known as Department of Agricultural Technical Services and Water Affairs, with the responsibility for agricultural research, irrigation, extension and education.

The opening of additional chemical fertilizer plants will facilitate use of commercial fertilizers. The first plant, at Sasolburg, Orange Free State, has an annual capacity of 312,000 tons of superphosphate and mixed fertilizers. Also, the African Explosives and Chemical Industries will open a plant in 1960 capable of producing 110,000 tons of urea (46 percent nitrogen) annually.

#### Major Crops

The 1958-59 South African corn crop of 140 million bushels is greater than the 1957-58 crop but less than in 1956-57. The 1959-60 crop is not expected to exceed it. Domestic consumption is over 83 percent of production. Although total consumption has increased, there is a downward trend in human use of corn products, mainly due to increased use of wheat. Farmers are not encouraged to increase corn output as surpluses were exported at a loss last year. Corn exports rank second by value. About one-fifth of planted seed is hybrid, which has increased per acre yields about 25 percent.

The record 1958-59 South African cotton crop, 37,000 bales, increased 40 percent over 1957-58. The domestic consumption rate is double the 1958-59 production. The Government is urging the establishment of an organization representing all cotton cooperatives and cotton producing areas in an effort to reduce the variation in prices received by growers. A move to encourage Union cotton manufacturers to take all cotton produced in order to protect producers against imports of raw cotton and cotton textiles is expected to stimulate cotton production. The Union has the climate to produce a high quality cotton; however, increased production under irrigation will be limited by water availability.

Greater production, increased exports and keener competition in foreign markets are seen for South African citrus fruit. The 1958-59 production was up 5 percent over 1957-58. Further increases are not likely in 1959-60 due to low rainfall. About 75 percent of the citrus production is for export. The Citrus Exchange Board carries on a foreign market development program which is imperative in order to dispose of the increasing production.



The 1958-59 deciduous fruit crop was produced under undesirable conditions of a warm winter and low rainfall; however, the crop was larger than the previous year. Pear production for 1959-60 is expected to approximate the average for recent years, but apples are expected to be well above average. Increased production from trees not yet in bearing, planned new plantings and keener foreign competition will probably increase the difficulty of marketing the fresh exportable apple and pear crops.

Canned fruit production in 1958-59 increased slightly over the previous year. Exports amounted to 80 percent of production and ranked third by value of agricultural exports in 1958. Production and exports are expected to remain about the same in 1959-60 with increased sales competition in the United Kingdom market.

Reported meat production is up slightly in 1958-59 to 587,000 short tons. The 1959-60 production will be down due to drought. Meat imports will increase. The Union's cattle numbers have been remaining constant.

In 1958-59 South African peanut crop has recovered from a severe setback caused by drought and rosette disease. Due to a ready overseas market, peanut production should continue to rise.

The Government has now placed rice imports back into the hands of regular importers. Without import restrictions, rice is likely to replace considerable quantities of corn in the domestic diet, especially that of the Africans. Imports for 1958-59 are estimated at 42,000 tons, or 91 percent of consumption. The United States will encounter competition, principally from the Far East, in selling of rice to South Africa.

Kaffir corn production increased about 13 percent in 1958-59 to 249,000 tons. During the 1959-60 marketing season an estimated 40,000 tons will be available for export. Production is not expected to increase much, but will provide for the population rise if the demand for kaffircorn as livestock feed does not greatly increase.

Sugar production reached a new high in 1958-59 of 1,128,187 tons. The low rainfall will reduce the 1959-60 crop to an estimated 1,058,500 tons. About 65 percent of South African sugar is used domestically. Exports in 1958-59 totaled 351,348 tons, and are expected to drop to 320,000 tons in 1959-60.

A record of 108,000 tons of sunflower seed is forecast for 1959-60. Due to the drought in the production area, 1958-59 production was only 75,700 tons. Exports of sunflower seed are small, being only 2,200 tons in 1958-59.

The 1958-59 tobacco crop is the second highest on record. An effort will be made to export 3 to 5 million pounds. All remaining surpluses will be stored against a year of low production. Present stocks are believed equivalent to 1½ years domestic consumption. There is little prospect of the Union buying any United States tobacco.

The Union of South Africa has an estimated 750,000 acres under wattle cultivation from which 60,000 to 65,000 acres of wattle bark for tanning are cut yearly. Production fluctuates and shows no trends.

The 1958-59 wheat crop dropped by 5.7 million bushels from the previous year, due mainly to unfavorable weather and insect infestation in the Orange Free State. The 1959-60 crop will be slightly higher than the 1958-59 crop. The Union will import wheat in 1960--probably more than the 10 million bushels in 1959. The Union will continue to need imports as it is not likely to become self-sufficient in wheat production because of the steady expanding consumption.

The Union's wool clip for 1958-59 increased by 16 million pounds over the previous year to 315 million pounds. Exports of wool, the leading agricultural export, during the period were 89 percent of production. Sales to the United States were the largest since 1950-51. Drought may reduce the wool clip in 1959-60.

Union of South Africa: Production of major crops, 1957-58 and 1958-59 crop years.

Crop	Unit	1957-58	1958-59
Corn . . . . .	Bushels	131,618,000	140,146,000
Cotton . . . . .	Bale, 500 lbs. net	26,500	37,000
Citrus fruit . . . . .	90 lbs.	7,016,021	7,382,477
Deciduous fruit, fresh . . . . .	Short tons	122,018	129,731
Canned fruit . . . . .	45 lbs.	5,844,879	5,903,327
Kaffircorn . . . . .	Bushels	7,839,286	8,892,857
Meat (no fat) . . . . .	Short tons	548,929	587,000
Peanuts, shelled . . . . .	Short tons	98,400	132,000
Rice . . . . .	100 lbs.	10,000	7,000
Sugar, raw . . . . .	Short tons	959,872	1,128,187
Sunflower seed . . . . .	Short tons	75,700	108,000
Tobacco . . . . .	1,000 lbs.	68,557	68,320
Wattle bark . . . . .	Long tons	29,000	25,500
Wattle extract . . . . .	Long tons	90,000	95,300
Wheat . . . . .	Bushels	28,296,666	22,630,000
Wool, greasy . . . . .	1,000 lbs.	299,000	315,000
Hides and skins . . . . .	1,000 lbs.	n.a.	97,158
Karakul (pelts) . . . . .	Number	n.a.	729,600
Mohair . . . . .	1,000 lbs.	6,707	7,243









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

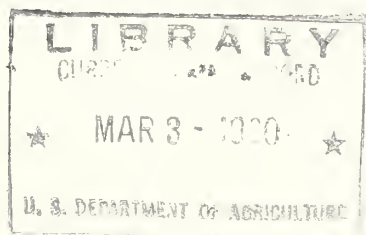
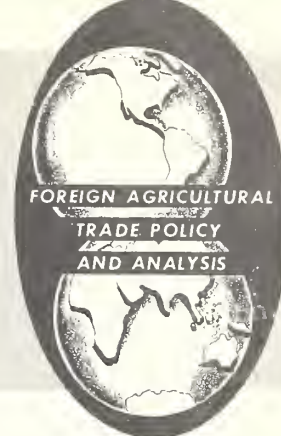
                      
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 3-60  
February 16, 1960

## BURMA'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

### REACHES NEW HIGH

Burma's agricultural production for 1959 was 5 percent above 1958 and 19 percent above the 1952-54 base period. On a per capita basis, it was up 3 percent over 1958 and 9 percent above 1952-54; however, it has not yet attained prewar levels. Increased production was largely due to favorable rainfall and to the acreage expansion which was associated with better rural security.

### Economic Situation

Burmese Government planners feel that a stronger economy and a higher living standard may be best realized by stressing development of agriculture. Concomitant with the increased stress on agricultural development has been a de-emphasis of the previously ambitious industrialization program. Industries excepted from the de-emphasis are those directly processing primary agricultural commodities.

The basis of Burma's changed economic policy has been the realization that Burma has an essentially agrarian economy possessing a strong comparative advantage in many phases of agricultural production. A low rate of capital formation and the consequent capital scarcity have also been instrumental in the policy shift.

The principal objectives of the new program are (1) to increase production of agricultural commodities previously imported, thus conserving foreign exchange, and (2) to increase production of traditional foreign exchange earners such as rice. It will also be possible, under the new policy, to import a more diverse selection of consumer goods than could be domestically produced.

Foreign exchange holdings, which climbed sharply in 1958, continued upward in 1959. This increase is directly attributable to a larger exportable surplus of rice which more than compensated for the decline in rice prices. Foreign reserves, most of which are held in sterling, reached an alltime high of \$167 million in August of 1959. Larger exports of rice are likely to increase further Burma's foreign exchange earnings in 1960.

The Rangoon cost-of-living index for low-income families, which stood at 98.6 (1952 = 100) at midyear 1959, was down 17.6 points below the midyear 1958 figure. Controlled prices for key commodities, particularly foodstuffs, effectively checked inflationary pressures.

### Crop Production

Rice - The 1959 expected yield of milled rice is the highest on record. With the exception of localized floods, there was favorable weather throughout the growing season.

Concentrated efforts are being made to increase rice production and improve the quality of exports. The reduction of insurgent activity, achieved by the new government, has made possible increased production through the reclamation of formerly abandoned rice land. A recent government decision to increase the procurement price for paddy is also expected to stimulate production. Disparities in both type and size of the rice produced in various villages has resulted in a high percentage of brokeners during the milling process. To remedy this, an estimated 1,000,000 baskets of pure strain seed rice were distributed in 1958-59. The resulting greater uniformity should strengthen the competitive position of Burmese rice by permitting it to command a higher price in the international market.

Burma's position as the world's leading rice exporter is likely to be further strengthened by an increase in rice and rice products from 1.4 million metric tons in 1958 to an estimated 1.8 million tons in 1959. In order to handle this increased flow of rice, storage facility expansion is either planned or underway at each of Burma's 4 major ports. Should Burma's production potential be realized, it is likely to exert a strong longterm influence on global rice trade.

Milled Rice: Exports from Burma by destination 1957, 1958 and  
January-September 1959

Destination	:	1957	:	1958	:	January - September	
						1958	1959
	:	1,000	:	1,000	:	1,000	1,000
	:	<u>M. T.</u>	:	<u>M. T.</u>	:	<u>M. T.</u>	<u>M. T.</u>
India	:	504.4	:	390.6	:	337.9	220.2
Pakistan	:	148.2	:	139.8	:	124.9	114.0
Ceylon	:	298.2	:	189.9	:	154.2	203.7
Malaya & Singapore	:	140.7	:	153.8	:	121.2	130.2
Hong Kong	:	1.5	:	5.1	:	1.6	25.7
Mauritius	:	51.8	:	51.5	:	40.3	38.4
United Kingdom	:	9.6	:	1.8	:	1.6	4.4
Western Europe	:	66.2	:	52.1	:	35.9	52.3
Yugoslavia	:	21.5	:	21.3	:	21.0	25.8
U.S.S.R.	:	73.3	:	--	:	--	30.7
Indonesia	:	212.1	:	247.6	:	166.9	312.9
Japan	:	106.1	:	50.9	:	50.9	26.6
Ryukyu Islands	:	30.9	:	20.3	:	20.3	32.2
Saudi Arabia	:	15.1	:	5.9	:	4.9	3.8
Other countries	:	74.5	:	81.0	:	65.7	63.9
Total	:	1,754.1	:	1,411.6	:	1,147.3	1,284.8

Commonwealth Rice Supplement to Grain Bulletin.

The production of wheat, corn, millet, and sorghum has climbed steadily during the past decade to a present total of 139,000 metric tons. Grains, other than rice, have little effect on the overall grain situation, even when considered aggregately, as rice accounts for 97 percent of all grains produced.

Cotton - Cotton production, which is estimated at 14,000 tons for 1959 has declined from the 23,000-ton average level of the 1952-54 period. Adverse weather during the growing season have been partly responsible for the yield declines. Experiments now being conducted demonstrate the advisability of adopting U. S. and Russian long staple varieties as yields are well above those of the short staple indigenous varieties.



Thus far in 1959, processing requirements of Burma's single mill have been fulfilled entirely by imports of Public Law 480 long staple cotton. The bulk of Burma's 1958 exports of 15.7 million pounds of the domestically produced short staple raw cotton went to Japan and Western Europe.

Negotiations with the Japanese for the "joint venture" construction and operation of 3 or 4 new cotton mills failed to materialize. As a result, bids have been requested for the construction of two 10,000 spindle cotton mills.

Jute - Until recently, Burma was wholly dependent upon imports for the 60 million burlap bags required annually for the rice crop. The present production of 11,000 long tons of jute represents a recent but substantial progress towards the self-sufficiency production level of 60,000 tons.

The Agricultural Rural Development Commission strongly encourages jute cultivation through guaranteed government purchases, production loans, and the provision of irrigation equipment, tractor services and improved seed.

Approximately one-third of Burma's jute is exported to the United Kingdom and continental Europe while lower quality jute supplied by Pakistan is used in domestic burlap bag manufacture.

The 24-million-bag capacity of the one mill now operating can be expanded to 60 million bags as domestic supplies warrant, by shifting to round-the-clock 3 shift operation. The achievement of this goal will result in self-sufficiency and sizable foreign exchange savings.

Peanuts and Sesame - Peanut production is being strongly encouraged to satisfy domestic edible oil requirements and supplant the climatically vulnerable and hence erratically yielding sesame. Plans call for the expansion of peanut production to meet the annual import requirements of 10,000 to 15,000 tons of edible oil. The 1959 estimated production of 178,000 metric tons of shelled peanuts is a 44 percent above the 1952-54 average. It represents substantial progress towards the goal of self-sufficiency in edible oil production.

Pulses - When Japan halted pulse imports from Burma in 1958, pulse prices dipped and production declined 14,000 tons or 6 percent. In 1959, however, production rose by the same amount and equalled the alltime 1957 high of 224,000 metric tons. A market for dhal, green gram and other pulses is currently being sought in Ceylon.



Sugar - Although cane acreage remained constant in 1958, plant disease damage reduced yields by 7 percent over 1957. Estimated 1959 yields are above 1958 but below the alltime high of 1957. Burma is closely approaching self-sufficiency in sugar with the 1959-60 estimated imports of 15,000 tons representing only 7 percent of total demand.

Tobacco - At 49,000 metric tons, production is well above the unusually low crop of 1958, but on a par with preceding years. All of the tobacco is manufactured domestically, with small quantities of U.S. tobacco being imported for blending in the higher quality cigarettes. Virginia type, flue-cured leaf accounts for 4 percent of production. The rapidly expanding cigarette industry is expected to produce more than 1 billion cigarettes in 1959.

Rubber - The 1959 rubber yield, which is estimated at 18,000 metric tons, is up slightly from the 1957-58 level.

#### Trade Regulations

On June 4, the Burmese government announced a relaxation of restrictions on imports of certain agricultural commodities from dollar areas. Items of interest to U.S. agriculture are butter, cheese, margarine and full cream powdered milk.

A reduction of import duty on tobacco from 200 percent to 100 percent on August 1 should encourage imports of U.S. tobacco.

#### Trade Agreements

India - In September of 1959, India agreed to purchase 150,000 tons of Burmese rice in addition to an earlier purchase of 350,000 tons. The rice is being bought with nonconvertible Indian rupees which will be used by the Burmese to buy manufactured products from India. The rice is to be delivered within the next 3 months; however, Burma will have a full year for the purchase of the Indian manufactured goods.

Ceylon - A recent 4-year-agreement with Ceylon provides for the export of 300,000 tons of Burmese rice per year. This sizable quantity may partially supplant overdue rice shipments from Mainland China.

Sino-Soviet Bloc - In recent years, Burma has entered into barter agreements with several Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. In 1958, imports from these countries accounted for 16 percent of total imports. The Burmese have expressed dissatisfaction with both the quality of goods received and the delayed deliveries; hence many of the currently expiring agreements are not being renewed.

Burma: Imports in 1958 from Sino-Soviet Bloc countries

Source	: 1,000 dollars	: Percent of
		total imports
China	15,700	8.1
USSR	3,980	2.0
Czechoslovakia	6,380	3.3
Other Eastern Europe	5,580	2.9
Total	31,640	16.3

Outlook

Organized Burmese Government efforts to attain self-sufficiency in jute and oil seed production have shown considerable progress. Also developing successfully have been the allied industries engaged in jute manufacture and edible oil extraction. Implementation of plans to expand the present 1 or 2 shift operations in jute and cotton mills to a round-the-clock operation should increase the efficiency of invested capital.

Low inputs of labor and capital, in relation to land, result in a more extensive type of agriculture than is found in most Far Eastern countries. As fertilizer consumption increases and as double and triple cropping are adopted on a larger scale, Burma's agriculture will become much more intensive.

Both rice production and exports are continuing to rise with any immediate leveling off more likely to result from marketing than from production limitations. In order to ensure a continually expanding market, the Burmese government has entered into several government-to-government contracts. During the past year, Burmese rice prices have been strongly competitive and hence principally responsible for the movement of a larger-than-usual amount of rice.

Burma: Production, imports and exports of principal commodities 1958-59,  
1959-60 production year

Commodity	Production		Imports		Exports	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.	M. T.
Rice	5,414	5,684	--	--	1,422	1,829
Other grains	136	139	32	30	20	20
Pulses	213	228	--	--	102	112
Sugar						
Centrifugal	43	42	15	15	--	--
Noncentrifugal	142	147	--	--	--	--
Vegetables	903	914	--	--	--	--
Fruits and nuts	670	676	10	10	--	--
Meat	88	87	--	--	--	--
Peanuts, shelled	193	217	--	--	--	--
Sesame	53	56	--	--	--	--
Vegetable oils	64	74	20	10	--	--
Animal fats	15	15	1	1	--	--
Tobacco (all types)	41	49	1	1	--	--
Cotton	12	14	2	1	9	10
Jute	6	11	11	10	2	2
Rubber	17	18	--	--	12	13

Foreign Agricultural Service

Burma: Imports of U.S. agricultural commodities under Public Law 480,  
1956-57 to 1958-59

	Fiscal year 1956-57		Fiscal year 1957-58		Fiscal year 1958-59		Total
	Jul.-Dec.	Jan.-Jun.	Jul.-Dec.	Jan.-Jun.	Jul.-Dec.	Jan.-Jun.	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars				
Cotton 1/							
U.K.	1,434	1,029	91	--	--	--	2,554
Japan	1,184	7,366	--	--	124	--	8,674
Germany	1,195	1,194	148	--	19	--	2,556
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	1,120	1,120
India	59	3,024	191	--	394	--	3,668
Tobacco	492	283	654	204	49	30	1,712
Evaporated milk	560	--	--	--	--	--	560
Condensed milk	277	1,137	--	--	--	--	1,414
Soybean oil	--	--	--	--	--	16	16
Total	5,201	14,033	1,084	204	586	1,166	22,274

1/ Most U.S. cotton going to Burma is processed in third countries by means of triangular agreements.

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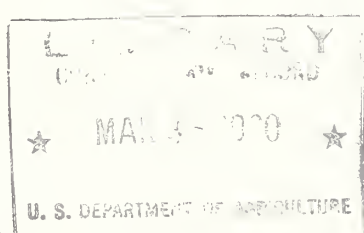
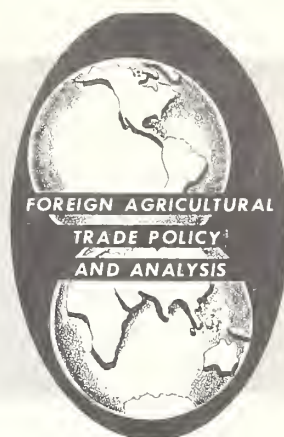
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The political stability associated with the new regime provides a climate which is much more favorable for agricultural development, thus permitting previously abandoned rural areas to be returned to production. The pressure of population upon the land is much less than elsewhere in the Far East. In addition, an unusually low population rate of natural increase facilitates increases in productivity per capita and hence income per person.

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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 4-60  
February 18, 1960

## THAILAND'S AGRICULTURAL

## PRODUCTION SETTING RECORD

Output of both agricultural and non-agricultural commodities in Thailand is increasing. Overall agricultural production, which reached an alltime high in 1959, was up 19 percent over the 1952-54 period. It outstripped population growth to the extent that per capita production was up 6 percent over 1952-54. Unusually favorable weather conditions throughout the country have been largely responsible for the above average yields; however, a slight increase in the cultivated acreage and progress in the adoption of improved management practices have also contributed to the higher production level.

### Economic Conditions

Economic conditions in Thailand appear generally better in 1959 than in 1958. The baht-dollar exchange rate has remained steady over the past year at about 21 baht to the dollar. A slight decrease in the cost-of-living index from mid-year 1958 to mid-year 1959 reduced inflationary fears arising from increased spending by the government sector and external aid programs.

Gold and foreign exchange reserves remained steady throughout 1959 at a very satisfactory level somewhat over 300 million dollars. Although both rice exports and prices were down slightly in 1959, this foreign exchange decline was offset by increased rubber and tin exports. The strengthened demand for rubber and tin, and the associated higher prices, reflected the post-recessional recovery of the industrialized countries.



### Crop Production

Rice - The 1959 crop of 4,875 million metric tons of rice (milled) forecast is 10 percent above the 1954-58 average. Planting conditions for the 1959 crop were favorable and the abnormally heavy rainfall of late September and early October did not seriously affect yields.

Exports of rice in 1959 are expected to fall short of the target level of 1.2 million metric tons (milled). This small carry-over together with 1959-60 crop supplies should create an export availability of 1.4 to 1.5 million metric tons. Thai rice production is expected to remain stable over the next few years with only slight yield increases resulting from varietal and cultural improvements. The large Chao Phya irrigation project, which goes into operation in 1963, is expected to increase production by 300,000 metric tons.

Rice: Thailand exports, by destination, 1958

Destination	:	1,000 Dollars	:	Percentage
Singapore	:	28,951	:	20.49
Hong Kong	:	19,036	:	13.47
Malaya	:	16,655	:	11.75
Japan	:	7,972	:	5.64
British N. Borneo	:	6,277	:	4.44
Netherlands	:	5,958	:	4.22
Saudi Arabia	:	5,873	:	4.16
Philippine Republic	:	5,433	:	3.85
United Kingdom	:	4,906	:	3.47
Indonesia	:	3,700	:	2.62
Pakistan	:	3,673	:	2.60
Aden	:	2,965	:	2.10
Penang	:	1,969	:	1.40
Denmark	:	1,176	:	0.83
Dutch New Guinea	:	1,117	:	0.79
Kenya	:	982	:	0.70
Kuwait	:	835	:	0.59
Union of S. Africa	:	49	:	0.03
Others	:	23,804	:	16.85
Total	:	141,333	:	100.00
Percent rice exports of total exports	:	46.04	:	

Foreign Agricultural Service

Corn - Much of the corn produced in Thailand is exported, as relatively little is used as food or feed. Of the 163,000 metric tons of corn exported in 1958, 129,000 tons went to Japan in competition with U.S. corn exports. Thailand has an advantage in the Japanese corn market as the Japanese endeavor to maximize purchases from Thailand in order to improve the unfavorable balance of trade. Difficulties encountered in controlling the moisture content have, however, presented major marketing obstacles.

Increased corn production has been encouraged by the Thai government to attain agricultural diversification. Corn plays a dual diversification role as it is needed to expand both the domestic livestock industry and agricultural exports.

Wheat - Wheat is not produced domestically but some wheat flour is imported. A doubling of the import duty reduced imports, which were largely of Australian and Canadian origin, from 30 thousand metric tons in 1957 to 23 thousand metric tons in 1958.

Root Crops - Cassava (tapioca) is the principal root crop. The United States takes two-thirds of the 8.4 million dollars of tapioca flour exported annually. The 85 thousand metric tons of sweet potatoes produced are consumed domestically.

Fats and Oils - The 1959 coconut production of 1,250,000 metric tons is well above the 1958 production of 1,150,000 metric tons. When weather conditions are favorable, Thai coconut production satisfies domestic needs; however, in off years small quantities must be imported. The bulk of the crop is consumed fresh as only small quantities are utilized in oil production.

Approximately one-fourth of the relatively stable annual production of peanuts will be exported in 1959.

Large proportions of the castor bean, cottonseed, and kapok seed crops are exported to other countries, particularly Japan, as there is very little domestic processing. Sesame represents an exception as only a relatively small part of the 70-thousand-ton crop is exported.

Fibers - A doubling of the number of spindles in 1959 will enable textile production to satisfy 25 percent of domestic textile requirements. Although the government is stressing increased cotton production, no concrete assistance has been thus far provided and the increased requirements for raw cotton will greatly exceed domestic production. Raw cotton imports are expected to increase from 1,000 metric tons in 1959 to 7,000 tons in 1960.



Over 80 percent of the 30,000 tons of kenaf produced annually is exported. Domestic requirements for bagging could utilize virtually all kenaf produced; however, domestic processing facilities are inadequate. An estimated 10,000 metric tons of the 80,000 tons of kapok floss produced in 1959 will be exported, with the United States the major buyer. The small quantities of jute and ramie produced are utilized domestically.

Mung Beans - Production of mung beans, the only significant pulse crop, is expected to remain at the 1958 level of 42,000 metric tons. Exports, however, are expected to increase from 7,200 metric tons in 1958 to 16,000 metric tons in 1959.

Fruits and Vegetables - Production of the principal fruits, bananas and pineapples, is estimated at 268,000 metric tons and 123,000 metric tons, respectively. Annual production varies little and exports are negligible. Annual production of the variety of vegetables cultivated in Thailand also fluctuates very little.

Tobacco - Thailand is a steady market for U.S. flue-cured tobacco. In 1958 the 5,300 metric tons imported consisted almost entirely of U.S. leaf. A Thai-U.S. barter agreement makes possible the import of 2,250 metric tons of U.S. tobacco in exchange for tin. A growing demand for high quality cigarettes may expand the Thai market for U.S. tobacco.

Sugar - Most of the 4,350,000 tons of sugarcane produced is consumed fresh or as raw sugar. The 1959 production of 77,500 metric tons of semi-refined sugar supplied 85 percent of domestic sugar needs. With its abundant supply of sugarcane, Thailand need only expand its refining operations to become self-sufficient.

Rubber - Over 99 percent of the rubber produced is exported. Both production and exports are expected to reach an alltime high in 1959. Export prices are now substantially higher than in 1958 and the government is again considering legislation to promote the replanting of over-age, low-yielding trees. Funds to assist farmers in replanting would be provided by a small assessment on rubber exports.

Thailand: Rubber exports, by destination, 1958

Destination	: Value	: Percentage of total
	: 1,000 dol.:	: rubber exports
United States	: 44,518	: 70.51
Singapore	: 6,243	: 9.89
United Kingdom	: 5,265	: 8.34
West Germany	: 3,094	: 4.90
Malaya	: 1,242	: 1.97
Penang	: 763	: 1.21
Japan	: 180	: 0.28
All others	: 1,828	: 2.90
Total rubber exports	: 63,133	: 100.00
Percent rubber exports of total exports	: 20.57	:

### Livestock and Livestock Products

Water Buffalo - The number of water buffalo, which is presently estimated at 5,772,000 fluctuates little from year to year. An estimated 73,000 will be slaughtered for meat in 1959 while some 47,000 live buffalo will be exported--principally to Hong Kong.

Cattle - Cattle numbers in 1959 are estimated at 4.5 million. About 230,000 are slaughtered annually and some are exported.

Hogs - The number of hogs has increased from 2.9 million in 1955 to 4.7 million in 1959. A total of 2.1 million is slaughtered annually. Hog exports have been rising, reaching 34,000 in 1958 and a probable 50,000 in 1959. Hong Kong is the principal market.

Poultry - Over the past decade, poultry numbers have expanded rapidly to a present level of 57 million chickens and 20 million ducks. All poultry products are consumed domestically with the exception of 6,000 metric tons of duck eggs exported annually.

Dairy Products - Imports of milk products are expected to decline slightly to 44,000 tons in 1959. The Netherlands supplies over 50 percent of dairy product imports, while the U.S. provides only 2.5 percent. A milk recombining plant continues to provide a small but growing outlet for U.S. non-fat dry milk.

### Trade and Trade Policy

Although relatively few imports are subject to restriction at present, the restrictive tendency appears to be growing due to efforts to protect infant industries. The recently enacted industrial promotion legislation permits the levying of protective tariffs on domestically produced items if local industries request it. An increase in government-to-government contracts, particularly for rice, reflects an intensification of efforts to ensure long-range market outlets.

Thailand's exports consist mostly of agricultural products. Rice and rubber alone accounted for two-thirds of the value of all exports in 1958.

Largely because of its purchases of rubber, the United States ranks first among the major outlets for Thai agricultural exports. United States imports of farm products from Thailand totaled \$53.5 million in 1958, including \$44.5 million worth of rubber, \$5.7 million worth of tapioca flour and cassava, and \$1.1 million worth of kapok. Following the United States as major outlets for Thai agricultural commodities in 1958 were Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and Malaya, the principal foreign buyers of rice.

Thailand: Production of and trade in principal agricultural commodities,  
1958 and 1959

Commodity	Acreage		Production		Imports		Exports	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000:1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres:Acres		Metric:Metric		Metric:Metric		Metric:Metric	
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Grains</u>								
Rice (milled)	13,167	13,800	4,629	4,875	--	--	1,000	1,459
Corn (shelled)	313	316	199	190	--	--	163	130
<u>Root Crops</u>								
Cassava	130	132	130	132	--	--	125	125
Other	36	36	110	112	--	--	--	--
<u>Fats &amp; Oils</u>								
Coconuts (copra equiv.)	338	340	209	227	1	1	5	--
Peanuts (shelled)	241	240	72	72	--	--	20	22
Soybeans	51	56	22	22	--	--	2	5
Sesame	52	52	17	17	--	--	3	2
Castor Seeds	56	56	29	28	--	--	16	36
Cotton Seed	101	103	24	24	--	--	6	10
Kapok Seed	125	127	92	92	--	--	12	14
<u>Fibers</u>								
Cotton	101	103	10	10	1	1	--	--
Kenaf	51	51	30	30	--	--	27	24
Kapok	127	127	92	92	--	--	7	10
Others	29	30	16	16	--	--	--	--
<u>Pulses</u>	99	100	42	42	--	--	7	16
<u>Fruits</u>								
Bananas	106	--	277	--	--	--	--	--
Other	87	--	246	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Vegetables</u>	167	--	169	--	--	--	4	--
<u>Sugarcane</u>	326	328	4,309	4,346	1/	1/	--	--
<u>Tobacco</u>	151	153	27	27	5	4	--	--
<u>Rubber</u>	800	814	140	160	--	--	140	165
<u>Eggs</u>	--	--	110	110	--	--	7	7

1/ Imports of sugar totaled 20,000 and 13,000 metric tons respectively in 1958 and 1959.

The United States is a leading supplier of Thailand's small agricultural imports, which consist mainly of tobacco and sugar. U.S. shipments of farm products to Thailand in 1958 amounted to \$8.3 million including \$6.6 million worth of tobacco. Slightly more than one-fourth of United States exports to Thailand moved under Public Law 480.

Thailand: Purchases of U.S. agricultural commodities under Public Law 480, 1956-57 to 1958-59

	FY 1956-57		FY 1957-58		FY 1958-59		Total
	Jul.-Dec.	Jan.-Jun.	Jul.-Dec.	Jan.-Jun.	Jul.-Dec.	Jan.-Jun.	
	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>		<u>1,000 Dollars</u>		<u>1,000 Dollars</u>		
Tobacco	--	351	1,389	292	--	--	2,032
Anhydrous milk fat	--	--	20	41	26	--	87
Non-fat dry milk	--	--	7	22	22	13	64
Total	--	351	1,416	355	48	13	2,183

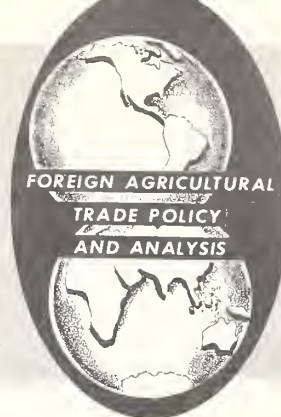
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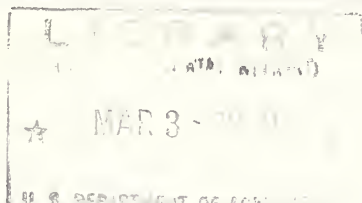
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 5-60  
February 23, 1960

## INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

### SETS RECORD IN 1959 <sup>1/</sup>

India, one of Asia's most important agricultural countries, had a very successful crop year in 1959. The agricultural production index stood at 118 (1952-54 = 100) as compared to 111 in 1958 and 108 in 1957. However, prices of many of the basic foodstuffs climbed to new heights during the year, contrary to some expectations.

Output of rice, the most important food, was estimated at 3 percent above the previous peak of 30.2 million metric tons in 1958. Wheat production set a record of 9.8 million tons, almost 2 million tons over 1958. Pulses, important in the Indian diet, produced a record 12.4 million tons in 1959. Production of most of the other food grains was also high.

The United States has a direct interest in the Indian agricultural situation as India has been an important market for U. S. agricultural products for the last several years; it ranked fifth in 1957, sixth in 1958 and will again rank high in 1959. At present most of these commodities are entering India under Public Law 480. India is the source of many U. S. agricultural imports, including cashew nuts, tea, hides and skins, and wool.

### Situation by Commodities

**Food grains and Pulses:** Production of food grains and pulses, main items in the Indian diet, in 1959 is estimated at over 76 million metric tons, due mostly to very good weather. This compares with 69.3 million tons in 1958 and 67.1 million in 1957. It is about 6 million tons short of the Second Plan target of 81.8 million tons which India hopes to reach by April 1961.

Imports in calendar year 1958 totaled 3.2 million metric tons. They consisted of 396,000 tons of rice, 85,000 tons of grain sorghum, 53,000 tons of corn and 2.7 million tons of wheat. Imports during the first 9 months of 1959 totaled 3.2

<sup>1/</sup> Acreage and production figures used in this circular relate to crops harvested mostly within the calendar year, rather than the Indian crop year.

million metric tons, consisting of 210,300 tons of rice and 2,990,400 tons of wheat. The expected total food grain imports of 4 million tons in calendar 1959 indicate a rise of 25 percent over 1958.

The prices of food grains trended upward during most of 1958 and 1959. The record production of food grains and pulses harvested in the fall and winter of 1958 and the spring of 1959 failed to bring down prices to a reasonable level even during the post harvest months. This is attributed partly to the growing consumer demand and partly to inadequate market arrivals.

According to recent investigations by the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture, big and medium farmers, rather than traders, are mainly responsible for the withholding of food grains from the market. The ability of the producers to retain food grain stocks is traceable to better cash crops during the past agricultural year and to reluctance on the part of traders to maintain sizable stocks for fear of seizure by Government since the introduction of state trading in food grains.

To stabilize prices, the new Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil, proposes to build up buffer stocks to the extent of 5 million tons of wheat and rice. Releases from these stocks could be made to deficit areas in times of need.

The internal procurement program was expanded to obtain larger supplies with the kharif (autumn) harvest of 1958, following the decision to introduce state trading in food grains. This has continued into the current kharif season, although the new Minister has indicated a reluctance to use this method of accumulating Central stocks any more than necessary. Although the procurement program during 1959 showed considerable improvement over the preceding year, the improvement was not commensurate with the large expansion of procurement areas and the bumper food grain harvests.

Vegetable oilseeds and oils: The 1959 oilseed production set a record even though the output of the main oilseed, peanuts, was below 1958. Rape and mustard and flaxseed, however, had bumper harvests.

India's need for edible oils is generally considered higher than production and this has led to rising prices since the beginning of 1956. The removal of the ban on exports of edible oils around the middle of 1958 to obtain additional foreign exchange further accentuated the pressure of demand on prices. During the first half of October 1959, prices of edible oils, oilseeds, and oilcakes were at almost record levels.

Exports of peanuts during the first 6 months of 1959 totaled 22,000 tons as against only 3,000 tons and 2,000 tons exported during the entire calendar years 1958 and 1957, respectively. Peanut oil exports during the first half of 1959 were 13,000 tons as compared to 1,000 tons exported in all of 1958, and almost none in 1957.

The improvement in the exports of edible oils during 1959 is attributed to the Indian Government's policy initiated in early 1959. This policy linked the exports of edible oils with oilcakes and meals which are highly competitive in the world market and capable of absorbing losses by Indian exporters on their exports of edible oils.



TABLE I - India: Acreage and Production of Principal Agricultural Commodities, 1957, 1958 and 1959

Crops	Acreage			Production			
	1957	1958	1959 <sup>1/</sup>	1957	1958	1959 <sup>1/</sup>	
	<u>1,000 acres</u>			<u>1,000 metric tons</u>			
Food grains:							
Rice, milled	79,447	81,590	82,500	25,282	30,198	31,000	
Wheat	33,580	29,300	30,966	9,464	7,865	9,850	
Barley	8,726	7,549	8,164	2,872	2,274	2,682	
Corn	9,819	10,314	11,000	3,085	3,038	3,200	
Milletts & sorghum	86,842	88,259	88,889	14,885	16,128	16,895	
Pulses	57,388	55,327	59,464	11,559	9,815	12,436	
Total food grains (incl. pulses):	275,802	272,339	280,983	67,147	69,318	76,063	
Oilseeds:							
Peanuts (in shell)	14,876	14,481	14,500	4,507	4,893	4,674	
Rape & mustard	6,311	5,979	6,288	1,042	938	1,086	
Sesame	5,171	5,332	5,300	360	501	457	
Flaxseed	4,156	3,129	3,708	390	253	437	
Castorseed	1,415	1,184	1,193	126	90	113	
Special crops:							
Sugar, centrifugal	5,057	5,080	4,836	2,315	2,425	2,396	
Sugar, non-cent.				2,947	3,150	3,556	
Tobacco	1,029	872	896	299	241	267	
Pepper	221	231	231	27	27	26	
Tea	792	804	N.A.	305	322	322	
Coffee	260	240	N.A.	43	44	45	
Rubber	262	287	N.A.	24	25	26	
Fiber crops:					<u>1,000 bales <sup>2/</sup></u>		
Cotton	19,996	19,825	19,900	4,426	4,100	3,825	
Jute	1,742	1,827	1,707	4,052	5,178	4,548	
Mesta	764	851	850	1,291	1,581	1,600	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Cotton bale - 480 pounds, and jute and mesta bales - 400 pounds.

Estimates of the Government of India and the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Castor oil exports during 1958 totaled 20,000 tons which were less than half of the preceding year's exports. Castor oil exports during January-June 1959 have been maintained at the 1958 level. As to linseed oil, while the exports of 22,000 tons during 1958 showed considerable improvement over the 16,000 tons exported during 1957, the export of only 3,500 tons during the first 6 months of 1959 was discouraging, reflecting high internal linseed oil prices.

Sugar: Total sugar production rose from 5.5 million metric tons in 1958 to 5.9 million tons in 1959. Centrifugal sugar production, which includes khandsari (unrefined sugar) production, remained approximately the same between the 2 years. However, refined sugar output declined during 1959 for the second consecutive year despite the record sugarcane crop and some expansion in the capacity of the industry. This drop in production was caused by (1) a shorter crushing season resulting from diversion of considerable quantities of sugarcane to khandsari manufacture and (2) a lower recovery of sugar from cane.

Prices of sugar rose sharply in the spring of 1959 when the fall in refined sugar production became known to the trade. Retail prices of sugar went up by 50 to 75 percent between May and July and there were reports of scarcity of sugar, especially in the rural areas. To curb rising prices and improve distribution, the Government took over the entire production of the mills in May for direct distribution to wholesalers at fixed prices. Heretofore, only 25 percent of the mills' production was reserved for allocation by the Government; the remainder of production was sold by the mills in the free market. The optimistic export plans were revised and the export quota for the season was reduced from 100,000 tons to 25,000 tons.

To boost production in 1960, the Government has increased the statutory fixed price of sugarcane payable to growers by factories. The increase in cane prices is apparently intended to divert the supply of cane from the khandsari and gur (non-centrifugal sugar) industry to the mills. Previously, khandsari and gur makers were able to outbid the mills for cane because of the statutory limit on prices factories could pay the producers and because of a lower excise tax on non-centrifugal sugar.

Cotton: According to trade estimates, which are based on actual utilization data, cotton production this past season was 4,100,000 bales (480 pound net) as compared with 4,426,000 bales the year before. Production from the current harvest is estimated by the trade at 3,825,000 bales after making allowance for crop loss caused by rains and floods.

The total cotton acreage, which showed an increasing trend beginning with 1949-50, has remained relatively constant during the past 4 seasons at about 20 million acres. There has also been little improvement in the notoriously low yields per acre. The Indian Central Cotton Committee has been trying to promote the cultivation of long staple cotton in preference to the short staple varieties.

Imports of foreign cotton this past season are estimated at about 375,000 bales (480 pounds), larger than the preceding season's 348,837 bales. Imports during 1959-60 (August-July) are expected to be substantially larger, at around 700,000

bales, owing to the smaller opening stocks, prediction of a moderate crop and the larger mill consumption.

The textile situation improved somewhat during 1959. Mill inventories of unsold cloth have shrunk, and offtake in the internal markets and the prospects of textile exports have recently improved.

Exports of Indian cotton during 1958-59 totaled 315,000 bales, an increase of 38 percent over the previous year. Exports are expected to be smaller during 1959-60.

Jute and mesta: India's total production of jute and mesta in 1959 is estimated at 6.1 million bales, about 700,000 bales less than in 1958, when the country became self-sufficient in these commodities. Jute production in 1958 reached an alltime high of 5.2 million bales (400 pounds each), compared with 4.1 million the year before. Mesta production in 1958 was 1.6 million bales--also a record--compared with 1.3 million in 1957.

Greater supply of domestic fiber reduced imports of raw jute into India from Pakistan from 122,600 metric tons in 1957 to 89,300 tons during 1958. During the first 8 months of 1959, imports have further dropped to the low level of 28,478 metric tons.

Prices of jute and mesta fiber slumped following the unusually large harvests of 1958, causing distress among jute growers. The Indian Government and the industry undertook several measures to check falling prices and to restore stability in the raw jute market. Exports of raw jute were resumed during April 1959, after a lapse of 10 years, and about 72,100 bales are reported to have been shipped up to August 15, 1959, through the agency of the State Trading Corporation.

There has been a general pickup in overseas demand for jute products since March 1959, and the monthly exports have improved appreciably. An assured supply of domestic raw materials, improved working conditions in the mills and stronger financial reserves have improved the outlook for India's jute industry.

Tobacco: India's 1959 tobacco harvest is officially estimated at 267,000 metric tons, an 11 percent increase. Of this, flue-cured Virginia leaf production was 55,000 tons. Indian tobacco production in 1958 totaled 241,000 tons, of which 48,000 tons were flue-cured.

Unmanufactured tobacco exports during the first 6 months of 1959 totaled 50 million pounds. Of this, 44.4 million pounds, or 88 percent were flue-cured. The United Kingdom continued to be the major buyer for high-grade Virginia tobacco. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1958 totaled 106 million pounds, compared with 1957 exports of 80 million. The proportion of flue-cured to the total exports was 85.2 percent during 1958 compared with 82.2 percent in 1957.

Imports during the first 8 months of 1959 were as high as the total imports for 1958. Except for small quantities of chewing tobacco from Ceylon, tobacco imports came mainly from the United States under the Public Law 480 program. Imports of



tobacco during 1958 totaled 3 million pounds, mostly flue-cured Virginia, valued at \$2.9 million as compared to 3.2 million pounds valued at \$2.6 million imported during 1957.

### International Relations

Foreign exchange: India's trade deficit has intensified since the start of the Second 5-Year Plan in 1956. The foreign exchange reserves reflected this situation and dropped to minimum levels. However, during the past year they stabilized at around \$400 million and there is guarded optimism for the economy in the coming year.

Foreign assistance: In the autumn of 1958, when India reached an economic crisis, its main creditor countries pledged support for the Second 5-Year Plan. India did not utilize all the financial help offered within the period expected and, with the additional commitments that have been made since, the investment targets of the Second Plan seem sure to be met.

India is now looking forward to its Third 5-Year Plan, the draft of which is expected in March 1960. The U.S.S.R. has already pledged \$375 million assistance to be repaid with Indian goods. India's trade with the Soviet Union is expected to be increased as a result of this loan.

Public Law 480: Much U.S. aid to India in recent years has been under Public Law 480. India and the United States have signed a total of 4 agreements along with several amendments and supplements for the sale to the former of agricultural commodities under Title I, Public Law 480. Altogether, India will receive \$967 million worth of agricultural commodities, including ocean transportation costs, from these agreements to be paid for in Indian rupees. The latest one, signed in November 1959 for \$290.1 million as supplemented, includes 3 million tons of wheat, 150,000 tons of rice, 350,000 bales of cotton, 100,000 tons of feed grains, and 500,000 pounds of tobacco.

About 80 percent of the Indian currency paid under these sales have been or will be set aside for grants and loans to India for economic development. Grants for multilateral trade and economic development will total about \$194,000, loans to India will be around \$518,000, and loans to private enterprise, \$93,000.

Agricultural trade: Food grains were the major farm products India imported in recent years (Table II). Wheat, the most important, was obtained largely from the United States under Title I, Public Law 480. Rice was imported mainly from Burma. Cotton, another leading import, came from Kenya, Sudan and the United States.

India's major agricultural exports have been tea, nuts, cotton and tobacco. Jute and cotton manufactures also account for a large proportion of the foreign exchange earnings, but have gained too much value through processing to be strictly agricultural in nature.

TABLE II - India: Agricultural Trade, 1957, 1958, and Jan.-Aug. 1958, 1959

Commodity	1957	1958	Jan.-Aug.	
			1958	1959
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<u>Exports</u>				
Tea	259,143	286,743	154,407	126,251
Cashew nuts	30,938	32,576	20,020	22,293
Sugar	27,058	7,721	2,772	4,655
Cotton	25,016	31,919	22,365	18,381
Tobacco, unmanuf.	24,344	30,872	27,943	24,283
Wool	24,360	18,078	12,459	13,623
Spices	17,693	18,546	11,792	10,743
Coffee	16,243	15,075	9,494	10,061
Castor oil	16,126	6,412	4,371	6,311
Hides and skins	13,896	14,685	9,993	13,675
Linseed oil	3,816	6,536	5,976	1,748
Other agricultural	59,809	67,095	--	--
Total agricultural	518,342	536,258		
Total exports	1,339,251	1,198,168		
<u>Imports</u>				
Wheat	238,100	215,556	54,169	151,652
Cotton	101,862	64,268	48,967	53,474
Rice	35,490	92,456	53,742	11,483
Copra	25,494	21,910	13,552	13,435
Cashew nuts	15,477	15,688	11,153	7,644
Fruits	14,695	12,593	3,875	4,439
Non-fat dry milk	10,487	9,746	4,200	7,927
Rubber	6,575	6,540	3,986	6,694
Spices	6,146	5,958	4,173	3,908
Tobacco, unmanuf.	2,651	2,860	2,596	2,827
Other agricultural	82,323	46,046	--	--
Total agricultural	539,300	493,621		
Total imports	2,154,225	1,814,777		

Indian Trade Statistics and Foreign Agricultural Service.



TABLE III - United States: Agricultural Trade with India, 1957 and 1958

Commodity	1957	1958
	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
<u>Exports to India</u>		
Wheat	177,271	142,550
Cotton, raw	36,878	11,366
Corn, including seed	8	3,376
Grain sorghum	--	3,343
Tobacco, unmanuf.	2,731	2,923
Non-fat dry milk	3,834	2,333
Rice	20,361	--
Food for relief & charity	10,873	8,665
Other agricultural	<u>944</u>	<u>1,393</u>
Total agricultural	<u>252,900</u>	<u>175,949</u>
Total exports	<u>436,929</u>	<u>311,987</u>
<u>Imports from India</u>		
Cashew nuts	22,960	24,078
Tea	14,988	15,467
Hides & skins	4,112	4,843
Wool	6,140	4,511
Pepper	3,010	1,626
Opium	1,084	1,373
Bristles	1,860	1,362
Castor oil	8,417	--
Other agricultural	<u>8,395</u>	<u>6,739</u>
Total agricultural	<u>70,966</u>	<u>59,999</u>
Total imports	<u>204,588</u>	<u>184,505</u>

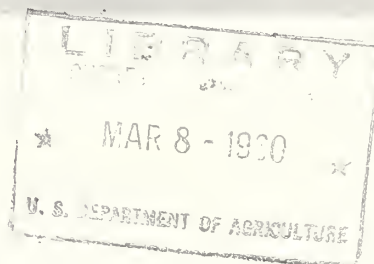
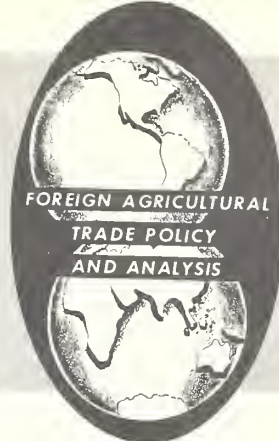
#### United States Trade Statistics

Agricultural imports have accounted for about one-fourth of all Indian imports in recent years. Agricultural exports were 39 percent of total exports in 1957 and 45 percent in 1958. If textile manufactures were also added to the agricultural total, the percentage would be much higher.

U.S. trade: The United States was India's second most important trading partner in 1958, eclipsed only by the United Kingdom. Over two-fifths of India's farm imports came from the United States in 1958, making the United States the most important source of farm commodities. India has been among the top 6 U.S. farm markets for the last few years, with a large share of these farm products moving under Public Law 480 (Table III).

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 6-60  
February 26, 1960

## SHARP VOLUME RISE IN

### U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

A sharp increase in the volume of U. S. agricultural exports in recent years is shown by a new index of quantity just published by the Foreign Agricultural Service. <sup>1/</sup>

The quantity index in fiscal year 1958-59 was equal to 141 (1952-54=100), third highest on record. This level was four-fifths as high as the 1956-57 record volume of 176 and slightly under the 1957-58 figure of 148.

The quantity index in the past 5 years averaged 139, higher than in any other 5-year period and higher than the volume of exports in any single year prior to 1956-57.

Indications are that in fiscal year 1959-60 export volume may reach 170, 20 percent more than in 1958-59. (Value is expected to rise to \$4.2 billion compared with \$3.7 billion in 1958-59.) Approximately two-thirds of the volume gain in exports will be the result of this year's much larger cotton shipments. Nearly all of the remainder of the rise is expected from increased shipments of feed grains, rice, cottonseed and soybean oils, soybeans, lard, tallow, and meats.

Increases to record levels are in prospect for feed grains, soybeans, protein meal, poultry meat, and tallow. Exports of rice and of cottonseed and soybean oils are likely to rise to their second highest levels in history while lard exports will advance to the second largest volume since World War II. Cotton exports will be more than double last year's total. In addition, wheat and tobacco exports promise to be nearly as high as they were last year.

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<sup>1/</sup> Quantity Indexes of U. S. Agricultural Exports and Imports, FAS-M-76, revised January 1960, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Single copies free on request in the United States.

The current high level of agricultural exports continues an upward trend that got underway during the early years of World War II, after the beginning of Lend-Lease in 1940-41. In that year, exports had reached the lowest level since the period immediately following the Civil War.

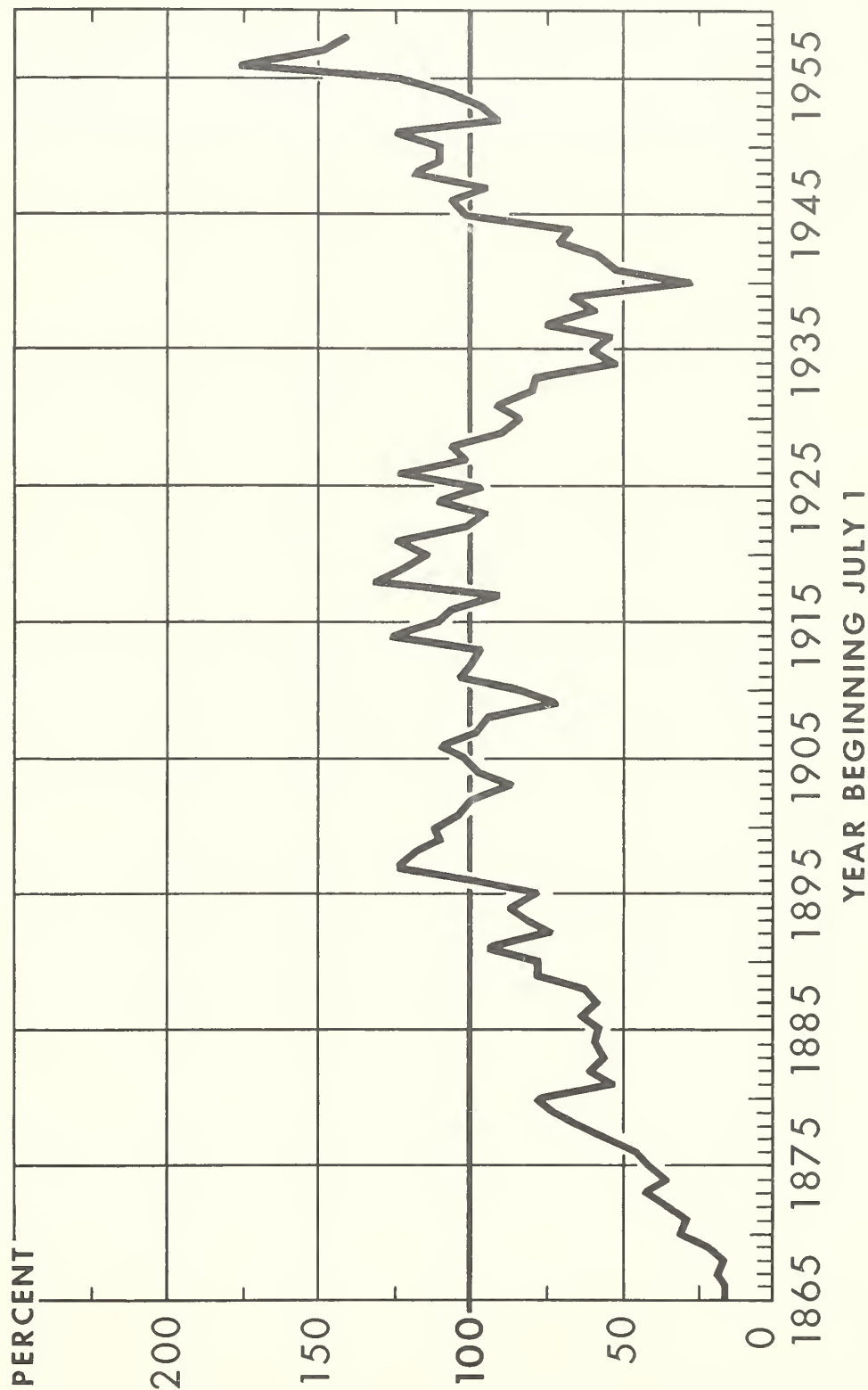
From the Civil War era to the 1897-98 peak, agricultural exports expanded almost continuously. The 7-fold increase was the result of steady and rapid expansion in agricultural production stimulated by industrialization both in the United States and abroad. Beginning with the turn of the century and continuing to the late 1920's, export volume fluctuated around a fairly constant level. In this period, exports ranged from a low of 71 in 1909-10 to a high of 132 in 1918-19, 6 percent above the previous peak in 1897-98.

From the late 1920's to 1940-41, largely due to the movement in Western Europe toward agricultural self-sufficiency and accompanying restrictions on trade, U. S. agricultural exports declined sharply except during the drought years in the 1930's.

Traditionally the major U. S. agricultural exports have been wheat, feed grains, cotton, and tobacco. More recently rice, vegetable oils and oilseeds have become major export items, while animal products, fruits, and vegetables have sporadically been major items in years of surplus.

# VOLUME TRENDS IN U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

(Index Numbers of Quantity, 1952-54 = 100)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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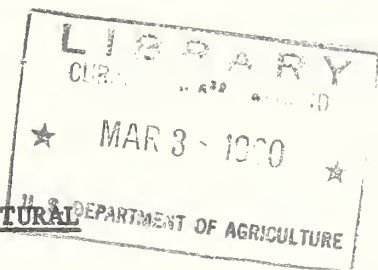
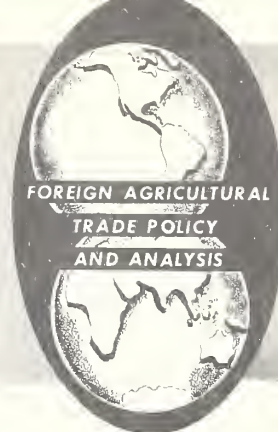
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



F A T P 7-60  
February 26, 1960

## BRAZIL'S AGRICULTURAL

### ECONOMY, 1959

Brazil's economy is based largely on agriculture, although there have been rapid industrial and mineral development advances in recent years.

Agricultural products in 1957 and 1958 accounted for slightly more than 85 percent of total exports and only about 15 percent of total imports. Coffee alone provided 58 percent of all foreign exchange earnings. It was followed by cacao and its derivatives, 8 percent; sugar, 4 percent; and cotton, approximately 3 percent. Wheat and flour continue to make up nearly two-thirds of agricultural imports, accounting for over 9 percent of the total value of imports in 1957 and 1958.

Since Brazil's agricultural exports are largely tropical and semi-tropical commodities, and its imports temperate zone products, its economy is naturally complementary with that of the United States. The United States has taken about 57 percent of Brazil's coffee and 44 percent of its cacao in recent years as well as significant quantities of other agricultural commodities. In turn, the United States has supplied Brazil with wheat and flour, dairy products, and fats and oils.

### Production

Brazil produces over half the world's supply of coffee and practically all the babassu kernels, Brazil nuts, and oiticica oil. Also, it is the most important producer of castor beans and dry edible beans. It ranks second in the production of cacao beans, third in corn, fourth in sugar, and is a major producer of meat.

U.S.-BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE, 1957 and 1958

U.S. Exports to Brazil	1957	1958	U.S. Imports from Brazil	1957	1958
	Million Dollars			Million Dollars	
Wheat grain.....	31.2	28.1	Coffee, green.....	528.4	406.5
Wheat flour.....	2.2	2.2	Cacao and derivatives.....	37.1	42.5
Lard.....	1.2	0.0	Hides and skins.....	4.4	5.0
Nonfat dried milk.....	3.1	2.1	Beef, canned.....	.8	3.0
Gelatin, edible.....	.2	.2	Wool, unmanufactured.....	.1	0.0
Fruits and preparations.....	.2	0.0	Cotton linters.....	.1	.1
Barley malt.....	.4	.2	Sisal.....	6.0	4.7
Other grains & preparations ...	.2	0.0	Brazil nuts.....	6.2	6.1
Hops.....	.5	1.9	Castor beans and oil.....	12.7	9.5
Seeds, except oilseeds.....	.2	.2	Carnauba wax.....	12.7	11.3
Food donations.....	.3	.4	Oiticica oil.....	1.3	1.3
Other agricultural products....	1.0	.5	Essential oils.....	.6	.3
Total agricultural products..	40.7	40.1	Tapioca and yuca products.....	1.2	1.4
Non-agricultural.....	439.9	485.4	Rubber, unmanufactured.....	.6	.5
Total exports.....	480.6	525.5	Other agricultural products....	3.7	7.1
			Total agricultural products..	615.1	496.3
			Non-agricultural.....	71.5	56.4
			Total imports.....	686.6	552.7

Climatic conditions were generally favorable to agriculture during 1959, although mid-year drought reduced the important bean crop in central Brazil, and floods threatened grain and livestock in the south. Corn supplies were down slightly from 1958 and sugar production was cut back somewhat owing to apparent over-production relative to Brazil's assigned export quota. Livestock numbers continue upward, but total meat production may have declined in 1959, as the enforcement of ceiling prices on meat caused producers to hold back stock with resulting meat scarcity during the latter half of the year.

Although total agricultural production expanded in 1959 at a rate slightly greater than population growth, the most spectacular increases were in export crops, particularly coffee, cacao, and cotton. A further increase of nearly 20 percent in the 1959-60 exportable coffee production added considerably to the Government's growing coffee stocks. Internal borrowing and the issue of significant quantities of paper money to finance the purchase of these stocks contributed to Brazil's continued serious inflation. Shortages of beans and meat in 1959 accounted for further price increases. All in all, the rise in the cost of living during 1959 amounted to about 50 percent, with food prices reflecting an even greater increase.

#### Food Consumption

Brazilians receive an estimated average of 2,700 calories per day. The diet appears to be adequate in quantity but deficient in protein and protective foods. Yuca is important in the diet, especially among the lower income classes. The consumption of wheat products is growing however, as increasing industrialization and urbanization change eating habits. Other staple foods are rice, beans, corn, meat, fish, and game.

In general, the diet is poorest in northern Brazil, particularly the drought area of the northeast. The country is largely self-sufficient in corn, rice, meat, root crops, vegetables and tropical fruits. The principal deficit food item is wheat, with about three-quarters of the total needs being imported. Other foods regularly imported include deciduous fruit, dairy products, dried fish and some fats.

#### Agricultural and Trade Policy

Brazilian agricultural policy is designed to expand exports to maximize foreign exchange earnings and, at the same time, reduce dollar expenditures for food through a nearer approach to self-sufficiency in agriculture.

A ceiling is placed on coffee exports to traditional markets by Brazil's participation in the International Coffee Agreement, but an extensive effort is being made to sell more coffee from surplus stocks in new

BRAZIL: Production of principal crops,  
1957 through 1959 1/

Crop	Unit	1957	1958	1959
Corn	thous. bu.	290,000	300,000	275,000
Wheat	thous. bu.	28,700	20,000	24,000
Rice	million lbs.	9,151	9,050	9,080
Dried beans	thous. 100-lb. bags	34,877	32,694	26,147
Yuca root	thous. metric tons	15,443	15,380	16,000
White potatoes	million cwt.	22.0	21.6	22.0
Sweet potatoes	million cwt.	23.9	23.2	24.1
Bananas	million stems	233.3	234.8	240.0
Oranges	million boxes	15.0	20.6	22.5
Pineapples	thous. 70-lb. boxes	5,816	6,343	6,214
Cotton	thous. bales	1,350	1,440	1,650
Sisal	million lbs.	328.5	304.2	330.0
Jute	million lbs.	72.6	77.2	77.0
Castor beans	thous. short tons	220.8	190.0	165.0
Peanuts	thous. short tons	211.2	358.2	420.0
Soybeans	thous. bu.	4,464	4,556	5,512
Coffee	million bags	25	30	36
Cacao	million lbs.	380	383	410
Sugar	thous. short tons	3,106	3,770	3,562
Tobacco	million lbs.	316.4	308.0	273.5

1/ Harvest year used. In case of sugar, year indicated is beginning of sugar crop year. Figures on cotton apply to the U.S. August-July marketing year, while Brazil's cotton year is March-February.

BRAZIL: Livestock numbers, 1957 through 1959

	1957	1958	1959
		<u>thousand head</u>	
Cattle	66,695	69,548	72,000
Sheep	18,867	20,164	22,000
Hogs	41,416	44,190	46,000



markets, including the Communist countries. Export bonuses have been increased periodically on almost all commodities to make them more competitive in the world market.

To stabilize prices of export crops, the Government has initiated programs for purchase and export of other products that are in surplus, including cacao, sugar, sisal, and on some occasions, rice. Much of the policy regarding export crops is determined by a series of semi-governmental commodity institutes, the strongest of which apply to coffee, sugar and cacao. There are also federal, state or regional institutes that influence price and marketing of wheat, tobacco, sisal, rice, wool, herva mate and meat.

During 1959, increased attention was given to problems of agricultural production and distribution for domestic needs. President Kubitschek in 1956 set a series of goals that were to be reached by the time his term expired at the end of 1960. These goals, including expanded wheat production; the building of a network of grain storage silos, cold storage warehouses and new packing houses; increased farm mechanization; and greater fertilizer production, were aimed largely at increasing domestic food supplies.

The Government continued to expand its program of farm credit and agricultural extension with the cooperation of agricultural and extension specialists of the U.S. Operations Mission and the American International Association. Support prices on wheat, rice, cotton, beans, corn, oilseeds, herva mate, and yuca products were increased from 10 to 30 percent during 1959. The Federal Price and Supply Commission (COFAP) sought at the same time to hold down consumer prices through enforcement of retail price ceilings, importing foodstuffs, and maintaining its own distribution outlets in competition with regular commercial outlets. Despite the political urgency, this program achieved little success since prices continued to increase with food scarcities resulting in some instances.

Among the highlights in regional planning schemes in 1959 was a new organization for coordinated development of the Northeast, aimed at forestalling another tragic situation such as resulted from the 1958 drought. Numerous state programs involving agricultural planning were also formulated. Foremost among these was São Paulo's "Plan of Action" which included technical assistance and production loans at 4 percent interest to stimulate the production of basic food crops.

### Outlook

Indicated plantings for 1960 harvest are reported to be greater in almost all cases, probably resulting from the higher price levels of most products. If weather and other conditions continue favorable, crop production will undoubtedly further increase over 1959. The only major



decline foreseen is in the 1960 coffee harvest where the effects of unfavorable weather during the 1959 flowering as well as an expected cyclical decline after last year's large crop, may help the Government solve its most difficult surplus problem.

One of the most hopeful prospects for 1960 and for the future is the officially scheduled move to the new capital, Brazilia, in April of this year. The network of highways connecting Brazilia with São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Fortaleza and the Amazon River, as well as the presence of a new consuming center several hundred miles from the coast, will stimulate the development of the agricultural potential of Brazil's vast interior.



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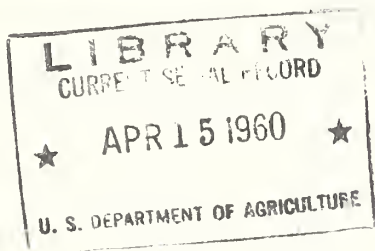
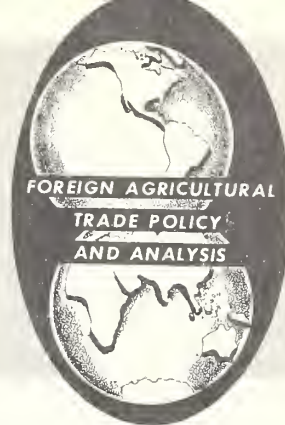
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 8-60  
April 7, 1960

## CHINA'S TRADE WITH NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES REACHES NEW HIGH IN 1958

The value of Red China's trade with the Free World (non-Communist countries) reached a new high in 1958, double the 1949 level.

The period 1949 through 1958 saw Chinese exports to non-Communist countries grow from \$426 million to \$751 million. Imports by China from the Free World during this same period went from \$324 million to \$767 million, over half of which was agricultural products.

The trade picture for calendar year 1959 will not be available for several months. Because of the lack of official Chinese trade data it is necessary to rely upon the statistics of China's trading partners as the source of information. However, 1959 trade between Red China and the Free World is expected to show a slight decline from the 1958 high. This is indicated by a reduction in Chinese exports during the first half of 1959, as compared to the same period of the previous year. Figures for the second half of 1959, not yet available, are also expected to show a lower volume than the booming second half of 1958.

Several factors point to a reduction. These include supply and transportation difficulties caused by the "great leap forward" in 1958 and the economic dislocations that followed; declines in trade with Free World Far East countries, including Japan and Hong Kong, and increased trade with countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

Trade in All Commodities Between Communist China and the Free World, 1949-58 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	:	Free World Exports to China	:	Free World Imports from China
	:	Million dollars	:	Million dollars
1949	:	324.1	:	426.2
1950	:	452.1	:	534.7
1951	:	446.2	:	524.7
1952	:	272.5	:	367.9
1953	:	287.4	:	432.7
1954	:	294.0	:	375.4
1955	:	316.6	:	494.4
1956	:	433.4	:	643.3
1957	:	523.2	:	623.5
1958	:	767.4	:	750.6

<sup>1/</sup> Compiled from reports of the International Economic Analysis Division, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Reports indicate that China's 1959 exports to Asia declined, not only because of the break in trade relations with Japan, but also because of a reduction in traditional Chinese exports to other Asian areas, including Hong Kong. However, Western Europe's imports from China during the first half of 1959 were larger than a year earlier, probably because of an increase in imports of Chinese soybeans due mainly to the break with Japan in soybean trade.

Major Agricultural Exports to the Free World

From 1954 through 1958 Red China's exports of agricultural products to the Free World increased approximately 50 percent by value. Of the numerous agricultural commodities that China exports, soybeans, rice, live animals and meat, and fats and oils offered the most competition to U. S. producers during 1958.

Rice--During 1958, the value of China's rice exports to the Free World was almost three times that in 1957. Approximately 95 percent of the shipments went to Asian countries. Total rice shipments made China one of the leading exporters of the commodity for the year.

Live animals and meat--Much of China's sales are of live animals - pigs and poultry shipped to Hong Kong for slaughter - to be consumed as fresh meat, which the local Chinese prefer to processed meats. The majority of processed meat sales were to West Germany, Hong Kong, Egypt, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.



Free World Agricultural Imports from Communist China, 1954-58 <sup>1/</sup>

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Live animals and meat	29.5	39.2	38.3	40.3	57.8
Eggs	27.7	26.7	30.1	31.5	38.2
Rice	43.8	40.8	57.5	29.3	82.1
Fruits and vegetables	38.6	44.3	44.7	55.8	59.1
Tea	16.0	25.9	24.0	23.6	29.4
Hides, skins, and fur skins	1.3	5.0	9.8	10.3	9.0
Soybeans	22.2	42.0	38.0	33.4	30.0
Other oilseeds	12.1	26.1	32.3	18.9	14.9
Silk	10.8	11.1	13.6	12.4	10.7
Wool and other animal hair	6.5	13.7	19.6	16.7	10.3
Bristles	9.9	14.8	8.4	7.7	9.6
Feathers	9.7	8.1	5.6	7.4	10.4
Other animal and vegetable crude matter	25.9	26.6	29.3	29.9	29.3
Fats and oils	16.2	16.5	31.8	25.2	23.6
Other agricultural	19.8	17.3	24.4	23.9	34.2
Total agricultural	290.0	358.1	407.4	366.3	448.6
Other commodities	85.4	136.3	235.9	257.2	302.0
Total all commodities	375.4	494.4	643.3	623.5	750.6

<sup>1/</sup> Compiled from reports of the International Economic Analysis Division, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Soybeans--During 1958, China's exports of soybeans and other oilseeds to non-Communist countries declined from 1957. There was a reduction of approximately 10 percent for soybeans and 21 percent for other oilseeds, due in part to the decline of China's trade with Japan.

Fats and oils--Exports of fats and oils by Mainland China to the Free World declined for the third year, but were still above 1954 levels. The shipments consisted mainly of tung, linseed, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils.

Major Markets for Chinese Farm Products

Before the Communists came into power, most of China's trade was with the Free World. Now, only about 25 percent is with non-Communist areas. During 1958, several countries in each major marketing area of the Free World stood out in the amount of trade carried on with China.

Asia--China's leading Asian markets have been Hong Kong, Japan, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Ceylon, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

Hong Kong, traditionally China's best customer, imported \$134 million worth of agricultural commodities during 1958. Live hogs and poultry, rice and fruits and vegetables - mostly fresh - were the most important agricultural imports.

China severed trade relations with Japan in May 1958, and Japan's imports of Chinese agricultural commodities that year declined to \$39 million from \$49 million. The leading commodities imported by Japan, nearly all during the first 5 months of 1958, included rice, soybeans and dry pulses.

Next most important Asian customers during 1958, were Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. Their imports of Chinese agricultural products totaled \$34 million. Major items were fruits and vegetables (mostly fresh) eggs, rice and soybeans. Ceylon, Indonesia, and Pakistan imported agricultural commodities totaling \$48 million in value. Rice accounted for 92 percent of the total.

Europe:--China's leading non-Communist trading partners in Europe during 1958 were West Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy, and France. West Germany, importing \$50 million in agricultural commodities from China for the year, remained Red China's largest European market and second largest Free World market. Major items were eggs, feathers and down, fruits and vegetables, processed meats and soybeans.

The United Kingdom's imports valued at \$36 million placed that country second among China's European customers. Eggs, bristles, tea and soybeans were the major commodities.

Of the \$12 million of agricultural commodities the Netherlands imported from China during 1958, peanuts, soybeans and processed meat products led the list. Whole eggs constituted the largest single item in Italy's \$11 million purchases of agricultural commodities from China during 1958. In addition, France imported \$9.2 million from China of which raw silk ranked first and soybeans second in value.

Africa:--Egypt and Morocco were China's top African outlets for agricultural commodities, mainly tea, processed meat, and cottonseed oil. Exports to Egypt, at \$15 million, were largely processed meats and cottonseed oil. Of the \$15.4 million of goods sold to Morocco, 95 percent was green tea.

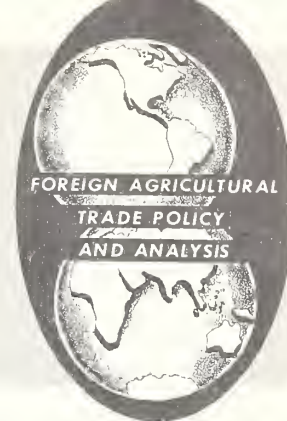
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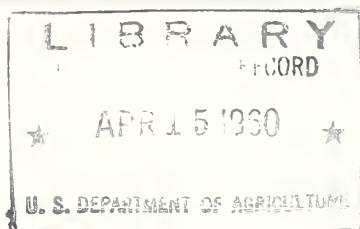
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 9-60  
April 11, 1960

## U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

### INCREASED IN CALENDAR YEAR 1959

U. S. agricultural exports totaled \$3,950 million in calendar year 1959, 2 percent more than the \$3,854 million in 1958. Export volume was larger by 6 percent. There were gains in exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds, feed grains, wheat and wheat flour, rice, animals and animal products, and vegetables. Declines were mostly in cotton, but also occurred for tobacco and fruits.

U. S. agricultural imports for consumption totaled \$4,100 million in calendar year 1959, 6 percent more than the \$3,881 million in 1958. The volume of imports was 9 percent larger in 1959 than in 1958. Agricultural imports in 1959 were the largest since the value of \$4,518 million in 1952.

## EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Cotton exports were smaller in 1959 until the final quarter when they rose substantially. Exports of farm products excluding cotton increased 10 percent last year, reaching \$3,505 million compared with \$3,198 million in 1958.

Although cotton exports were smaller, last year's agricultural exports were the sixth highest in history. Higher export values in other years were \$4,506 million in 1957; \$4,170 million in 1956; \$4,040 million in 1951; \$3,957 million in 1947; and \$4,093 million in 1919. Exports in the past 4 years averaged the highest on record for any consecutive 4 years.

Nonagricultural exports in 1959 were 3 percent below those of a year earlier. The value of this group declined from \$13,840 million in 1958 to \$13,423 million in 1959. Exports of coal, petroleum, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, industrial machinery, aircraft, and railway equipment were



the major nonagricultural items that fell. The reductions were partially offset by gains in wood and paper, automobiles and accessories, and chemicals.

Competition for foreign agricultural markets was strong in 1959 as world agricultural production remained at the record level of the previous year. With the high level of production and large beginning stocks in many countries, the volume of world agricultural trade expanded somewhat. The larger agricultural exports from the United States shared in the increase in the world market.

Expanding economic activity in the highly industrialized countries contributed most to the increase in U. S. agricultural exports last year. Exports to the 5 best markets--the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, and West Germany--increased 10 percent. There were also substantial increases in exports to India, Belgium, Egypt, and Denmark, but there were large declines in shipments to Italy, Spain, France, Mexico, and Poland.

Many countries took agricultural products from the United States in 1959 but the bulk of the trade was concentrated in exports to a small number. Three-fourths of the exports were made to 17 countries, with values ranging from \$425 million for the United Kingdom to \$61 million each for Mexico and Poland.

Exports to the less industrially developed countries continued to be assisted by U. S. Government programs such as Public Law 480 and the Mutual Security Act. As in 1958, about one-third of U. S. agricultural exports were made under these programs.

Table 1.--U. S. agricultural exports, calendar years 1958 and 1959

Commodity	1958	1959	Chg.
	Mil. dol.		%
Cotton.....	656:	445:	-32
Grains & feeds 1/...	1,412:	1,568:	+11
Wheat & flour 1/...	732:	770:	+ 5
Feed grains 1/....	465:	554:	+19
Rice, milled 1/....	99:	102:	+ 3
Tobacco, unmd. ....	354:	346:	- 2
Veg. oils, seeds....	390:	517:	+33
Fruits & vegs. 1/...	381:	385:	+ 1
Animals & prods. 1/:	549:	568:	+ 3
Other 1/.....	112:	121:	+ 8
Total.....	3,854:	3,950:	+ 2

1/ Includes private shipments for relief and charity, mostly CCC surpluses donated to welfare agencies under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as Amended, and other legislation.

COTTON. Cotton exports totaled \$445 million in 1959, down 32 percent from \$656 million in 1958. During the first half of 1959, foreign demand for U. S. cotton dropped sharply as a result of (1) larger beginning cotton stocks and production in foreign exporting countries in 1958-59, (2) weaker demand for and larger inventories of foreign textile goods, (3) lower prices for most foreign growths compared with equivalent qualities of U. S. cotton, and (4) larger acreage allotments and lower support prices for U. S. cotton in the new season beginning August 1, 1959. In the last quarter of 1959 cotton exports rose considerably because of increasing cotton consumption abroad, the movement for restoration of cotton and cotton textile stocks

Table 2.--U. S. agricultural exports  
by country of destination, calendar  
years 1958 and 1959

Country	1958	1959	Chg.
	Mil. dol.		%
United Kingdom...	409:	425:	+ 4
Canada.....	344:	386:	+12
Japan.....	361:	335:	- 7
The Netherlands...	205:	318:	+55
West Germany.....	285:	306:	+ 7
India.....	176:	208:	+18
Cuba.....	145:	132:	- 9
Belgium.....	103:	123:	+19
Italy.....	142:	117:	-18
Yugoslavia.....	95:	102:	+ 7
Spain.....	144:	90:	-37
Venezuela.....	84:	89:	+ 6
Egypt.....	15:	77:	+413
Denmark.....	40:	63:	+58
France.....	87:	62:	-29
Mexico.....	106:	61:	-42
Poland.....	79:	61:	-23
Other.....	1,034:	995:	- 4
Total.....	3,854:	3,950:	+ 2

in many importing countries, and smaller cotton supplies available for export in foreign producing countries. In addition, prices in world import markets were generally stable and competitive among growths at levels below a year earlier.

**GRAINS AND FEEDS.** Exports of grains and feeds, including shipments for relief and charity, increased from \$1,412 million in 1958 to \$1,568 million in 1959, up 11 percent. Wheat and wheat flour exports rose 5 percent from \$732 million in 1958 to \$770 million in 1959, reflecting larger Title I Public Law 480 shipments to underdeveloped countries and larger USDA donations for relief and charity. Dollar sales of wheat in 1959 were below those of a year earlier. Rice exports increased by 3 percent, from \$99 million in 1958 to \$102 million in 1959.

Table 3.--U. S. exports of food for relief and charity by private agencies and individuals, calendar years 1958 and 1959 1/

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ending December 31			
		Quantity		Value	
		1958	1959	1958	1959
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Milk, evaporated.....	Lb.	171	81	25	21
Nonfat dry milk.....	Lb.	437,183	383,857	52,054	37,168
Cheese.....	Lb.	133,157	544	35,046	105
Wheat, grain (60 lb.).....	Bu.	859	1,224	1,770	2,560
Flour (100 lb.).....	Bag	8,056	10,321	46,473	54,134
Corn, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	784	438	1,248	748
Corrmeal.....	Cwt.	2,902	3,018	13,813	12,075
Rice.....	Lb.	38,291	43,173	2,273	2,458
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	803	1,546	51	129
Other.....	--	--	--	1,814	1,881
Total.....	--	--	--	154,566	111,279

1/ This table lists principal commodities summarized in table 4.



Exports of feed grains continued to expand in 1959 and set a calendar year volume record of 12.4 million short tons. They increased in value from \$465 million in 1958 to the \$554 million in 1959. Protein meal exports last year of 814 thousand short tons were more than double the previous year's level and a record high. These improvements were due primarily to the steady growth in the livestock industry in Western Europe and to last summer's drought there.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS. Exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds increased by one-third, rising from \$390 million in 1958 to \$517 million in 1959. Both vegetable oil and soybean exports set calendar year volume records. Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils increased from 1 billion to 1.4 billion pounds. Soybean exports rose from 84 million to 123 million bushels. All of the increase in the exports of edible oils was in dollar sales as shipments under Public Law 480 remained about the same.

The advance in exports of soybeans and edible oils mainly reflected reduced exportable supplies from other areas and increased demand in importing countries. Exportable supplies of copra and coconut oil were down in 1959. Argentina, normally an exporter, had a deficit position last year. Europe apparently had to do some stock rebuilding in 1959, thus increasing its imports. In addition, drought in Europe last summer resulted in more soybean imports in order to provide needed protein meal.

TOBACCO. Despite the record 1958 crop in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, U. S. tobacco leaf exports were well maintained in 1959 as foreign consumption of cigarettes mounted substantially. In addition, there were large supplies available for export from other major producing countries at prices lower than those for similar U.S. grades. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled \$346 million in 1959, 2 percent below the \$354 million in 1958.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Exports of vegetables and preparations last year totaled \$145 million, 16 percent above 1958's \$125 million. Exports of dried beans and peas were especially heavy, reflecting short supplies in Europe and Latin America. Exports of fruits and preparations decreased from \$256 million in 1958 to \$240 million in 1959. Principal declines were in fresh apples, dried prunes, canned fruits, and fruit juices. These declines were partially offset by increases in exports of fresh oranges, grapefruit, and pears. Foreign trade liberalization in 1959 helped to maintain exports of U. S. fruits and vegetables at relatively high levels.

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS. Exports of animals and animal products, including shipments for relief and charity, rose to \$568 million in 1959, 3 percent greater than the \$549 million in 1958. Exports for relief and charity alone, consisting of nonfat dry milk and cheese, declined by \$50 million. It is significant that this reduction was more than offset by value advances in lard, tallow, meats, poultry, and hides and skins. The volume of tallow shipments amounting to 1,341 million pounds was the second largest on record. The export total of 604 million pounds for lard was 215 million larger than in 1958. A sharp increase in U. S. hog slaughter during the year and lower prices strongly stimulated lard exports while the marketing of heavier weight cattle resulted in greater tallow output avail-

able for export at competitive prices. Higher prices accounted for the gain in value for hides and skins in 1959 as the quantity was smaller.

The large supply of broilers and fryers along with competitive U. S. prices was a major factor in the record poultry exports, amounting to 126 million pounds. On the other hand, limited CCC inventories of dairy products for export resulted in a decline in shipments. CCC stocks of nonfat dry milk and cheese were depleted in the latter part of 1959 when CCC discontinued export sales of these commodities.

## IMPORT HIGHLIGHTS

The increase in imports in 1959 reversed the downward trend since the 1951 peak. The 1959 total was one-fifth below 1951. Both supplementary (somewhat competitive) and complementary (noncompetitive) imports gained in 1959 over 1958 levels. Each group accounted for about half of the total in both years. Historically, supplementary products have accounted for 40 percent, and complementary for 60 percent of agricultural imports.

Supplementary imports rose from \$1,938 million to \$2,016 million. Major gains were in beef and veal, hides and skins, and apparel wool. There were reductions in cattle, cane sugar, grains and feeds, and pork.

Complementary imports increased from \$1,943 million to \$2,084 million. Imports of rubber and carpet wool were up substantially. Other gains were in silk, bananas, tea, vegetable fibers, and spices. Coffee and cocoa beans were down in value while quantities were larger.

### Supplementary Import Highlights

CATTLE. Cattle imports totaling 688 thousand head in 1959 were sharply lower than the 1,126 million record in 1958. With larger supplies of domestic stockers and feeders in 1959, U. S. import demand dropped. Rising prices for Canadian feeders resulted in a 47-percent smaller import from Canada. Fewer Mexican animals were marketed here as improved pasture conditions encouraged Mexican ranchers to hold back cattle to restock herds. In addition, Mexico increased export taxes on cattle during 1959 to protect domestic consumers from higher prices.

MEATS. Imports of beef and veal rose sharply in 1959 and totaled 626 million pounds--148 million more than in 1958. The bulk was low grade boneless meat for manufacturing. The domestic supply of boneless meat has been limited in the past 2 years as U. S. farmers and ranchers held back the culling of herds in order to produce more calves in response to the relatively high beef prices. The limited supplies together with strong consumer demand expanded beef imports.

Pork imports in the first half of 1959 were slightly larger than in 1958. But in the last half of 1959 imports declined substantially, reflecting heavy domestic marketing of hogs and lower prices. For the year as a whole, imports declined from 183 million pounds to 175 million, or 4 percent. Most of the imports were canned hams and shoulders for which there is a relatively stable U. S. market.



APPAREL WOOL. The upward expansion of the textile cycle in 1959 resulted in larger imports of apparel wool. Approximately half of the apparel wool used in this country has to be imported in order to meet domestic needs. Imports of 159 million pounds (actual weight) in 1959 were up 43 percent.

HIDES AND SKINS. Reduced slaughter of cattle in 1959 tightened the domestic supply of certain types of hides and skins. Strong domestic demand and sharply higher prices were the principal factors in the import rise. Imports amounted to \$84 million in 1959, \$32 million more than in 1958.

TOBACCO. Unmanufactured tobacco imports continued to rise in 1959 and totaled a record 152 million pounds compared with 1958's 139 million. U. S. manufacturers increased cigarette production in 1959 by 4 percent and used more oriental leaf in their blends.

GRAINS. With plentiful supplies available at relatively low prices, imports of barley, oats, and wheat grain (mostly feed wheat) fell in 1959.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILBEARING MATERIALS. Imports of vegetable oils and oil-bearing materials increased somewhat in 1959. Oil equivalent of copra and coconut oil totaled 321 thousand tons compared with 298 thousand in 1958. Copra imports increased although world production declined for the second year. Imports of palm kernel oil were the largest since 1937, and olive oil, the largest since 1955. More castor beans were imported, and less palm oil.

CANE SUGAR. Imports of cane sugar on a tel quel basis, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, were 4.5 million short tons in 1959, 200 thousand less than in 1958. The decline reflected mainly smaller shipments from Cuba. Because of reduced U. S. sugar production in 1958, Cuba's quota in the U. S. sugar market was adjusted to permit larger Cuban shipments in that year.

#### Complementary Import Highlights

COFFEE. The increase in coffee imports from 2.7 billion pounds in 1958 to 3.1 billion in 1959 reflected large world supplies and lower prices. The lower prices reduced the value from \$1.2 billion to \$1.1 billion. While all coffee prices were lower in 1959, the price of Brazilian coffee dropped further than those of the other major coffees.

COCOA BEANS. Imports of cocoa beans rose from 443 million pounds in 1958 to 483 million in 1959 while value declined by \$7 million, reflecting lower import prices. Production was favorable in all major areas.

RUBBER. After 3 years of declines, imports of crude natural rubber increased from 1,063 million pounds in 1958 to 1,285 million in 1959. Last year's gain reflects primarily higher U. S. automobile production.

CARPET WOOL. Imports of carpet wool totaled 249 million pounds (actual weight) in 1959 compared with 161 million in 1958. Imports in 1959 were the largest since 1950. The gain represents replenishing of inventories and stepped-up consumption. Practically all used in this country is imported as domestic production is negligible.

Table 4.--U. S. exports of principal agricultural commodities, calendar years 1958 and 1959 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31			
		Quantity		Value	
		1958	1959	1958	1959
				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
		Thousands	Thousands		
Cheese .....	Lb.:	21,878	14,002	7,061	5,563
Condensed milk .....	Lb.:	34,981	38,498	7,857	8,557
Evaporated milk .....	Lb.:	127,309	82,899	20,498	12,544
Dried whole milk .....	Lb.:	28,691	25,926	14,735	13,830
Nonfat dry milk .....	Lb.:	211,380	276,847	25,300	29,651
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.:	28,882	20,381	15,189	12,176
Hides and skins <sup>2/</sup> .....	No.:	9,832	7,920	55,759	62,807
Beef and veal, total <sup>3/</sup> .....	Lb.:	24,772	27,389	9,662	10,894
Pork, total <sup>3/</sup> .....	Lb.:	54,248	70,944	20,590	20,937
Variety meats <sup>4/</sup> .....	Lb.:	69,417	90,956	15,790	19,401
Poultry, canned, fresh or frozen <sup>3/</sup> ..	Lb.:	51,420	125,740	17,012	33,330
Lard .....	Lb.:	388,850	604,162	52,296	60,210
Tallow, edible and inedible .....	Lb.:	1,045,261	1,341,317	90,305	103,051
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters .....					
(running bales) .....	Bale:	4,598	3,676	655,935	445,244
Apples, fresh .....	Lb.:	201,889	138,212	15,981	11,180
Grapefruit, fresh .....	Lb.:	133,063	176,561	7,738	8,562
Oranges and tangerines .....	Lb.:	354,926	581,953	32,305	39,587
Pears, fresh .....	Lb.:	48,874	81,939	4,665	7,254
Prunes, dried .....	Lb.:	118,244	61,857	21,513	15,062
Raisins and currants .....	Lb.:	51,336	60,334	11,857	11,766
Fruits, canned .....	Lb.:	366,167	348,037	56,975	52,659
Fruit juices .....	Gal.:	36,289	32,113	47,145	43,518
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.:	120,381	113,258	129,214	121,132
Barley, malt (34 lb.) .....	Bu.:	4,237	4,728	9,221	10,006
Corn, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.:	179,732	218,997	236,257	285,745
Grain sorghums (56 lb.) .....	Bu.:	73,794	101,849	83,939	116,635
Rice, milled, excludes paddy .....	Lb.:	1,232,339	1,494,960	96,342	99,889
Wheat, grain (60 lb.) .....	Bu.:	329,872	356,604	569,572	612,562
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag:	27,050	26,526	114,626	100,324
Oil cake and oil-cake meal (2,000 lb.)	Ton:	369	814	23,325	53,049
Hops .....	Lb.:	19,007	17,219	15,250	11,448
Nuts and preparations .....	Lb.:	49,386	77,428	11,047	15,078
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.) .....	Bu.:	84,333	122,675	198,300	281,508
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc. ....	Lb.:	872,511	880,530	122,235	101,809
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc. .	Lb.:	160,851	518,715	25,979	68,967
Seeds, field and garden .....	Lb.:	60,249	60,414	14,745	15,516
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.:	482,290	465,615	354,351	346,219
Beans, dried .....	Lb.:	215,510	451,067	16,997	35,448
Peas, dried (ex. cowpeas & chickpeas)	Lb.:	151,240	189,949	8,659	12,882
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.:	272,482	295,883	7,237	8,443
Vegetables, fresh, other .....	Lb.:	775,313	751,416	39,177	37,468
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.:	189,263	172,183	28,778	25,116
Food exported for relief, etc. ....				154,566	111,279
Other agricultural commodities .....				387,808	451,629
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ..				3,853,793	3,949,935
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				13,839,679	13,423,055
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES .....				17,693,472	17,372,990

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in value only.  
<sup>3/</sup> Product weight. <sup>4/</sup> Includes beef and pork livers, beef tongues, and other variety meats, fresh or frozen. Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.



Table 5.--U. S. imports for consumption of principal agricultural commodities, calendar years 1958 and 1959 1/

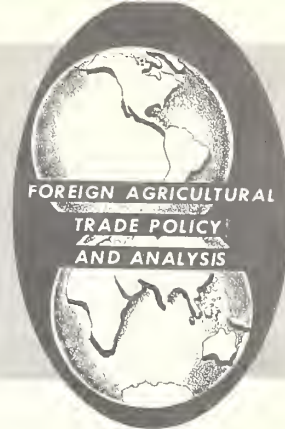
Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31			
		Quantity		Value	
		1958	1959	1958	1959
SUPPLEMENTARY				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable .....	No.	1,126	688	129,802	81,378
Cattle, free (for breeding) .....	No.	26	21	7,528	7,409
Casein and lactarene .....	Lb.	91,265	94,458	17,569	17,984
Cheese .....	Lb.	55,737	63,858	27,322	30,846
Hides and skins .....	Lb.	137,071	189,975	51,767	84,427
Beef and veal, total 2/ .....	Lb.	477,822	626,250	152,753	225,503
Pork, total 2/ .....	Lb.	182,745	174,946	125,826	114,248
Mutton, goat, and lamb, fresh or frozen	Lb.	23,976	56,804	5,511	13,511
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	16,268	14,599	14,364	10,313
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. ....	Lb.	110,670	158,778	84,431	101,136
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	143	140	26,036	21,123
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	37	69	8,014	12,036
Olives in brine .....	Gal.	13,200	13,272	19,708	19,906
Pineapple juice .....	Gal.	3,752	3,453	1,644	2,345
Pineapples, canned, prepared or pres.	Lb.	84,078	93,092	9,836	10,779
Other fruits and preparations .....	3/	3/	3/	34,387	44,559
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	15,729	13,012	21,112	17,078
Oats, grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	11,167	1,870	8,634	1,886
Wheat, grain (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	8,603	7,914	13,376	12,484
Feeds and fodders .....	3/	3/	3/	23,679	21,351
Nuts and preparations .....	3/	3/	3/	62,200	67,391
Castor beans .....	Lb.	18,865	20,333	950	949
Copra .....	Lb.	601,222	705,693	47,503	68,474
Veg. oils, fats, waxes, expressed ....	Lb.	545,726	559,122	93,745	100,996
Seeds, field and garden .....	3/	3/	3/	10,978	16,300
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.) .....	Ton	4,732	4,535	520,029	495,361
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	334,308	279,520	39,044	30,547
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	138,522	151,727	104,838	111,735
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	256,636	91,970	6,611	2,441
Tomatoes, natural state .....	Lb.	264,452	262,644	20,553	19,862
Other supplementary .....				248,116	252,002
Total supplementary .....				1,937,866	2,016,410
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	4,349	6,598	15,572	24,728
Wool, unmd., free in bond .....	Lb.	161,167	248,878	79,598	123,188
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas .....	Bunch	48,771	54,214	69,388	77,428
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	442,922	483,363	172,458	164,947
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico) .....	Lb.	2,667,697	3,074,492	1,170,687	1,096,838
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc. ...	Lb.	3,755	4,698	9,435	8,914
Tea .....	Lb.	103,418	109,684	48,001	51,853
Abaca or Manila (2,240 lb.) .....	Ton	41	40	14,664	16,204
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.) .....	Ton	117	125	16,013	20,535
Spices (complementary) .....	Lb.	78,332	85,087	30,709	33,816
Rubber, crude .....	Lb.	1,063,101	1,284,621	247,771	383,583
Other complementary .....				68,489	81,888
Total complementary .....				1,942,785	2,083,922
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES .....				3,880,651	4,100,332
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ....				8,869,834	10,897,327
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES .....				12,750,485	14,997,659

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Product weight. 3/ Reported in value only.

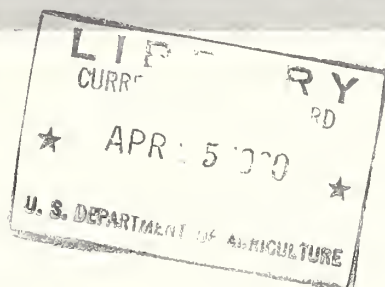
Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 10-60  
April 15, 1960

## PAKISTAN TO INITIATE

### SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN

Pakistan has announced it will initiate its second 5-Year Plan this July. The new Plan proposes an expenditure of \$4.0 billion during the Plan period with \$2.3 billion to be financed from domestic sources and \$1.7 billion to come from foreign aid, loans, and investment. The latter also represents the foreign exchange requirements of the Plan. Over 60 percent of the total expenditures will go into the public sector.

The new Plan is expected to increase the national income by 20 percent, the per capita income by 10 percent, foreign exchange earnings by 20 percent, and industrial production by 50 percent; to accelerate current development projects; to provide additional employment for 3 million persons; and to reduce the economic disparities between East and West Pakistan.

### Agricultural Sector

The second 5-Year Plan, like the first, places great emphasis on developing agriculture. The new Plan aims for an increase of 21 percent in food grain production. Objectives for increased production include rice 22 percent, wheat 17 percent, corn 45 percent, jowar and bajra 9 percent, barley 14 percent, gram and other pulses 11 percent, and sugarcane 35 percent. Cotton production is set at 2.3 million bales (392 pounds net weight), and jute at 6.8 million bales (400 pounds) by the end of the Plan period.

The Plan recommends a long range program, the objectives of which are to raise the productivity of existing acreage through increased application of water and fertilizer, control of soil salinity and waterlogging, double-cropping, improved seeds, and better land management practices. It calls for steady expansion of farm acreage through irrigation, drainage, and flood control.

Programs for Increased Production: The second Plan expects food grain production to rise by 2.5 million metric tons to 16.2 million metric tons by 1964-65. In order to bring uncultivated arable land under the plow, irrigation projects will be executed during the Plan period to provide as much water as possible. It is expected that as a result of these measures about 1.5 million additional acres will be sown in crops by 1964-65 and food grain production will be increased by about 460 thousand tons.

About 700 thousand tons of the total increase in food grain production is expected to come from the increased use of manures and fertilizers. It is planned to increase the consumption of fertilizers from 27 thousand tons of nitrogen estimated for 1959-60 to 110 thousand tons in 1964-65. To implement this program it will be necessary to subsidize the sale of fertilizer, place the fertilizer within easy reach of the cultivators, and provide the required credit facilities. The use of organic manures such as bonemeal, compost and oilcakes will also be encouraged.

About 400 thousand tons of food grains will be added by 1964-65 by increased double-cropping. The extent of double-cropping can be increased especially in East Pakistan through flood control, drainage and all-round improved water utilization. Projects have been included in the Plan for East Pakistan that are expected to improve about 7 million acres of land.

It is estimated that adoption of improved cultural practices such as row planting, better inter-culture and weeding will contribute an increase in food grain output by nearly 250 thousand tons. The extension services of the Agriculture Department will be reorganized and strengthened, and intensive in-service training of supervisory staff arranged. Large-scale demonstrations in better methods of cultivation will be arranged for the cultivators.

About 400 thousand tons of the expected increase in food grain production is expected to result from the supply of improved seeds, including hybrid corn. It is planned to establish additional seed farms. Also, a program of seed treatment and certification will be introduced.

Emphasis will be placed on the need for the expansion of credit facilities for agriculture through cooperatives and other organizations. Existing agricultural marketing facilities will be improved under the Plan.

A greater reliance will be placed on the free market forces to attain increased production. Effective May 1960 the government envisions returning the wheat trade to private individuals for procurement and distribution.

### The First 5-Year Plan

By the end of the first Plan period it is estimated that the national income will probably increase by 10 percent instead of 15 percent and food grain production by 6 percent instead of 9 percent. Jute, cotton, and tea production all advanced only 4 percent above the base period as against targets of 15 percent, 21 percent, and 15 percent respectively. Even though no data are available on the acreage reclaimed for agricultural purposes, no major reclamation or irrigation projects were made operational during the period. This indicates that the first Plan goal for bringing 7 million acres into production through reclamation, drainage, and irrigation probably will not be met.

During the Plan's first 4 years a total of \$453 million was spent in the agricultural sector (including village agricultural and industrial development) and water and power development whereas the Plan called for an expenditure of \$883 million. The total disbursements in the agricultural sector alone amounted to only \$120 million during the 4-year period.

The first 5-Year Plan has attained some success, although all goals and objectives were not achieved. The Plan aimed for an expenditure of \$2.3 billion, of which \$1.4 billion is to be financed from domestic resources and \$0.9 billion from foreign loans, grants, and investment. After 4 years under the Plan only 55 percent of the proposed \$2.3 billion had been spent.

Some of the reasons for the first Plan's failure to achieve all goals can be attributed to the Plan's assumption that the population growth rate would be 1.4 percent annually instead of an actual growth rate of about 2 percent; instability of the previous government; and built-in difficulties such as low per capita income, high illiteracy rate, and continuation of outmoded cultivation practices.

### Outlook for the Second Plan

Prior to President Ayub Khan's Government, conditions in Pakistan were unfavorable for economic development. Exports were declining while imports were continuing to rise. The foreign exchange reserves were dwindling - decreasing from \$373 million in 1956 to \$258 million in 1958. At the same time the cost of living was rising.

The new government brought stability to Pakistan during its first year. Among its accomplishments were: (1) an improvement of the foreign exchange balance; (2) a decrease in the trade imbalance; (3) the implementation of land reforms in West Pakistan; (4) the settlement of a number of issues with India, particularly the decision to divide the Indus River waters; (5) the control of inflationary pressures; and (6) the improvement in the performance of the civil service. All of these developments brighten prospects for greater achievements under the Second 5-Year Plan.



The government has made several administrative changes that are expected to aid implementation of the Second 5-Year Plan. These include the creation of an Economic Council, and Economic Committee of the Cabinet, and a Project Division. In addition to these changes, emphasis will be focused on the institution of the Basic Democracies for bringing the mass of the people into effective participation in the economic and social effort of the Second 5-Year Plan. This consists of a 5-part organization of Local Councils, County Councils, District Councils, Divisional Councils, and Provincial Development Advisory Councils.

The Ayub administration has indicated determination to break through the vicious circle of poverty and underdevelopment and initiate a positive trend both in per capita income and consumption. However, of Pakistan's many problems none are more imposing than the inadequate agricultural production. Unless the latter increases substantially and population growth slows up, the essential needs of the people probably will not be met, nor the standard of living improve.

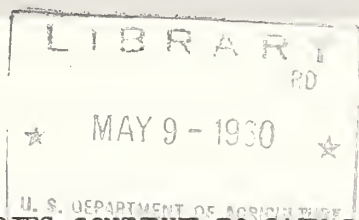
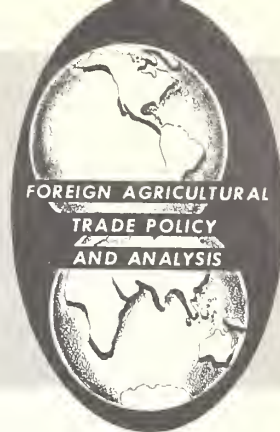
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



F A T P 11-60  
April 26, 1960

INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES CONTINUE TO GAIN DOLLARS;

NEWLY-DEVELOPING COUNTRIES REVERSE DOWNWARD TREND

## Summary

Foreign countries' <sup>1/</sup>holdings of gold and dollar assets rose to a new high during 1959. At the end of that year the holdings amounted to \$36.4 billion, an increase of \$2.9 billion over a year earlier. In the past decade (1949-1959) foreign-held gold and dollars increased \$21.1 billion, more than twice the amount held on December 31, 1949.

Holdings of the international institutions -- mainly the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) -- doubled last year, largely because of payment of their increased subscription. Gold and dollar assets now total \$6.2 billion.

Underlying this rise was a record outflow of gold and dollars from the United States. Foreign countries' net receipts from the United States totaled \$3.7 billion in 1959. In addition, an estimated \$800 million was obtained from newly-mined gold, from U.S.S.R. gold sales, and other foreign sources.

As in the past decade most of the increase accrued to the industrialized countries. Most notable were the gains by Italy, France and Japan. The newly-developing countries, in general, except for Cuba and Venezuela, reversed a 2-year downward trend in their gold and dollar assets during 1959.

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1/ -- Excludes gold holdings of Soviet Bloc.



### U.S. Agricultural Export Situation

The improvement in the gold and dollar situation of U.S. foreign customers over the past decade has had a marked change on the financing of U.S. agricultural exports. For a number of years following World War II, sales of U.S. farm products to Western Europe and Japan were largely financed through U.S. aid programs such as the GARIOA program and the Marshall Plan.

In 1950, for example, nearly three-fourths of U.S. agricultural exports to these countries were financed in this manner. Now, however, in the marketing year 1958-1959 over 88 percent of agricultural exports were bought with earned dollars. The balance consisted of exports through barter transactions and donations. This trend continues in the present marketing year.

In the newly-developing economies a large part of U.S. agricultural exports move under special U.S. government export programs such as Public Law 480 sales for local currency. This program has accounted for most of the increase in U.S. exports to these countries. As the economies of the latter develop and incomes rise, however, demand for food and fiber will likely increase. Part of this will be met through imports. Consequently, in the long run, U.S. agricultural market opportunities for dollar sales should expand.

### U.S. Balance of Payments

In the aggregate, most of the reserve gains of foreign countries last year arose from transactions with the United States. Foreign countries' net receipts amounted to \$3.7 billion, the largest ever recorded.

U.S. merchandise imports were the major factor adding to the U.S. balance of payments deficit. Imports increased \$2.4 billion in 1959 while U.S. exports remained the same. This reduced the trade balances from a surplus of \$3.3 billion in 1958 to \$0.9 billion in 1959. However, in the latter part of the year, there were signs of a revival in U.S. exports; exports in the fourth quarter were some 10 percent above the low reached in the first quarter of 1959. Commercial sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for exports in the first months of 1960 were running well ahead of last year.

In the total, other U.S. payments declined in 1959. This drop tended to offset the deterioration in the trade balance. Net U.S. economic grants and loans dropped \$.6 billion, mainly because of large advance debt repayments by West Germany and the United Kingdom. Military expenditures remained at the same level as in 1958.

The net outflow of U.S. private capital was \$2.1 billion, down \$.8 billion from 1958.

United States: Balance of Payments with Foreign Countries 1/  
(non-adjusted)

	1955-56 (Average)	1958	1959
(Billion dollars)			
Dollars paid by foreign countries for --			
U. S. exports of goods and services			
Merchandise	15.8	16.2	16.2
Services and other transactions	6.0	6.9	7.1
Foreign long-term investment in U. S.	.4	--	.5
Errors, omissions and unaccounted (net)	<u>.6</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.8</u>
Total Payments	22.8	23.5	24.6
Dollars received by foreign countries from --			
U. S. imports of goods and services			
Merchandise	12.2	12.9	15.3
Services and other transactions	4.3	5.1	5.8
Private Capital Outflow (net)	2.1	2.9	2.1
U. S. Government spending			
Offshore military expenditures	3.0	3.4	3.1
U. S. economic grants and loans	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.0</u> <u>2/</u>
Total Receipts	23.8	26.9	28.3
As a result, foreign gold and liquid dollar assets decreased (-) or increased (+)	+ 1.0	+ 3.4	+ 3.7

1/ Excludes military grant aid.

2/ Excludes transfer of \$1,375 million to IMF.

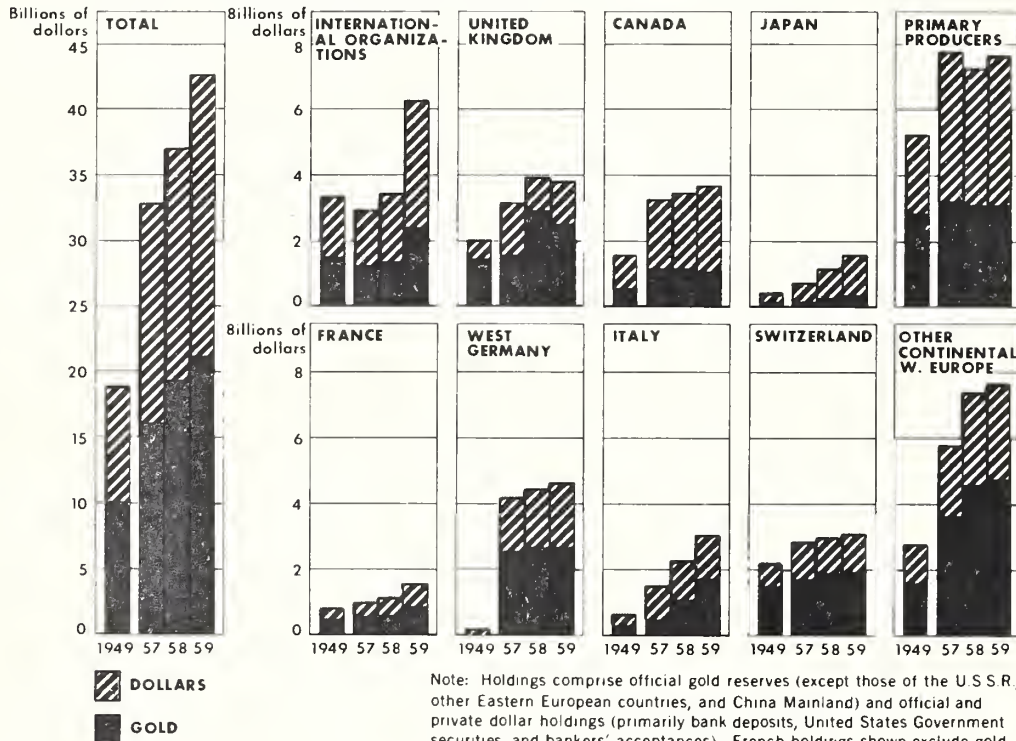
Country Highlights

Developments in a number of countries during 1959 are significant because of the magnitude of the changes or because of the importance of the countries as markets for U.S. farm products.

## Western Europe

At the close of 1958, most of these countries made their currencies convertible to non-resident earners. None suffered as a result. Convertibility and the general easing of restrictions on trade and payments, together with sufficiently large dollar holdings have enhanced the opportunity of increasing exports to this vast market.

**FOREIGN GOLD AND DOLLAR HOLDINGS.** Western Europe has been the principal beneficiary of the build-up in foreign gold and dollar holdings since 1949, but in 1959 Europe's gains were only one half of those in 1958.



Source: N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank

Italy made the most notable financial gain during the year. Its gold and dollar reserves on December 31, 1959 amounted to \$3.1 billion, an increase of over \$900 million. The Italian reserve gain results from a combination of factors. Italy's stable price level has enabled it to expand foreign markets. Receipts from invisibles such as tourism, remittances of emigrants and other private donations have also increased. Finally, Italian authorities have been most successful in encouraging foreign investments, and net receipts from these sources have been around \$200 million annually. Italy's reserves are the fourth largest single holding, yet it continues to restrict severely agricultural imports from the dollar area.

Estimated Gold Reserves and Dollar Holdings of Foreign Countries and International Institutions

	Dec.31 1949	Dec.31 1957	Dec.31 1958	Dec.31 1959 p/	Change since Dec.31,1958
----- Million U.S. Dollars -----					
Continental Western Europe:					
Austria	92	460	612	630	18
Belgium-Luxembourg(& Belgian Congo)	912	1,192	1,528	1,368	- 160
Denmark	75	149	206	232	26
Finland	31	104	105	116	11
France(& dependencies) 1/	757	955	1,146	1,574	2/ 428
Germany(Federal Republic of)	149	4,113	4,407	4,646	239
Greece	36	167	139	199	60
Italy	564	1,533	2,209	3,118	909
Netherlands(& Netherlands West Indies & Surinam)	424	1,058	1,512	1,761	249
Norway	127	243	293	266	- 27
Portugal(& dependencies)	234	651	707	732	25
Spain (& dependencies)	132	129	97	144	47
Sweden	161	484	517	505	- 12
Switzerland	2,067	2,813	2,853	2,988	135
Turkey	164	162	164	164	---
Other 3/	355	863	1,373	1,508	135
Total	6,280	15,076	17,868	19,951	2,083
Sterling Area:					
United Kingdom	2,027	3,080	3,919	3,778	- 141
United Kingdom dependencies	106	108	113	119	6
Australia		211	241	268	27
India	312	330	324	361	37
Union of South Africa	134	256	242	288	46
Other	259	262	294	270	- 24
Total	2,838	4,247	5,133	5,084	- 49
Canada	1,526	3,180	3,438	3,607	169
Latin America:					
Argentina	418	263	203	393	190
Brazil	510	457	464	479	15
Chile	101	116	140	226	86
Colombia	138	215	241	288	47
Cuba	463	525	452	296	- 156
Guatemala	53	92	69	61	- 8
Mexico	270	569	565	610	45
Panama, Republic of	86	137	148	132	- 16
Peru	82	88	96	102	6
Uruguay	236	236	262	242	- 20
Venezuela	517	1,556	1,215	934	- 281
Other	81	290	259	252	- 7
Total	2,955	4,544	4,114	4,015	- 99
Asia:					
Indonesia	194	190	145	173	28
Iran	157	193	184	187	3
Japan	393	716	1,095	1,541	446
Philippines	316	186	189	184	- 5
Thailand	143	270	246	249	3
Other	347	785	785	1,043	258
Total	1,550	2,340	2,644	3,377	733
All Other					
Egypt 4/	115	228	190	194	4
Other	26	169	148	180	32
Total	141	397	338	374	36
Total Foreign Countries 5/	15,290	29,784	33,535	36,408	2,873
International Institutions	3,271	2,919	3,371	6,225	2,854
Grand Total 5/	18,561	32,703	36,906	42,633	5,727

- p. Preliminary  
 1/ Excludes gold holdings of French Exchange Stabilization Fund.  
 2/ Includes Yugoslavia, Bank for International Settlements (including European Payments Union account through December 1958 and European Fund account thereafter), gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for Restitution of Monetary Gold, and unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries.  
 3/ Part of the United Arab Republic since February 1958.  
 4/ Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries and China Mainland.  
 5/ Represents International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, United Nations and others.

Note -- Gold and short-term dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves and total dollar holdings. U.S. Government bonds and notes, included in above figures, represent estimated holdings with original maturities of more than one year.

Source: Federal Reserve Board



France also made exceptionally large gold and dollar gains. Published reserves on December 31, 1959 totaled \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$428 million. This gain is the result of an extensive austerity program undertaken in late 1958 at which time the franc was devalued and made partially convertible. Since that time, exports have expanded faster than imports, reducing the French trade deficit. Moreover, France repaid \$212.5 million to the IMF and reduced other external debts.

During the first 9 months of 1959 West German gold and dollar reserves declined \$129 million. Although, its surplus on goods and services was smaller during this period, the outflow of capital accounted for much of the decline. In October, the bank discount rate was increased to 4 percent in response to pressures on price levels. Since then, capital inflows as a result of higher interest rates have exceeded earlier losses and reserves rose to a new high of \$4.6 billion.

The Netherlands economy expanded vigorously in 1959 and exports increased faster than imports. The reduced trade deficit was more than offset by receipts from such services as shipping and tourism. Consequently, gold and dollar assets increased, totaling \$1,761 million at the end of the year.

In mid-1959, Spain instituted an economic stabilization program; during August-December, there was a balance of payments surplus of well over \$100 million. Most of this surplus was based on a rise in exports combined with a pronounced increase in earnings from tourist trade. The surplus developed despite a continued rise in imports (which are being progressively liberalized) and more than offset earlier losses. Gold and dollar holdings rose \$47 million to \$144 million during the year.

Two countries, Belgium and the United Kingdom, lost gold and dollar assets. Belgium's loss amounted to \$160 million due to a large outflow of capital in the latter part of 1959.

The gold and dollar holdings of the United Kingdom declined \$141 million to \$3.8 billion by the end of 1959. The fall in reserves in the closing months of the year can be attributed to repayments of \$250 million to the Export-Import Bank; \$186 million on other debts to the United States and Canada; and repayment of over \$200 million to the IMF. In addition, there was an outflow of short-term capital to countries where interest rates were higher.

### Asia

The most outstanding gain of gold and dollars in this area was recorded by highly industrialized Japan. Japanese holdings rose to a record high and totaled \$1.5 billion at the end of the year, a rise of \$446 million.



Most of this increase is attributed to expanding exports, particularly to the United States. For the first time in the postwar period Japanese sales to the United States exceeded U.S. sales to Japan.

Other Asian countries also improved their reserve position. For a number, this was a reversal of 1958 when reserves in general declined. The improvement was due mainly to increased export earnings resulting from larger marketings, together with rising prices for some of their main export items. Prices of wool, tin, rubber and butter, all moved upward in 1959.

Both Pakistan and India increased their foreign exchange reserves (held mostly in sterling). Pakistan's improvement is a reflection of a greatly reduced trade deficit as a result of prudent control of import expenditures combined with larger export earnings.

Despite a deterioration in its trade position, India's foreign exchange reserves rose by \$92 million. This gain was largely due to increased foreign assistance and represents the first significant increase since the start of India's development program over 10 years ago.

#### Latin America

Many Latin American countries have strengthened their dollar position during the past year. While part of this was due to better exports receipts, the most important factor has been the adoption of sound economic policies and firm inflationary control measures. Stabilization programs have emphasized price stability, pay-as-you-go import policies, efforts to step up production and more favorable treatment of private investments. Foreign assistance, mostly loans, also contributed importantly. In some Latin American countries, however, inflation continues unchecked.

Most outstanding was the improvement shown by Argentina. This country in one year's time almost doubled its gold and dollar holdings, rising from \$203 to \$393 million. This remarkable gain reflects the effect of the Argentine stabilization program, particularly in its trade position. Although exports gained little over 1958, imports were drastically reduced.

Chile, also showed remarkable improvement in its financial position. Reserves rose \$86 million to an alltime high of \$226 million. In January 1959, Chile unified its exchange rate which held steady during the year at or near 1,053 pesos per U.S. dollar.

Colombia and Mexico's gold and dollar assets rose \$47 and \$45 million respectively. A major factor was the favorable trend in export earnings.

Cuba's gold and dollar reserves dropped \$156 million due to declining receipts from tourism, foreign investments and sugar exports.

The decrease of \$281 million in Venezuela's holdings was mainly the result of an unbalanced fiscal position and inflationary financing. Total assets are still large and recent financial measures aided by IMF help now appear to be bringing the situation under control.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

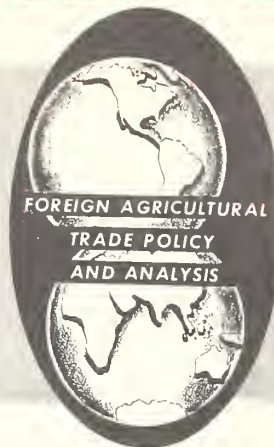
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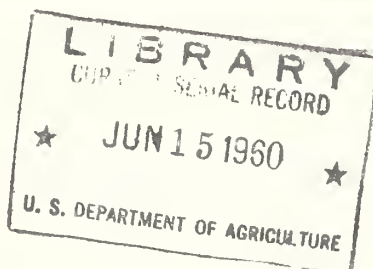
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



F A T P  
May 20, 1960

## MEXICO'S AGRICULTURAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The agricultural promotion plans of the present administration in Mexico give particular attention to tropical crops, proposed expansion of which is part of a program to develop the southeastern region, including Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatán Peninsula. Hope has been expressed in Mexico that these crops, which are complementary to U.S. agriculture, will find a ready U.S. market and earn foreign exchange for Mexico.

Programs are already under way for expanding cacao and bananas and consideration is being given to other tropical fruits, as well as to spices, medicinal plants, and rubber. A School of Tropical Agriculture is planned for the region to assist in this development.

Other plans for expansion in agriculture include promotion of the livestock industry, particularly beef cattle, hogs, and sheep, and the building of packing plants in the principal cattle-producing regions. These programs are expected to supply more beef for domestic consumption and for export. They also are expected to result in a decline in the exports of live cattle, and elimination of wool imports.

Protection of domestic agricultural production continues in Mexico through the tariff and import licenses. Greater restrictions have been placed on imports of feeds and fats and oils. On the other hand, there was a relaxation in the granting of import permits for other commodities, principally baby chicks for breeding purposes.

The program for the compensatory exchange of imports and exports has been greatly expanded and now includes a large proportion of all commodities imported. Cotton is still the export commodity that serves to compensate most of the imports under this program.

Farm support prices for corn, wheat, beans, and fresh eggs are at the same level as a year ago. The semi-government agency CEIMSA (Compañía Exportadora e Importadora Mexicana, S.A.) is still planning and supervising the price



support program but some of its activities, such as the purchase and storage of commodities, have been transferred to other agencies. CEIMSA has continued to import certain basic foods in order to maintain consumption levels.

There has been a significant increase in the land distribution program since December 1, 1958. A start was made in the establishment of livestock and forestry ejidos and greater importance was given to the creation of new centers of ejido population. Plans are under study for diversifying production and introducing industrial activities as a means of increasing productivity and the use of available manpower.

### Trade Controls

Tariffs: There was no change during the past year in Mexico's specific or ad valorem duties on leading agricultural imports, except poultry feed. The ad valorem rate for this commodity was raised from 1 to 5 percent and the specific duty from 0.06 to 0.3 cents per lb.

The official price on which the ad valorem rate is based, however, was raised in the case of several commodities. This price is subject to adjustment by the Ministry of Finance whenever a significant change has occurred in the market price. Among the most important changes in the official prices for agricultural import commodities were the following: Dried eggs from 10.50 to 35.00 pesos per kilo; sorghum from 0.40 to 2.45; poultry feed from 0 to 5.00; grapes from 2.80 to 5.25; tomatoes from 0.35 to 1.70; and horticultural seeds from 12.00 to 26.30. (1 kilo = 2.2046 U.S. lb.; 1 peso = 8 U.S. cents).

After considerable pressure from cotton producers and exporters, the Federal Government announced that it would reduce, as of July 1, 1959, the duty on exports of cotton from the major cotton-growing districts. Accordingly, a Presidential Order granted a "subsidy" or rebate on the export tax on cotton equivalent to a reduction, from the tax of 22 percent ad valorem paid until then, to 10 percent, for exports from the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nueva León, Tamaulipas, and Durango, and to 16 percent for exports from the states of Sinaloa and Sonora, except for the district of San Luis Colorado in northwestern Sonora. In that district, as well as in the free zones of Baja California, where the previous level was 16 percent, the tax now paid is 10 percent. Exports of cotton from other areas continue to pay the full duty of 22 percent ad valorem.

Quantitative Controls: The licensing of imports and exports of certain commodities by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce continues. Among the important agricultural imports added to the list of commodities requiring a permit are: mixed feeds and concentrates, soybean oil in containers over 50 kilos, and palm oils. The inclusion of mixed feeds and concentrates in this list of commodities (as of April 11, 1959) brings under the control of the Ministry virtually all feed imports, except a few of animal origin. The importation of concentrates will continue to be permitted until the small producers adjust to the new situation, but these imports will be gradually reduced and eventually eliminated.



Certain imports must receive the prior approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. A ruling of January 26, 1960, adds poultry and poultry products to the list of items requiring this approval. During the past year imports of fats and oils have been greatly curtailed because of import restrictions. The restriction is part of the government's present policy to promote an increase in the domestic production of fats and oils. Private merchants are guaranteeing a minimum price to the farmer for certain oilseeds and the government has agreed to support this program by maintaining a reasonably high level of prices for all fats and oils.

CEIMSA Imports -- The semi-governmental agency CEIMSA has continued its imports of certain basic foods. Recently these imports have been limited largely to corn, beans, powdered milk, and eggs.

Corn imports were discontinued by CEIMSA in February 1959, and no additional purchases are to be made in view of the large stocks and the record crop last fall. Imports of corn by this agency under U.S. Public Law 480 amounted to 19 million bushels during the period beginning in December 1957 and ending in February 1959. In fact, 150,000 tons of corn have already been sold for export by CEIMSA and an additional 150,000 tons may be exported during the remainder of the season. The temporary exemption from export duty for corn announced on November 7, 1959 was given indefinite duration on December 21 so that corn can be exported without duty and without permit.

Almost 900 thousand bags of beans were purchased abroad by CEIMSA in 1959. Most of these were purchased in the United States and the remainder in Chile. The first shipments were received in March 1959. These imports were made to prevent a rise in the price of beans during August to October, the months of greatest scarcity. Harvest of the domestic crop began in the latter month and the supply situation was then eased. The current bean crop in the Fuerte Valley, however, was damaged materially by the rains and floods in January.

CEIMSA imports 97 percent of the nonfat dry milk solids brought into Mexico. These imports are used for the preparation of reconstituted milk to be sold to the public at the agency's stores or distributed through the school breakfast program. There was an increase in imports of powdered milk by this agency during 1959.

Some quantities of fresh eggs were imported by CEIMSA at the beginning of 1959 but these imports have now been suspended because the supply from domestic sources is considered adequate. CEIMSA has made no lard imports during the past two years and none are planned.

CEIMSA has not imported wheat since 1956. The country has been self-sufficient in wheat during the past 3 years, although the current wheat area is considerably reduced and excessive rains in January will result in low yields in much of Sonora and Sinaloa. In view of the expected expansion in wheat consumption, a tight supply situation could develop toward the end of the year. Under the International Wheat Agreement which expired on July 31, 1959, Mexico had an import quota of 4 million bushels. Under the new agreement,

which expires on July 31, 1962, Mexico is listed for the first time as a wheat exporting country. No guaranteed quantities have been assigned to member countries under the new agreement.

Compensatory Exchanges: The program of compensatory exchange was greatly expanded during 1959. Under this arrangement importers of many products must show that a certain amount of cotton or other named export items has been exported. By the middle of January a Committee for Imports by the Public Sector was established to determine whether importations which government agencies desired to make should be authorized.

Shortly after the establishment of this Committee it was decided that all importations made by government agencies, of commodities subject to permit from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, should be subject to compensatory exchange. This increased greatly the total value of imports to be "compensated" since it now includes such transactions as imports of powdered milk and other foodstuffs by CEIMSA and machinery and equipment imported by the government petroleum agency, PEMEX (Petroleos Mexicanos).

The number of commodities imported by private individuals under the compensatory program was also increased. As a result, a large proportion of all imports made by Mexico is now under the compensatory exchange program. These measures were taken in order "to make a more efficient use of the present import capacity of the country", in view of its increasing import needs and the decline in the prices for some of its leading exports.

Payment Agreements: Mexico has continued its payments agreements with Spain and Czechoslovakia. As in past years the commodities shipped by Mexico to Czechoslovakia have included largely cotton and some quantities of coffee and metals. Imports from Czechoslovakia have consisted principally of jewelry, glassware, and some machinery and arms. The trade with Spain has consisted mainly of cotton, chickpeas, coffee, books and some metals from Mexico, and the imports from Spain have been books, olive oil, metal manufactures and wines.

In June 1959 a payments agreement was entered into with Cuba. It involves only 2 commodities - chickpeas from Mexico and ammonium nitrate from Cuba. Under this agreement Mexico may ship chickpeas to Cuba up to a maximum value of \$2.5 million and Cuba may ship to Mexico an equal value of ammonium nitrate.

#### Internal Market and Price Regulation

During the past year CEIMSA has continued to support the farm prices of corn, wheat, beans, and fresh eggs. There has been no change in the level of the guaranteed farm prices.

A reorganization of CEIMSA was announced by the Government toward the end of July 1959. Under the new system, purchases from farmers of the supported commodities will be made, not by CEIMSA, but by the 2 governmental agricultural banks, namely, the National Bank of Agricultural Credit and the



National Bank of Ejido Credit, for the account of CEIMSA. CEIMSA will continue to be in charge of planning and supervising the program for the support of farm prices of basic commodities, but will no longer be responsible for the storage of the commodities purchased under the price support program. This responsibility has now been transferred to Almacenes Nacionales de Depósito, S.A., a governmental storage agency.

During the past year the activities of CEIMSA have included the regulation of domestic prices through: (1) wholesale distribution of four commodities, namely, corn, wheat, beans, and eggs; (2) retail distribution of many food products through a large number of stores in the Federal District and in a few of the larger cities and (3) the operation of food processing plants, including a milk reconstituting plant, a coffee roasting plant and egg dehydrating plants.

Until the recent reorganization of this agency, the retail prices were determined by CEIMSA and any losses in the operation of the stores or the processing plants were covered by a government subsidy. The present system of operation requires that the management of the stores and the plants be separated from CEIMSA and that selling prices be adjusted so that they will produce an income sufficient to cover expenses and obtain a minimum return on the investment. CEIMSA will continue to supervise these activities.

The Dirección General de Precios of the Ministry of Economy has continued its program of enforcing wholesale and retail ceiling prices for certain basic commodities in the Federal District. The commodities include: Wheat and wheat flour, corn dough, tortillas, rice, vegetable shortening, cottonseed and sesame oil, sugar, bread (hard and soft rolls), potatoes, coffee, cattle, beef, fresh fish, oilseed cakes and other feeds, salt eggs, hog lard, certified milk, canned milk, and many other canned foods.

#### Development Plans

Agrarian Reform: The present administration which took office on December 1, 1958, has announced its intention of intensifying the distribution of land to landless peasants. The land is to be distributed both under the ejido program and under the Colonization Law. The National Colonization Commission has been made a part of the Agrarian Department, which is now known as the Department of Agrarian Affairs and Colonization. This action will give more flexibility to future resettlement projects by making it possible to use either system of land tenure, depending on circumstances.

The distribution of the Cananea Ranch to 853 ejido families was hailed as the most important grant since the agrarian program was initiated. This area consists of 647,000 acres which was expropriated by a decree published August 22, 1958, but which was not distributed until February 8, 1959. It is also considered to be the first livestock ejido to be established in Mexico. The land was divided into 7 ejido communities to be operated collectively.

Another new type of ejido started by the present administration is the forestry ejido. Announcement of the creation of the first two forestry ejidos was made on August 14, 1959. These have a total area of 17,000 acres, and are located in El Varaloso and Barranca Seca, in the municipality of Coalcomán, state of Michoacán. The members of these ejidos will be given technical assistance and supplied with the machinery and equipment necessary to carry out their forestry operations.

The policy of the present administration stresses the increase in farm productivity and purchasing power of the farm population. In this connection steps will be taken to diversify production in the ejidos and to introduce industrial activities, such as the processing of agricultural commodities, which will increase employment and output per family. The establishment of the livestock and forestry ejidos is considered to be a step toward implementing these policies. To assist in the legal protection of the ejido property new regulations of April 23, 1959, provide "for the planning, control, and vigilance of the investment of Ejido Communal Funds". These regulations establish a National Fund for Ejido Promotion and a Technical Committee to manage the Fund, which will be used to carry out programs for the economic and social development of the ejidos.

Irrigation: The area newly irrigated during 1958 amounts to 158,000 acres, of which 49,000 acres were in the Fuerte Valley in the state of Sinaloa; and the remainder represented small areas in a number of other districts, including the states of Jalisco, Nayarit, Sonora, Guanajuato, Durango, Baja California, and Tamaulipas. The 89,000 acres improved that year include 61,000 acres in the Grijalva Valley of the state of Tabasco which have been protected from floods but not irrigated. The remainder represents areas which have been partially under irrigation.

Among the hydraulic works started but not finished is the Humaya Dam, which will irrigate an additional 222,000 acres in the Culiacán district of the state of Sinaloa. The completion of this project is expected in 1961. Plans are also under way for the construction of a dam at Raudales de Mal Paso, in the Grijalva River Valley of the state of Tabasco, with a proposed capacity for 10 billion cubic meters. Such a capacity would be much larger than that of any other dam in Mexico, and probably would exceed the capacity of any irrigation project in Latin America. This dam will be used for flood control and hydroelectric power, but not for irrigation.

Plans have been made to start work this year on a large project in the Panuco River Valley in the state of Tamaulipas. A dam is to be built at Pujal, on the upper Panuco, to be used for flood control and for irrigating approximately 494,000 acres.

Crop and Livestock Promotion: The Government is promoting an increase in the production of tropical products for export to take advantage of the proximity of Mexico to the United States. Chief among the products which will be promoted are cacao and bananas. Work on the selection of cacao clones



by the Institute of Agricultural Research has been expanded and credit for cacao production will be made available to farmers through the National Bank for Foreign Trade and through the National Bank for Agricultural Credit. The Foreign Trade Bank has established a line of credit for the purchase of spraying equipment as well as for fertilizing and pruning. In addition, the Agricultural Bank will expand its credits for new plantings. The cacao program is centering principally in the Chontalpa and Teapa districts of the state of Tabasco.

The National Bank for Foreign Trade is collaborating with the government of Tabasco to increase banana production in that state. The plan calls for an increase in the number of banana mats in Tabasco from the present 2.5 million to 7.5 million. The bank will provide financing and technical assistance for the establishment of banana plantations in the Chontalpa region of Tabasco, where new lands have become available as a result of the flood control program of the Grijalva Commission.

Consideration is now being given to a program to increase the production of rubber to eliminate the need for imports of this commodity, which is now the second leading agricultural import of Mexico. Other tropical products under study include spices and medicinal plants. The Ministry of Agriculture is planning the establishment of a School of Tropical Agriculture in the state of Tabasco where research on these new crops will be carried out and farmers and technicians trained to grow them.

Plans also call for further development of the livestock industry, principally with respect to beef cattle, hogs, and sheep. The program includes the improvement of pastures and of breeding stock through the 63 livestock centers now operating. Assistance is also to be given to the regional livestock unions for the establishment of packing plants in the producing districts to eliminate the movement of live cattle from producing to consuming centers. This program is expected to result in an increase in the supply of beef for domestic consumption and for export and in a decline in exports of live cattle. At the same time, it would increase the supply to the domestic industry of tallow and hides, which are now among Mexico's leading imports. It is planned to establish the first of these new packing plants at Coatzacoalcas, in the state of Veracruz, to process cattle from southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and northern Chiapas. The regional livestock unions of the states of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí have also requested assistance for the construction of packing plants.

The plans for promoting beef production include also the establishment of a Meat Institute in the Huasteca Region of Tamaulipas which will consist of three units: (1) the packing plant already in existence at Tampico, Tamaulipas; (2) a feed plant at El Mante; and (3) a cattle ranch in the state of San Luis Potosí.

The promotion of the hog industry is intended to increase the supply of meat and lard for domestic consumption and provide a market for the increasing production of corn and sorghum. The Ministry's program thus far is limited

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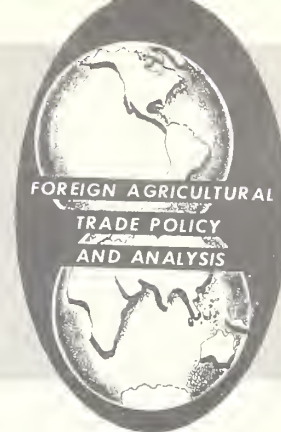
- 8 -

to the La Piedad district of the state of Michoacán where breeding stock has been distributed to some of the larger producers on condition that they supply the needs of smaller producers in the area. The leading breed used is Duroc Jersey although some Hampshire and Berkshire have also been used.

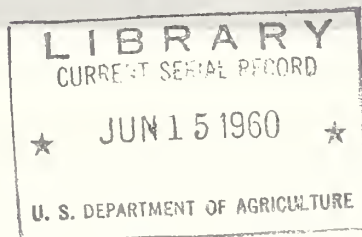
Wool has for several years been the third leading commodity among the agricultural and livestock imports of Mexico. The program now being developed is intended to make the country eventually self-sufficient in wool. There is a project for the establishment of a Wool Institute. Breeding centers are planned at Atlacomulco, in the state of Mexico, as well as in the states of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí. Imports of breeding stock will be encouraged. The leading breed is expected to be Rambouillet.

The poultry promotion program of the Ministry of Agriculture will be continued. It is planned to restock during the course of this year the 26 poultry centers now being operated by the Ministry.

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 13-60  
June 1, 1960

## HIGHER PRODUCTION AND BETTER EXPORT PRICES

## CREATE NEW ZEALAND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS

Higher prices for wool and butter, increased production of most agricultural commodities, and sharp curtailment of private imports and overseas borrowing made it possible for New Zealand to have a balance-of-payments surplus of \$130 million in the year ended August 1959, compared with a deficit of \$110 million in 1958.

### Agricultural Policy

New Zealand's policy is to maximize agricultural output to increase overseas earnings. Certain factors have tended to operate in the opposite direction such as lowered prices to farmers and increases in wages and taxes. These lowered returns and increased costs may affect expansion of farm development operations such as land clearing, fertilizer uses and fencing.

Costs of production of certain livestock products in New Zealand are among the lowest in the world. Thus, despite high transportation costs, the country can compete in the Free World markets. With increasing world population and improved standards of living, New Zealand expects an expanding market for its agricultural exports, chiefly meat, wool and dairy products.

### Production and Marketing

Farm products account for about 95 percent by value of New Zealand's total export trade, and agricultural output accounts for about one-third of the nation's gross national income.



Most agricultural products are subject to production or marketing control by quasi-governmental marketing boards or commissions. These organizations fix prices, establish quality and packaging standards and in the case of dairy products and fruit, actually market the products. Currently, there is a need for market development programs involving modern methods of processing, packaging, distribution and merchandising, as well as diversification in market outlets.

Meat: An increase in meat production is noted for 1959-60. Total production is expected to reach 850,000 tons compared with 827,000 tons for 1958-59. This increase will be attributable to increased lamb and mutton production, as a decrease in beef slaughter is expected. Current supplies of lamb and mutton are greatly in excess of domestic requirements.

The largest export market continues to be the United Kingdom, but considerable progress was made in 1958-59 in sales of lamb and manufacturing mutton to the United States and other countries. Some ewe mutton is going to the United States and Japan for manufacture, but most of it is being shipped to South America and the Mediterranean areas.

Declines in beef production and exports continued throughout 1959, and some reduction in exports to the United States and the United Kingdom are expected during 1960. Seventy-three thousand tons of beef had been shipped to overseas markets as of September 1959, as compared with 94,000 tons for the same nine month period of 1958.

Dairy products: Record milk yields per cow during the 1958-59 season resulted in a near-record total production of 1,162 million gallons. Production in 1959-60 is estimated at about 3 percent below last year, because of dry weather in some sections early in the season.

Guaranteed prices for butterfat for the 1959-60 season were 37 cents a pound for butterfat used in the manufacture of butter and 44 cents for butterfat used for cheese. A 3-cent increase in the price of butterfat going into cheese processing was to attract butterfat from butter and casein manufacture and increase the output of cheese. Casein, cheese and skim milk powder production showed sharp fluctuations in the 1958-59 season. Cheese and skim milk powder production declined 12 percent each and casein was up 20 percent over the previous season. Cheese production in the 1959-60 season is expected to total 106,000 tons or about 11,000 tons above the previous season.

Butter production in 1959-60 will probably be slightly below 1958-59 or about 225,000 tons. The value of exports of butter in the calendar year 1959 were estimated at \$165 million as compared to \$108 million in 1958. Shipments in 1960 are expected to continue at high levels, particularly to the United Kingdom and other European markets.

Wool: With further increases in sheep numbers, it is estimated that wool production in 1959-60 will be 570 million pounds, valued at about \$277 million. The 1958-59 clip totalled 540 million pounds and was valued at \$224 million because of lower prices. Auction "floor prices" for 1959-60 were again set at 38 cents per pound (greasy basis).



Fruit: Apples are the main crop, both for local consumption and export. With improved storage facilities the country could be completely self-sufficient in apples. Under the present system there is usually a shortage of fruit toward the end of the season. Small quantities of fruit are admitted during the period of short supply. Canada exported apples to New Zealand in 1957 and 1959, but no import licenses have been allocated for U.S. fruit. Both apples and pears are handled by the New Zealand Apple and Pear Board, which allocates supplies for export and local sales.

There is usually a seasonal shortage of citrus, and during the last few years, imports of U.S. oranges have been permitted in the off season. Occasionally, licenses are granted for lemons.

Wheat: Since 1958-59, the government has guaranteed prices to producers for wheat. For the 1959-60 season the prices were set at \$1.89 and \$2.03 per bushel for South Island and North Island grain. It is expected that acreages and yields will increase and that the country's 1960 import requirements will drop to about 4 million bushels as compared with an estimated 7 million in 1959.

Tobacco: New Zealand now produces about 40 percent of its tobacco needs. The area of tobacco is decreasing, but production is rising because of increased yields resulting from improved varieties and better methods of harvesting. Production in 1958-59 reached a record 5.6 million pounds and is expected to be slightly less than this figure in 1959-60. Most of New Zealand's tobacco imports are from the United States and average about 8 million pounds per year.

Tobacco manufacturers are required to use minimum percentages of New Zealand leaf. The requirement is now 30 percent although a voluntary agreement between the Tobacco Board and manufacturers has set a 32.5 percent minimum rate.

### Trade Policy

All imports continue to be subject to import licensing, although some relaxations were adopted in 1959 and in March 1960. Licenses of all agricultural items are now issued on a nondiscriminatory basis. Raw sugar is the only agricultural product exempt from licensing. Certain items are licensed liberally, but most imports are limited to quotas based on trade in base years 1956 and 1957.

The New Zealand Government continued its policy of government-to-government bilateral trade agreements with the signing of an agreement with West Germany in 1959. This agreement provided for export of specified quantities of meat, dairy products, apples, clover and grass seeds, canned and frozen vegetables, and inedible animal products.

As of 1960, the United States was the second largest market for New Zealand's agricultural products. U.S. imports of agricultural products from New Zealand in 1959 were estimated at \$130 million compared to \$109 million and \$58 million in 1958 and 1957, respectively. Imports of large quantities of low-grade beef were largely responsible for this increased trade. (See Table page 4) U.S. exports to New Zealand during the same period varied from \$8.2 million in 1959 to \$7.5 and \$7.2 million for 1958 and 1957.

New Zealand: Trade with World in Selected Agricultural Commodities, 1957 and 1958, and with the United States, 1958 and 1959

Commodity	Total				U.S.			
	1957		1958		1958		1959	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 s.t.	1,000 s.t.	1,000 s.t.	1,000 s.t.	1,000 s.t.	1,000 s.t.	1,000 s.t.	1,000 s.t.
Wheat	316	--	300	--	--	--	--	--
Oranges	15	--	12	--	--	1	--	2
Prunes, dried	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	1/
Butter	--	162	--	196	1/	--	1/	--
Cheese	1/	99	1/	100	1	--	3	--
Milk, powdered	--	70	--	56	1	--	1	--
Casein	--	16	--	22	8	--	12	--
Beef and veal	--	129	--	130	102	--	90	--
Mutton and lamb	--	281	--	302	4	--	7	--
Tallow	--	51	--	56	--	--	--	--
Wool, greasy	1/	215	1/	228	34	--	50	--
Tobacco, unmg.	3	--	4	--	--	3	--	4
Hides and skins	1/	49	1/	50	16	--	22	--

1/ Less than 1,000 s.t.

Customs Department, Wellington, New Zealand and U. S. Bureau of the Census

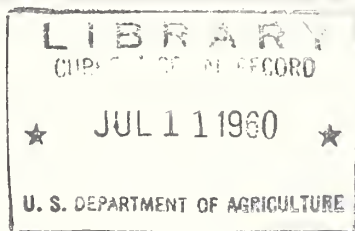
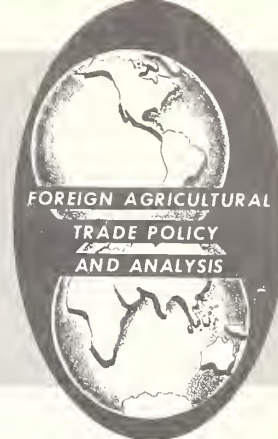
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Washington 25, D. C.

Official Business

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



F A T P 14-60  
June 17, 1960

## AGRICULTURE AND TRADE

### SITUATION IN URUGUAY

Uruguay's agricultural production and exports fell in 1959, necessitating large imports of many agricultural commodities, and the country is having another bad agricultural year in 1960.

Alternating rainy periods and dry spells have reduced agricultural output. Continuous rains in 1959 from April through November were particularly damaging. A recent drought also badly hurt 1959-60 fall crops and pastures.

Output of most agricultural commodities was considerably below normal in 1959. Hardest hit were the important grains and sunflower seed.

#### Uruguay: Production of selected agricultural commodities

Commodity	1935-39	1951-55	1958	1959
	average	average		
<u>1,000 metric tons</u>				
Meat	263	357	304	328
Wool	53	88	80	72
Wheat	365	609	599	360
Corn	139	175	276	119
Oats	43	41	52	33
Sunflower seed	2	97	131	57
Flaxseed	89	94	73	72

Wool and meat exports were up somewhat in 1959 from the year before, but this was more than offset by the need to import wheat and feed grains.



Agricultural imports from the United States rose from \$1 million in 1958 to \$16 million in 1959, mainly because of Public Law 480 purchases.

Overall consumption of agricultural products was almost 10 percent less in 1959 than in 1958. Stocks were lowered by about 50 percent during the year.

Production of livestock products and rice may be up in 1960 but output of most other agricultural products is probably near the low 1959 level. The government action placing all foreign trade on a free-rate basis in December, 1959 is expected to improve export incentives in the future. Imports for which quotas were established prior to this action continue at the old exchange rates until these quotas are exhausted. Purchases of over \$30 million worth of U.S. Public Law 480 commodities are relieving the foreign exchange shortage considerably. But all in all, Uruguay agriculturally is having a rough road to travel in 1960 as the country strives to stabilize its economy and to recover from the effects of last year's disastrous weather.

### Livestock and Products

Uruguay's all-important meat industry made some recovery in 1959. Exports of meat moved upward from 25 thousand metric tons in 1958 to 35 thousand tons in 1959. During the 1951-55 period the annual average was 62 thousand tons. The upward movement of Uruguay's meat exports in 1959 was stimulated by progressively better exchange rates as the government moved toward the new free-exchange system. Frozen beef accounted for 17 thousand tons of the 1959 meat export total, canned meats 8 thousand, chilled beef 5 thousand, jerked meat 2 thousand, and frozen mutton 1 thousand. Production of meat for consumption increased from about 279 thousand tons in 1958 to around 293 thousand tons in 1959. During 1960 there are indications of a shift toward more meat production for export, but no accurate assessment can yet be made.

Less wool is being exported in 1959-60 after the recent poor clip. Latest estimates place the late 1959 clip at 72 thousand metric tons, or 8 thousand tons under the previous one. Last year's wet weather lowered fleece quality and caused some reduction in sheep numbers. Due to large beginning stocks, wool exports during the 1958-59 wool year (October 1 - September 30) were above the year before with the Sino-Soviet Bloc taking 40 percent of Uruguay's raw wool exports. Exports during the current marketing year have moved slowly because of uncertainties about exchange rates early in the season and the absence of sales to the U.S.S.R.

The year 1959 was also bad for most of Uruguay's other livestock products. Milk output was estimated at 618 thousand tons in 1959, 11 percent less than the peak reached in 1958. About 430 million eggs were produced in 1959, 6 percent below the year before. The majority of the other livestock products such as milk and eggs is believed improved in 1960.



## Grains

Despite government efforts to stimulate the growing of food grains, the last 2 wheat crops have been extremely short and Uruguay has been forced to import wheat. The 1958-59 wheat crop was down to 360 thousand metric tons while the 1951-55 annual average was about 600 thousand tons. Although Uruguay was a wheat exporter for several years, wheat was imported from Argentina during 1959 and early 1960. Since the 1959-60 crop is estimated at just over 200 thousand tons, Uruguay is importing a sizable quantity of Public Law 480 wheat from the United States this year. Last year's rice crop was also low, but the new crop now being harvested is estimated to be above the 1951-55 average of 53 thousand tons.

Feed grain supplies have also been severely limited. About 35 percent less grain was fed to livestock in 1959 than in the previous year. The 1958-59 harvest of corn - Uruguay's most important feed grain - was 119 thousand metric tons, the smallest crop since 1952. Output of oats and malt barley was also down somewhat, although the common barley harvest (always small) was about average. Local supplies of feed grains are short again this year after another bad oats crop and a reportedly low corn harvest due to the recent drought. The situation is being relieved somewhat by the importation of 100 thousand tons of corn and barley from the United States under Public Law 480 during 1960, but more feed grains may be needed later in the year.

## Fats and Oils

Supplies of edible fats and oils have been limited, mainly because the sunflower seed harvest in 1959 was lower than expected. First estimates of the 1958-59 sunflower seed crop - the principle edible oilseed produced in Uruguay - indicated a possible export surplus of edible oils. However, rain, insects, and disease reduced the crop. Sunflower oil production of 10 thousand tons in 1959 was about 65 percent less than the year before. Edible tallow production during 1959 was near-normal at 15 thousand tons. Small quantities of lard and peanut, olive and cottonseed oils were also produced. Soybean oil was recently taken off the prohibited list, making sizable imports of this oil possible this year.

Uruguay's output of inedible fats and oils was close to average during 1959, but the flaxseed harvest completed in early 1960 was very small. The crop totaled only 48 thousand metric tons, one-third below the 1958-59 crop, and is resulting in reduced linseed oil exports during 1960. More inedible tallow is being demanded by soap manufacturers than is available internally at present and imports are increasing.

## Other Agricultural Commodities

Uruguay's output of most fruits and vegetables was about average in 1959, but some fruits and potatoes are thought to be down in 1960.

Availabilities of citrus fruits are smaller, but few imports are expected during 1960. This year's apple crop is estimated at one-fourth the size of the 1959 crop. Grape production should be about the same in 1960 as in the previous year. Potato supplies are smaller this year than last and imports for consumption have been greater.

Sugar production in Uruguay continued to expand in 1958-59, reaching about 29 thousand metric tons of refined sugar. Imports have been running high following the poor 1959-60 sugar beet harvest.

Uruguay's raw cotton imports rose and depleted stocks were built up during 1959. Around one-half of the 1959 import total of 10 thousand metric tons was Public Law 480 cotton. Uruguay imported a total of 7 thousand tons in 1958. More Public Law 480 cotton is being imported in the current year.

About 4 times as much tobacco was purchased outside the country in 1959 as in the year before, much of it from the United States under Public Law 480. This was done largely to build up stocks and to meet increasing demand for American-type cigarettes. New requests for U.S. tobacco are pending in 1960.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

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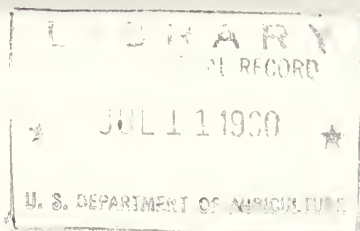
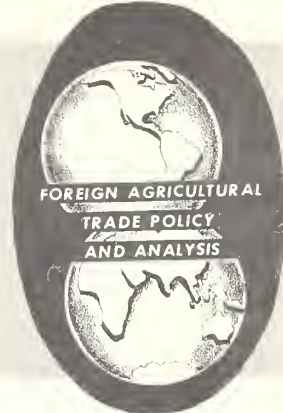
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington 25, D. C.

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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



F A T P 15-60  
June 22, 1960

## SOVIET FIGURES SHOW DROP

### IN FARM OUTPUT IN 1959

Production of major crops in the Soviet Union in 1959 was far below the record outturn of 1958, according to published figures of Soviet Government agencies. Only for a few commodities were advances made toward the targets of the current 7-Year Plan (1959-65) which calls for an increase by 1965 of 70 per cent in gross agricultural output over 1958. <sup>1/</sup>

The published figures bear out reports presented during the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) Central Committee's plenum on the agricultural situation late last December indicating discontent with 1959 farm output.

Although the Soviet data show that the U.S.S.R.'s 1959 national income rose by 8 percent and the volume of industrial production 11 percent over 1958, the figures for the farm sector reflect how unfavorable weather reduced the outturn of most farm commodities below the 1958 level. They indicate few advances toward attaining the 1965 targets.

The 1959 crop season is in marked contrast to that of 1958. Below-average precipitation during the winter precluded the accumulation of adequate soil moisture reserves and a dry early spring aggravated the situation, and below-average rainfall during the growing season caused abnormal dryness in most of the important agricultural areas. Drought was reported in the traditional breadbasket of the Soviet Union--the North Caucasus, Volga, Ural regions, and the Ukraine. The only important area which apparently had better than-average weather during 1958-59 was the eastern "New Lands."

This prolonged drought in the European section of the U.S.S.R. lowered gross yields of grains, sugar beets, sunflowers, long-fiber flax, and several other

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<sup>1/</sup> See article, "Soviets Boost Farm Goals," by R. E. Bell, in Foreign Agriculture magazine, February 1960 issue.



important crops. The Soviets did manage to produce a record cotton crop with the aid of irrigation, and made strong advances in the outturn of livestock commodities. However, the advances in the livestock sector resulted partly from above-average slaughtering rates caused by critical feed situations in certain regions.

### Crop Acreage

Data on 1959 total crop acreage show little difference from the sown area for 1958. The 485 million acres sown during 1959 is only 0.4 percent more than the 483 million acres in 1958. Among the various crops, the most noticeable feature is the decline in the grain area by 13.6 million acres while feed crops expanded by 14.6 million acres. This partly reflects the increased acreage sown to corn for silage and green fodder; but it also reflects how the extended drought during the summer necessitated the harvesting of some immature grain crops for feed. See Table 1.

### Crop Production and Procurements

Grain: The Soviets report they harvested 124.8 million metric tons of grain during 1959. This outturn is 12 percent below that of 1958, but 10 percent above the 1954-58 average. If a crop of such magnitude was actually harvested, it should more than cover domestic needs, and along with the reserves accumulated during 1958 should enable the Soviet Union to sustain its export capability in grain.

Irrespective of the Soviets lowering their estimate of the 1959 grain outturn by 12 percent relative to 1958, certain variables tend to cast doubt on whether the estimate was lowered enough. When adequate consideration is given to (1) the unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed in major grain producing regions and (2) past average grain yields per acre in the U.S.S.R., it appears unlikely the Soviets could have garnered 124.8 million tons of grain.

The problem of evaluating the authenticity of the Soviet grain estimate is aggravated by the lack of data by regions and especially the lack of data on the various grains comprising the total grain figure. However, the Soviets' failure to publish such data lends plausibility to the possibility they have overestimated their 1959 grain outturn.

Prior to the bumper crop of 1958, the 1956 crop, produced with unusually favorable weather, had been the largest in Soviet history. Compared with 1956, weather conditions during 1959 would be considered unfavorable for crop production. Nevertheless, the Soviets' estimate of their 1959 grain crop is but 2.2 percent below the 1956 production; and if yields per acre are computed for the 2 years, the 1959 yields exceed those for 1956 by almost 4 percent. An increase of the 1959 yields over those for 1956 does not appear reasonable with respect to the disparity in weather conditions which prevailed during the 2 respective years, even if an allowance is made for improved production methods. Using acreage and production data published by the Soviets, the



following grain yields may be calculated for the specified years and the 1954-58 average:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pounds per acre</u>
1954	687.0
1955	758.4
1956	892.2
1957	749.4
1958	1,008.2
<u>1959</u>	<u>927.0</u>
Average 1954-58	820.8

Narodnoye Khozyaistvo SSSR v 1958, pp. 358-59 and 420-21 for 1954-58 data.

Table 1.--Soviet Union: Sown area of selected crops, 1958 and 1959

<u>Crop</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959 <sup>1/</sup></u>
	<u>Million acres</u>	
Wheat . . . . .	164.6	155.7
(Winter wheat). . . . .	(45.0)	(43.0)
(Spring wheat). . . . .	(119.6)	(112.7)
Corn. . . . .	48.7	55.4
(Corn for grain). . . . .	(20.0)	(21.5)
(Corn for silage and green feed). . . . .	(28.7)	(33.9)
Other grain crops . . . . .	96.1	84.7
Total grain crops . . . . .	<u>309.4</u>	<u>295.8</u>
Potatoes . . . . .	23.5	23.5
Vegetables. . . . .	3.7	3.7
Melon crops . . . . .	1.5	1.5
Total truck garden crops . . . . .	<u>28.7</u>	<u>28.7</u>
Sunflowers. . . . .	9.7	9.6
Sugar beets . . . . .	6.2	7.4
Cotton. . . . .	5.3	5.3
Flax for fiber. . . . .	4.0	4.0
Other industrial crops. . . . .	5.2	4.8
Total industrial crops . . . . .	<u>30.4</u>	<u>31.1</u>
Forage crops (perennial grasses-mowed area)	33.4	37.6
Area of unlisted crops. . . . .	81.4	91.9
Total sown area . . . . .	<u>483.3</u>	<u>485.1</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Vestnik Statistiki (Journal of Statistics), January 1960.

It seems reasonable to consider the 1959 crop to be about the same size as the 1954-58 period average. This assumption is made with allowances for both the 1959 adverse weather conditions and the possibility of improved methods of grain production. With such an assumption, if the 1954-58 average yield is applied to the 1959 acreage, an output of 110 million metric tons of grain for the Soviets during 1959 may be approximated. With respect to 1959 weather conditions and other factors which determine grain outturn, such an estimate seems more reasonable than the 124.8 million tons listed by the Soviets. The usable quantity of grain would be below the 110 million tons because of post-harvest season losses, which might be as high as 5 percent in the Soviet Union.

In estimating the size of the Soviet grain crop, an important factor is the evaluation of the corn silage constituent, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The stage of maturity of the silage at the time of ensiling has an important bearing in the conversion of corn silage into hard grain. Corn silage, depending upon the state of maturity, when compared to corn grain may have a relative feeding value ranging from 14 to 21 percent of that of mature corn grain. <sup>2/</sup> Since silage has to be retained on the farms for use as livestock feed, it is unlikely to be reflected in grain procurements and when the various farm managers report the grain outturn for their respective farms, it is necessary for them to estimate the quantity and quality of silage they have stored. The estimation is a matter of subjective judgment and offers an excellent opportunity to inflate grain figures.

Industrial Crops: The Soviets estimate their 1959 outturn of sugar beets to have been 43.9 million metric tons, which is 19.3 percent short of the 1958 outturn, but still the second-largest crop in the U.S.S.R.'s history. Also, last year's gross yield exceeded the average 1954-58 production by 8.4 million tons. Increased acreage of sugar beets offset the sharp decline in average yields per acre, which was only two-thirds the 1958 level and below the 1954-58 average. Sugar beet acreage increased by 1.2 million acres during 1959, or 19.4 percent over the 1958 sown acreage.

In spite of the marked drop in beet outturn, the Soviets production of 6 million tons of granulated sugar was 11 percent higher than in 1958. This inverse relationship between beet outturn and granulated sugar production results from the one-year lag from the time the beets are produced until they are processed into sugar. Last year's increased sugar output reflects the 1958 bumper crop of beets.

Although drought lowered the outturn of other crops last year, the 4.7 million metric tons of seed cotton produced was the largest quantity ever produced in the U.S.S.R., and also reflects the country's highest annual yields per acre. Since most of the cotton is irrigated, it was not affected by unfavorable weather. The record crop is 6.8 percent above the 1958 outturn; and using a ginning extraction rate of 34 percent, the yield of fiber is estimated above 7.3 million bales (480 pounds net). It was reported

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<sup>2/</sup> Morrison, F.B., Feeds and Feeding, 21st. ed., 1950, p. 1138.

that almost 85 percent of the cotton was of the highest grades. Procurements of unginned cotton by the state were 4.7 million tons and exceeded the 1954-58 average by 12 percent. Uzbekistan SSR, which normally produces two-thirds of the Soviet Union's cotton, not only exceeded its 1959 target but the 1960 goal as well. Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and South Kazakhstan all fulfilled their procurement obligations to the state ahead of schedule.

The Soviets have not reported their outturns of sunflower seed and flax fiber for 1959; but both crops were probably below the 1954-58 average levels. The sunflowers are grown in areas hardest hit by drought and seed production can not be expected to be more than two-thirds the 1958 outturn. State procurements of sunflower seed are listed as 1.9 million metric tons, a drop of 9.5 percent from the 1954-58 average. For the 5 years 1954-58, state procurements of sunflower seed average about 60 percent of output. The Soviet Union's outturn of 64,400 metric tons of tea was 11 percent above that of 1958.

Potatoes and Vegetables: The 1959 outturns of potatoes and vegetables were slightly below those of the previous year, but above the 1954-58 averages. Potato production is estimated as 86.4 million metric tons and vegetable outturn as 14.3 million tons. State procurements of potatoes were 6.8 million tons, or just 8 percent of production, which is a drop of 6.8 percent below the 1954-58 average procurements. Vegetable procurements, listed as 4.5 million tons, were up 18.4 percent over the 1954-58 average and amounted to 31.5 percent of the 1959 outturn of vegetables.

Fruit Crops: The 3.8 million metric tons of fruits and berries listed as produced by the U.S.S.R. during 1959 are 10.8 percent above the 1958 outturn and 34.4 percent above the 1954-58 average. The Soviets estimate their 1959 crop of grapes as 1.7 million metric tons, or slightly below the 1958 crop but 27 percent above the 1954-58 average. Irrespective of the upward trend, in tree fruit and grape production, the Soviets have expressed concern about their low per capita production and reduced exports over the past 5 years. To offset these developments in tree fruits and grapes, the leadership of the Uzbekistan Republic is making plans to expand production of these commodities, both by expanding their acreages and improving yields per acre. The Uzbeks plan to up their per capita production 300 percent over the 1958 level by 1965 and 600 percent by 1970.

Table 2.--Soviet Union: Production of selected crops, average 1954-58, annual 1958 and 1959

Crop	Average		
	1954-58	1958	1959 <sup>1/</sup>
Million metric tons			
Grain crops . . . . .	113.2	141.2	124.8
Wheat . . . . .	58.6 <sup>2/</sup>	76.6 <sup>2/</sup>	-
Corn (for grain). . . . .	12.7 <sup>2/</sup> , <sup>3/</sup>	16.7 <sup>2/</sup>	-
Seed cotton . . . . .	4.2	4.4	4.7
Sugar beets . . . . .	35.5	54.4	43.9
Sunflower seed. . . . .	3.416 <sup>2/</sup>	4.626 <sup>2/</sup>	-
Flax fiber. . . . .	.40 <sup>2/</sup>	.438 <sup>2/</sup>	-
Potatoes. . . . .	83.5	86.5	86.4
Vegetables. . . . .	14.0	14.9	14.3
Tree fruits and berries . . . . .	2.83	3.43	3.8
Grapes. , , . . . . .	1.34	1.73	1.7

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Narodnoye Khozyaistvo SSSR, v 1958 godu, pp. 418-19.

<sup>3/</sup> Average 1955-58.

Vestnik Statistiki, January 1960.

Table 3.--Soviet Union: State procurements of selected crops, average 1949-53-, average 1954-58, annual 1959

	Annual		
	Average 1949-53	Average 1954-58	Annual 1959
Million metric tons			
Grain . . . . .	32.8	43.6	46.6
Sugar beets . . . . .	20.7	34.2	41.4
Seed cotton . . . . .	3.5	4.2	4.7
Sunflower seed. . . . .	1.3	2.1	1.9
Potatoes. . . . .	6.0	7.3	6.8
Vegetables. . . . .	2.0	3.8	4.5

Pravda, Moscow, January 22, 1960.



## Production and Procurements of Livestock and Animal Products

There was an upsurge in the production of all major commodities produced in the livestock sector during 1959. Relative to 1958, meat and lard outturn increased 11.7 percent, butter 9.8 percent, wool 8.7 percent, eggs 7.8 percent, and milk 5.6 percent. The Soviets claim they surpassed the United States in gross production of milk and per capita production of butter during 1959. Although the Soviets claim they produced 5 million tons more milk than U.S. gross production, it is noteworthy the 2 countries compute their milk statistics differently. Soviet data include milk sucked by calves and apparently even milk produced by mares, ewes, and yaks.

There was sustained, continued growth in livestock numbers with hog numbers at the end of 1959 being 9.4 percent greater than at the year's beginning. Also, sheep numbers increased 4.8 percent and cattle 4.7 percent. The Soviets claim this expansion in livestock numbers resulted from an increase in numbers in the public economy. Cattle numbers on collective and state farms increased 17.6 percent during the year and hog numbers increased 17.2 percent. For all species of livestock the growth in the public sector was greater than the increase in total numbers. By the year's end, the public sector owned 64 percent of all cattle, including cows, 48 percent of the cows, 69 percent of the hogs, and 78 percent of the sheep in the Soviet Union. Concomitantly, private livestock holdings declined somewhat as a result of "sales" of livestock by individuals to collective and state farms.

Although the Soviet's output of 8.6 million metric tons of meat and fat is an impressive advance, a contributing factor was the reduction of livestock numbers in the private sector which resulted from government pressure to force more livestock into the socialized sector. This pressure undoubtedly contributed to the above-average slaughterings and to increasing output of meat by one-third over 1958 by the socialized sector. In spite of the Soviet's successes in increasing meat output, last year's figure is still far below the original 1965 target of 16 million tons.

The public sector's share of total output was greater for all livestock commodities than for 1958. Last year, the collective and state farms accounted for 49 percent of the U.S.S.R.'s production of meat and milk, almost 79 percent of the wool, and 17 percent of the eggs.

State procurements of livestock and poultry during 1959 were 7.6 million metric tons (live weight), or 33 percent above 1958 and 111 percent above 1953. Collective and state farms supplied 83 percent of the procurements of livestock and poultry during 1959. Milk and milk products procurements were 25 million tons, or 13 percent above the 1958 level. Almost 92 percent of these procurements were from the public sector. State procurements of eggs numbered 5.6 billion, 24 percent above the previous year, with over 62 percent coming from state and collective farms. State procurements of livestock products increasing at a more rapid rate than production of such products, reflects pressure by the CP to further implement the socialization of agriculture and reduce the role of the private sector.

A significant factor contributing to the upsurge of animal husbandry and the outturn of animal produce is the strengthening of the country's fodder base which has resulted from increased corn acreage and production. Last year, the Soviets stored 150 million metric tons of silage, which is 118 million more tons than in 1953. While almost no corn silage was stored in 1953, its store during 1959 is estimated at 114 million metric tons. Increased silage feeding has not only allowed livestock numbers to expand, but also has been influential in the steady rise in milk yields per cow.

Table 4.--Soviet Union: Livestock numbers, end of year 1953, 1958, and 1959

Kind	1953	1958	1959
<u>Million head</u>			
Cattle (including cows) . . . . .	55.8	70.8	74.1
Cows . . . . .	25.2	33.3	33.9
Hogs . . . . .	33.3	48.7	53.3
Sheep . . . . .	99.8	129.9	136.1

Pravda, Moscow, January 22, 1960.

Table 5.--Soviet Union: Outturn of animal products, 1953, 1958, and 1959

Commodity	Unit	1953	1958	1959
Meat and fat (slaughter weight) . .	Million metric tons	5.8	7.7	8.6
Milk . . . . .	Million metric tons	36.5	58.7	62.0
Butter . . . . .	Thousand metric tons	497	779	845
Wool . . . . .	Thousand metric tons	235	322	350
Eggs . . . . .	Billion . . . . .	16.1	23.0	24.8

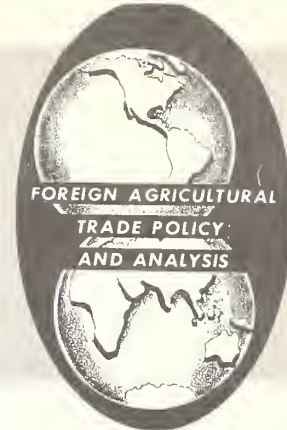
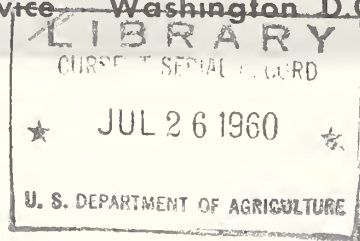
Pravda, Moscow, January 22, 1960.

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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C.



FATP 16-60  
June 30, 1960

3 U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS UNDER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS,

FISCAL YEARS 1954-55 THROUGH 1958-59 1/

## INTRODUCTION

The continued high level of U. S. agricultural exports during the past 5 years reflects the effectiveness of industry and government efforts to widen export outlets for the produce of American farmers and, at the same time, share this country's agricultural abundance with needy peoples abroad.

Following the end of World War II, there was an urgent need for farm products in the war-damaged areas abroad. As a result, U. S. exports of agricultural products trended upward until 1951-52, when they reached a peak of \$4.1 billion. This postwar high, stimulated by the Korean War, was followed immediately by a sharp decline in U. S. exports of agricultural commodities in 1952-53 to a postwar low of \$2.8 billion. Several major developments contributed to this postwar decline in U. S. farm exports: the recovery of foreign production; the strengthening of foreign competition; the reduction of foreign aid; and a shortage of U. S. dollars in foreign countries.

In order to expand U. S. agricultural exports, and at the same time make constructive use of agricultural surpluses, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, better known as Public Law 480, was passed in

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1/ This reference report on U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, classified by commodity (quantity and value) covers the period since the enactment of Public Law 480 in 1954 to June 30, 1959. The data are summarized on a fiscal year basis. A tabular summary for the period July-March 1959-60, a supplement to this report, is available.



July 1954. Titles I, II, and III of this Act provide the authority for 4 of the five major government export programs now operating. Title IV was added to Public Law 480 in September 1959.

Authority for the fifth major government program was provided in Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, Public Law 665. This Section authorizes the continuation of a program of sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies begun the previous year under the authority of an amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1951. Programs on a grant basis were continued under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, but to a much lesser extent.

In addition to the Public Law 480 and Mutual Security programs, agricultural commodities are exported under credit extended by the Export-Import Bank and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Credits for the exportation of agricultural commodities were extended by the Export-Import Bank in September 1934, following the Bank's establishment as an independent U. S. agency in February of that year. The Commodity Credit Corporation initiated a credit sales program in February 1956 under the authority contained in the CCC Charter Act as an additional means of moving government holdings of surplus agricultural commodities into export.

Exports under other government programs, as well as through commercial channels, are assisted by sales from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices and by export payments in cash or in kind.

Following the recovery of exports from the low of fiscal year 1952-53, agricultural exports rose to a record high of \$4.7 billion in fiscal year 1956-57. They have averaged \$4.0 billion for the past 4 years, a higher average than for any other 4-year period in history.

Sales for dollars continue to be the main objective of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of other U. S. Government agencies. Significantly, dollar sales have accounted on the average for approximately two-thirds of total U. S. agricultural exports during the 5-year period ending June 30, 1959.

Dollar sales as a percentage of total exports classified by commodities for the 5-year period ending June 30, 1959, ranged from 28 percent for dairy products, 44 percent for grains and products, 59 percent for cotton, 73 percent for vegetable oils, and over 90 percent for tobacco, animal products excluding dairy products, and fruits and vegetables.

The principal dollar markets for U. S. agricultural commodities are most of the countries of Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Cuba, and Venezuela, -- countries which have sizable dollar balances and gold reserves.

Sales for dollars (that is, exports outside Public Law 480 and Mutual Security programs) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.



This is discussed more fully in the section of this report entitled "Other Surplus Disposal Aids".

### Government Programs Have Helped Increase Export Outlets

Special government export programs have provided extra foreign outlets for U. S. agriculture in countries other than the major dollar markets. In fiscal year 1958-59, U. S. agricultural exports totaled \$575 million above exports in 1954-55, the year in which shipments under Public Law 480 were just beginning. Sixty-nine percent of the gain in overall farm product exports was accounted for by increases under specified government-financed programs; the remaining 31 percent resulted from additional sales for dollars.

The eight major dollar markets in 1958-59 were the United Kingdom, Canada, Cuba, Venezuela, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Japan. Countries other than these eight major dollar markets took half the U. S. agricultural exports but only one-fourth of total U. S. exports for dollars in 1958-59. Total agricultural exports to countries other than the eight major dollar markets in 1958-59 were \$455 million above their 1954-55 level. This was due to a \$519 million increase in government program exports that was partly offset by a \$64 million decline in dollar exports. On the other hand, agricultural exports to the eight major dollar markets increased by \$120 million. This was brought about largely by a \$246 million increase in dollar exports while government program shipments dropped by \$126 million.

Donations of U. S. surplus commodities have helped to feed school children, disaster victims, refugees, and other needy persons throughout the world. Under the barter program, a substantial quantity of agricultural surpluses has been exchanged for strategic and other materials.

Exports under Public Law 480 and the Mutual Security programs accounted for 35 percent of total exports during the 5-year period ending June 30, 1959. Exports under Public Law 480 averaged 27 percent of total exports for the period. Exports under Title I accounted for 15 percent of total exports; the barter program, 6 percent; and donations, 6 percent. Mutual Security programs, mostly sales for foreign currencies, dropped from 14 percent of total exports in 1954-55 to 6 percent in 1958-59, averaging 8 percent for the period.

### PROGRAMS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

#### Title I, Foreign Currency Sales

Title I of Public Law 480 established the authority to sell surplus agricultural commodities, in excess of usual marketings, to dollar deficit countries for local currency. Title I agreements are negotiated on a government-to-government basis because of the need to obtain (1) assurance to protect

usual marketings, (2) commitment that commodities will not be trans-shipped without prior approval, and (3) agreement as to the use of the foreign currencies. Sales are made by private U. S. traders to importers or buyers authorized by the participating country.

Title I programs are principally in underdeveloped and newly developing countries in which shortages of foreign exchange reduce ability to purchase agricultural surpluses, there is less interference with normal commercial trade, and there is a large potential market for agricultural commodities. Exports during the period covered by this report were made under agreements with 37 different countries. Over 80 percent of the Title I exports were under agreements with 12 countries.

During the 5-year period, 1954-55 through 1958-59, exports under Title I amounted to \$2,810 million at export market value. They were 55 percent of total exports under Public Law 480, over 40 percent of exports under government-financed programs and 15 percent of total exports during the period. Exports under this program rose from \$73 million in fiscal year 1954-55 to a peak of \$909 million in 1956-57, declined to \$659 million in 1957-58, and reached \$730 million in fiscal year 1958-59.

Bread and feed grains, including rice, have made up nearly 60 percent of Title I exports during the 5-year period. Breadgrains alone accounted for more than 40 percent of the total. Exports of cotton were nearly 20 percent of Title I exports, and fats and oils 15 percent. Dairy products, meats and poultry, fruits and juices, tobacco, potatoes, beans, and seeds were also exported in smaller quantities.

#### Title II, Famine and Other Emergency Relief

This title provides authority for the speedy relief of famine and other emergency situations throughout the world without resorting to special legislation. Under this program, shipments are made from CCC stocks to alleviate suffering from calamities such as floods, droughts, hurricanes, and typhoons.

From the beginning of the program through June 1959, \$410 million (valued at cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation) of CCC-owned commodities were furnished to 39 countries, not including those countries which received donations under a Christmas package program. With the exception of fiscal year 1958-59, when exports amounted to \$56 million, exports have not varied greatly from year to year, averaging nearly \$90 million for the first 4-year period.

Wheat and flour, feed grains, and rice made up three-quarters of exports under Title II during the 5-year period. Wheat and flour alone amounted to over one-half of the total value of shipments. Dairy products represented nearly 20 percent of the total. Small quantities of cotton, cottonseed oil, and beans were also exported.

On May 14, 1960, Title II was amended to provide the authority for the donation of surplus agricultural commodities for the promotion of economic development in underdeveloped areas.

### Title III, Section 302, Donations Through Voluntary Relief Agencies

Authority for the donation of surplus agricultural commodities to needy persons outside the United States was provided under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. This Section, as amended by Section 302, Title III, Public Law 480, and by subsequent legislation, permits donation of commodities for foreign distribution in order to prevent waste of commodities acquired through price support operations.

Section 416, as amended, also provides for the payment of processing, packaging, and transporting commodities to U. S. ports for export. Title II of Public Law 480, as amended, authorizes payment of ocean freight on Title III shipments.

Under the foreign donations program, surplus agricultural commodities are made available to U. S. voluntary relief agencies and to intergovernmental organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund and the Red Cross for distribution to needy peoples abroad. These organizations are able to provide distribution facilities developed over many years, and they are enabled under the foreign donations program to provide substantially more relief commodities than they could through their own financing.

Commodities are available for foreign donation only after all domestic requirements, both sales and donations, have been met. Exports are included in U. S. Department of Commerce export statistics at an appropriate export value which is provided the voluntary relief agencies for claims and insurance purposes. Under this valuation procedure, foreign donations have totaled nearly \$800 million since fiscal year 1954-55. The cost of foreign donations to the Commodity Credit Corporation during the same period has been estimated at \$1,232 million.

Dairy products (nonfat dry milk, butter, butter oil, and cheese) have been the principal export under the foreign donations program. Wheat, flour, corn, cornmeal, and rice have made up a larger proportion of shipments in recent years and may be expected to continue to do so as long as dairy products are unavailable or are available in limited quantities for export under this program.

### Title III, Section 303, Barter

This Section of Title III broadened and emphasized the barter program, which was also authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation and various agricultural acts. Under the barter program, surplus U. S. agricultural commodities are exchanged for strategic and other materials produced abroad.



The program is carried out through contracts between the Commodity Credit Corporation and U. S. firms, which, under present procedures, agree to export to approved countries of destination CCC-owned agricultural commodities and to deliver to CCC in exchange foreign-produced materials which are acceptable under the program.

In 1957, major policy revisions were made in the barter program. In 1958, legislative and subsequent administrative revisions were made to insure that the exportation of surplus agricultural commodities under the program will not adversely affect the national interest of the United States and will not unduly disrupt world prices or replace cash sales.

Since the passage of Public Law 480, agricultural commodities valued at \$1,056 million at export market value were exported under the barter program; nearly 40 percent of these shipments were wheat, 23 percent cotton, and 30 percent feed grains.

#### Title IV, Long-Term Supply Contracts

The 86th Congress in September 1959, subsequent to the period covered by this report, added Title IV to Public Law 480 for the purpose of increasing dollar sales of surplus agricultural commodities to friendly nations through long-term supply agreements and extension of credit. A collateral objective of the legislation is the use of such credit in aiding the economic development of these countries. The Department is currently developing program criteria for several pilot proposals to implement this legislation.

#### PROGRAM UNDER SECTION 402, PUBLIC LAW 665, MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1954

Programs in which agricultural commodities have been furnished under U. S. foreign aid programs have been administered by the International Cooperation Administration and predecessor agencies since 1948. A sales-for-foreign-currency program was begun in fiscal year 1953-54 under the authority of an amendment to Public Law 165, the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

Public Law 665, the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as Amended, has provided the authority for the operation of the Mutual Security programs during the period covered by this report. From 1954-55 through 1958-59, Mutual Security programs for agricultural commodities have been principally sales for foreign currency under Section 402 of this Act. Expenditures for agricultural commodities under programs on a grant basis fell from \$169 million in fiscal year 1954-55 to \$0.4 million in 1958-59.

Section 402 requires that a specified minimum amount of funds provided each year shall be used to finance the sale of U. S. agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. The foreign currency proceeds are used to carry out the economic aid objectives of the Mutual Security program. An amendment to Section 402, enacted in 1959, provides that the funds available under this Section in fiscal year 1959-60 shall be earmarked to finance not only sales for foreign currencies but also grants of U. S. surplus agricultural commodities.



Under the Section 402 program, requests are submitted by foreign governments for procurement authorizations. Procurement is at U. S. export prices through commercial trade channels whenever possible. Sales are made directly to the countries receiving U. S. assistance. Commodities are also sold under triangular arrangements in which commodities are exported to countries other than those receiving economic assistance. The local currency derived from sales to third countries is used to finance purchases of goods and equipment needed for assistance to countries for which dollar funds are programmed.

On the basis of disbursements during the 5-year period, slightly over 40 percent of the \$1,636 million (export market value) agricultural exports under Public Law 665 consisted of cotton. Breadgrains, coarse grains, and rice accounted for 36 percent of the total; fats, oils, and oilseeds, 12 percent; and dairy products, 5 percent. Other commodities exported include tobacco, livestock and poultry and products thereof, feeds and fodders, fruits, seeds, and beans.

#### OTHER SURPLUS DISPOSAL AIDS

As previously mentioned, sales for dollars (that is, exports outside Public Law 480 and Mutual Security programs) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

#### Extension of Credit

The credits extended by governmental agencies for the exportation of agricultural commodities during this period are for relatively short periods, repayable in dollars plus interest covering the cost of the lending agency, and result in no net financing cost to the government in the long-run. For these reasons, these programs are not reported as "specified government-financed programs", but are shown separately. The value of the credits extended for the purchase of agricultural commodities is included in agricultural exports outside specified government programs; that is, dollar sales in this series.

CCC export credit sales program.--This program was initiated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in 1956 under the authority contained in the CCC Charter Act as an additional means of reducing holdings of surplus agricultural commodities.

Subject to certain restrictions, commodities eligible under this program are those in CCC inventory, plus tobacco under loan to CCC. The program is designed to promote additional export sales by extension of credit to exporters which should be passed on to the foreign importer to the maximum extent possible. Approval of a credit arrangement is contingent upon an assurance of payment by a U. S. bank. Interest is payable at the rate announced by CCC as being effective on the date of the purchase and will run from the delivery date to expiration date of the deferred payment period, which is normally for 6 months to 3 years.

As of June 30, 1959, \$56 million of purchases had been made under approved credits. Over three-quarters of these purchases consisted of feed grains, 11 percent of wheat, with smaller amounts of rice, tobacco, cotton, beans, and nonfat dry milk.

Export-Import Bank loans.--The Export-Import Bank, established in 1934 as an independent agency of the United States, extends credit to foreign buyers for the purchase of certain U. S. surplus agricultural commodities in situations in which the financing of such purchases is not available from the usual commercial sources.

The Bank must have reasonable assurance of repayment of the loan in dollars and must make certain that the loan does not compete with private capital. The period of such loans is usually not less than 9 months. Interest rates vary with market conditions.

The principal agricultural commodity for which Export-Import Bank loans have been extended is cotton, followed by wheat, tobacco, soybeans, and barley. During the 5-year period, there have been disbursements for the purchase of over \$440 million of agricultural commodities. Of this amount, 78 percent was for cotton, 12 percent for wheat, 5 percent for soybeans, with lesser amounts of livestock and livestock products, barley, tobacco, and fruit juices. In addition to specified loans for agricultural commodities, an undetermined amount of such commodities are exported under general purpose loans.

#### Sales at Less Than Domestic Market Prices and Export Payments

Exports from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices and exports assisted by payments in cash or in kind are not reported under specified government-financed programs in the attached statistical series. These programs are not included in this category because they involve the policy which is followed by many countries of pricing commodities for export at less than domestic price levels in order to compete in world markets. In general, the CCC export pricing policy reflects the desire to maintain the United States' fair share of established export markets and to expand U. S. exports in undeveloped and new market areas.

Prior to 1958, except for the payment-in-kind program for wheat which began in September 1956, exports were aided by cash export payments or by sales from government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Payment-in-kind programs were extended to corn, barley, oats, grain sorghums, rye, rice, and cotton during 1958 and early 1959.

Payment-in-kind programs are designed to encourage exports from commercial supplies instead of from CCC inventories, thus placing the merchandising functions in the hands of private trade. Certificates at the applicable payment rates, redeemable in commodities from CCC stocks, are issued to

U. S. exporters upon proof of export of commodities obtained from private stocks. Under the cotton payment-in-kind program, cotton exported may be drawn from free stocks or may be cotton which has been purchased for unrestricted use from CCC.

The following table shows estimates of commercial exports with and without governmental assistance for the past 3 fiscal years, 1956-57 through 1958-59:

Fiscal year	Total agric'l. exports under spec. gov't. programs <u>1/</u>	Estimate of com'l. exports with gov't. assistance <u>2/</u>	Estimate of unassisted com'l. exports	Total agric'l. exports
	<u>Billion dollars</u>	<u>Billion dollars</u>	<u>Billion dollars</u>	<u>Billion dollars</u>
1956-57	1.9	1.1	1.7	4.7
1957-58	1.2	1.2	1.6	4.0
1958-59	1.3	.8	1.6	3.7

1/ Public Law 480 and Mutual Security programs.

2/ Commercial exports assisted by export payments in cash or in kind and by sales from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices.

Exports assisted by the above programs were principally bread and feed grains, cotton, certain vegetable oils and oilseeds, certain dairy products, and dry edible beans.



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Table 1.-- U. S. exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, July-June 1954-55 through 1958-59

Program	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1954-55 through 1958-59
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Public Law 480:						
Title I, sales for foreign						
currency.....	73	439	909	659	730	2,810
Title II, disaster relief.....	83	91	88	92	56	410
Donations.....	135	184	165	173	132	789
Barter.....	125	298	401	100	132	1,056
Total Public Law 480.....	416	1,012	1,563	1,024	1,050	5,065
Mutual Security, Secs. 402 and						
550, sales for foreign cur-						
rency, and economic aid 1/.....	450	355	394	227	210	1,636
Total exports under specified						
government-financed programs..	866	1,367	1,957	1,251	1,260	6,701
Total exports outside specified						
government-financed programs 2/:	2,278	2,129	2,771	2,752	2,459	12,389
Total agricultural exports.....	3,144	3,496	4,728	4,003	3,719	19,090
Percent of total exports						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Public Law 480:						
Title I, sales for foreign						
currency.....	2	13	19	16	20	15
Title II, disaster relief.....	3	3	2	2	1	2
Donations.....	4	5	4	4	3	4
Barter.....	4	8	8	3	4	6
Total Public Law 480.....	13	29	33	25	28	27
Mutual Security, Secs. 402 and						
550, sales for foreign cur-						
rency, and economic aid 1/.....	14	10	8	6	6	8
Total exports under specified						
government-financed programs..	27	39	41	31	34	35
Total exports outside specified						
government-financed programs..	73	61	59	69	66	65
Total agricultural exports.....	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Values shown are disbursements for exports. Actual liftings for 1955-56 were \$379 million; for 1956-57, \$364 million; and for 1957-58, \$221 million.

2/ Exports "outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

Table 2.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value, July-June 1954-55

Commodity	Public Law 480				P. L. 665: Total			
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Sec. 402, agric'l.	agric'l.	agric'l.	
	Sales	Famine	Foreign		sales for	exports	exports	Total
	for	and other:	donations:	Barter	foreign:	under	outside	agric'l.
	foreign	emergency:	relief		currency:	specified:	specified:	exports
	currency:	relief			and econ.	gov't.	gov't.	
			1/	2/	aid 3/	progs.	progs.	4/
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Wheat.....	42.4	50.0	--	98.1	129.3	319.8	85.6	405.4
Wheat flour.....	--	3.0	--	--	.1	3.1	83.9	87.0
Rye.....	--	--	--	.2	.6	.8	3.1	3.9
Corn, except seed.....	--	7.9	--	7.0	14.5	29.4	99.4	128.8
Grain sorghums.....	.8	--	--	9.5	3.0	13.3	25.3	38.6
Oats.....	3.0	--	--	1.9	--	4.9	6.5	11.4
Barley.....	4.8	.2	--	4.7	8.6	18.3	31.0	49.3
Corn meal.....	--	.1	--	--	--	.1	1.1	1.2
Wheat and rye products, n.e.c.....	--	5/ .1	--	--	6/	.1	12.2	12.3
Rice, milled.....	--	4.2	--	6/	6/	4.2	59.9	64.1
Cotton.....	7/ 9.8	.9	--	7/ .2	210.1	221.0	463.3	684.3
Cotton linters.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	7.1	7.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	3.9	--	--	--	11.4	15.3	291.0	306.3
Soybeans.....	--	--	--	--	17.1	17.1	129.7	146.8
Flaxseed.....	--	--	--	.8	--	.8	20.6	21.4
Peanuts.....	--	--	--	--	.8	.8	.7	1.5
Lard.....	--	--	--	--	18.5	18.5	62.2	80.7
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	--	--	--	--	10.2	10.2	77.3	87.5
Soybean oil.....	--	--	--	--	.6	.6	4.7	5.3
Cottonseed oil.....	7.3	3.7	10.9	2.1	12.4	36.4	49.7	8/ 86.1
Linseed oil.....	--	--	--	--	6/	6/	22.9	22.9
Feeds and fodder, except oilcake and meal.....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	16.6	16.8
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	--	--	--	--	.6	.6	20.9	21.5
Milk, whole dried.....	--	--	--	--	.8	.8	20.4	21.2
Milk, nonfat dried.....	--	2.5	43.4	.1	--	46.0	3.0	8/ 49.0
Cheese.....	--	2.0	24.6	--	--	26.6	.9	8/ 27.5
Butter.....	1.0	4.8	35.3	--	--	41.1	2.9	8/ 44.0
Infants' and dietetic foods.....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	7.7	7.9
Dairy products, n.e.c.....	--	9/ 1.9	9/ 20.7	--	--	22.6	9.2	8/ 31.8
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen.....	--	--	--	--	3.1	3.1	3.4	6.5
Hides and skins.....	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	53.4	54.7
Seeds, other than oilseeds.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	22.6	22.7
Beans, dry edible, except seed.....	--	1.8	--	--	.2	2.0	10.7	12.7
Dried fruits.....	--	--	--	--	1.8	1.8	25.1	26.9
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....	--	--	--	--	4.4	4.4	132.2	136.6
Sugar, raw and refined.....	--	--	--	--	.5	.5	.4	.9
Other agricultural commodities.....	--	--	--	--	10/ .1	.1	411.4	411.5
Total agricultural exports.....	73.0	83.1	134.9	124.6	450.6	866.2	2,278.0	3,144.2

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs: Sales for foreign currency under Sec. 402 of P. L. 665, \$186.2 million; sales for foreign currency under obligations incurred during a prior year under Sec. 550 of P. L. 165, as amended, \$94.6 million; and economic aid, \$169.8 million. Includes ocean transportation when not reported separately.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Rye flour.

6/ Less than \$50,000.

7/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

8/ Includes estimated values for food for relief and charity since the Bureau of the Census did not report relief shipments by commodity for the entire period covered by this report.

9/ Butter oil. The Bureau of the Census did not report butter oil separately for the period covered by this report.

10/ Includes the following: Soap stock and fatty acids, \$2,000; crude rubber and allied gums, \$1,000; live animals for breeding and draft other than cattle, \$2,000; miscellaneous inedible animal and vegetable products, \$43,000; wool, unmanufactured, \$6,000; animal hair other than wool, \$14,000; and raw silk, \$22,000; total \$90,000.

Table 3.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, quantity, July-June 1954-55

Commodity	Public Law 480				P. L. 665	Total	Total	
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Sec. 402,	agric'l.	agric'l.	
	Sales	Famine			sales for	exports	exports	Total
	Unit:	for	and other:	Foreign:	foreign	under	outside	agric'l.
	foreign	emergency:	donations:	Barter	currency,	specified	specified	exports
	currency:	relief			and econ.	gov't.	gov't.	
			1/	2/	aid 3/	progs.	progs. 4/	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	units	units	units	units	units	units	units	units
Wheat (60 lb.).....Bu.	23,756	15,139	--	46,261	69,179	154,335	72,970	227,305
Wheat flour.....Cwt.	--	340	--	--	5/ 12	352	19,532	19,884
Rye (56 lb.).....Bu.	--	--	--	217	447	664	2,351	3,015
Corn, except seed (56 lb.)...Bu.	--	3,274	--	4,382	8,647	16,303	60,075	76,378
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)....Bu.	754	--	--	8,441	5/ 2,738	11,933	23,111	35,044
Oats (32 lb.).....Bu.	3,440	--	--	2,834	--	6,274	6,270	12,544
Barley (48 lb.).....Bu.	3,813	79	--	5,250	5/ 6,800	15,942	23,719	39,661
Corn meal.....Cwt.	--	22	--	--	--	22	198	220
Wheat and rye products, n.e.c.....Lb.	--	6/ 1,100	--	--	7/	1,100	40,856	41,956
Rice, milled.....Cwt.	--	305	--	5	1	311	8,132	8,443
Cotton (running bale).....Bale	8/ 58	4	--	8/ 1	1,131	1,194	2,422	3,616
Cotton linters (running bale).....Bale	--	--	--	--	6	6	250	256
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....Lb.	5,525	--	--	--	22,020	27,545	434,005	461,550
Soybeans (60 lb.).....Bu.	--	--	--	--	5,282	5,282	45,805	51,087
Flaxseed (56 lb.).....Bu.	--	--	--	257	--	257	7,919	8,176
Peanuts.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	7,536	7,536	295	7,831
Lard.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	98,172	98,172	417,951	516,123
Tallow, edible and inedible.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	120,765	120,765	1,782,602	1,903,367
Soybean oil.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	2,863	2,863	33,324	36,187
Cottonseed oil.....Lb.	50,724	13,818	54,361	19,687	90,667	229,257	450,110	9/ 679,367
Linseed oil.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	28	28	317,541	317,569
Feeds and fodder, except oilcake and meal....S.T.	--	--	--	--	3	3	221	224
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	4,213	4,213	140,017	144,230
Milk, whole dried.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	1,734	1,734	40,010	41,744
Milk, nonfat dried.....Lb.	--	11,239	271,406	1,000	--	283,645	86,161	9/ 369,806
Cheese.....Lb.	--	4,255	88,029	--	--	92,284	4,858	5/ 97,142
Butter.....Lb.	2,453	6,480	78,349	--	--	87,282	5,388	9/ 92,670
Infants' and dietetic foods.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	223	223	11,889	12,112
Dairy products, n.e.c.....Lb.	--	10/ 2,143	10/ 39,838	--	--	41,981	18,299	9/ 60,280
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	12,806	12,806	9,058	21,864
Hides and skins.....No.	--	--	--	--	183	183	9,072	9,255
Seeds, other than oilseeds.....Cwt.	--	--	--	--	5	5	897	902
Beans, dry edible, except seed.....Cwt.	--	178	--	--	22	200	1,404	1,604
Dried fruits.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	9,745	9,745	168,598	178,343
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	51,871	51,871	1,444,275	1,496,146
Sugar, raw and refined.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	8,206	8,206	3,794	12,000

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs, sales for foreign currency and economic aid. See footnote 3/ of Table 2.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Quantity estimated.

6/ Rye flour.

7/ Quantity not reported.

8/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

9/ Includes estimated quantities for food for relief and charity since the Bureau of the Census did not report relief shipments by commodity for the entire period covered by this report.

10/ Butter oil. The Bureau of the Census did not report butter oil separately for the period covered by this report.



Table 4.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value, July-June 1955-56

Commodity	Public Law 480				P. L. 665			
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Sec. 402	agric'l	agric'l	
	Sales	Famine	Foreign		sales	for exports	for exports	Total
	for	and other	donations	Barter	foreign	under	outside	agric'l
	currency:	relief	1/	2/	and econ.	gov't	gov't	
					aid 3/	progs.	progs.	4/
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Wheat .....	152.5	32.8	6.0	116.8	108.0	416.1	85.8	501.9
Wheat flour .....	.9	3.9	--	--	5.0	9.8	81.7	91.5
Rye .....	--	--	--	3.4	--	3.4	5.1	8.5
Corn .....	15.7	3.1	.9	77.5	21.0	118.2	61.1	179.3
Grain sorghums .....	4.1	--	--	41.0	2.3	47.4	30.5	77.9
Oats .....	.9	--	--	8.7	--	9.6	8.8	18.4
Barley .....	7.3	--	--	40.3	2.0	56.6	46.7	103.3
Rice, milled .....	16.1	21.0	5.2	.4	2.5	45.2	41.3	86.5
Cotton .....	5/ 84.3	6.5	--	5/ 5.3	115.2	211.3	160.6	371.9
Cotton linters .....	--	--	--	--	.3	.3	9.8	10.1
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	55.5	--	--	--	1.6	57.1	322.6	379.7
Soybeans .....	--	--	--	.7	7.6	8.3	171.3	179.6
Flaxseed .....	--	--	--	1.1	--	1.1	36.9	38.0
Peanuts .....	--	--	--	6/	--	6/	.8	.8
Lard .....	12.9	--	--	--	13.5	26.4	54.4	80.8
Tallow, edible and inedible .....	.9	--	--	--	6.0	6.9	103.2	110.1
Soybean oil .....	30.7	--	--	--	6.0	36.7	21.5	58.2
Cottonseed oil .....	48.7	5.6	3.0	1.9	3.7	62.9	36.8	99.7
Linseed oil .....	.5	--	--	.9	6/	1.4	15.7	17.1
Peanut oil .....	--	--	--	--	6/	6/	.3	.3
Oilcake and meal .....	--	--	--	.1	--	.1	47.6	47.7
Feeds and fodder, except oilcake and meal .....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	29.7	29.9
Milk, evaporated and condensed .....	.7	--	--	--	12.6	13.3	14.9	29.2
Milk, whole dried .....	--	--	--	--	.8	.8	22.5	23.3
Milk, nonfat dried .....	1.1	4.3	52.4	--	.7	58.5	4.4	62.9
Cheese .....	.6	9.8	33.6	--	--	44.0	3.8	47.8
Butter .....	1.9	2.2	41.1	--	2.0	47.2	11.6	58.8
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee .....	--	.2	39.9	--	--	40.1	5.6	45.7
Infants' and dietetic foods .....	--	--	--	--	.5	.5	8.5	9.0
Dairy products, n.e.c. .....	7/ .1	--	--	--	--	.1	4.1	4.2
Eggs in the shell .....	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2	20.0	21.2
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen .....	1.8	--	--	--	6.4	8.2	1.4	9.6
Canned meats and poultry .....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	10.0	10.2
Poultry, fresh or frozen .....	.1	--	--	--	--	.1	11.9	12.0
Live animals for slaughter .....	--	--	--	--	6/	6/	9.5	9.5
Cattle for breeding .....	--	--	--	--	6/	6/	9.6	9.6
Live animals for breeding and draft .....	--	--	--	--	.3	.3	3.0	3.3
Hides and skins .....	--	--	--	--	3.7	3.7	58.8	62.5
Wool .....	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.1	9.3	10.4
Seeds, other than oilseeds .....	--	--	--	--	6/	6/	16.9	16.9
Beans, dry edible, except seed .....	--	1.2	2.4	.3	--	3.9	11.3	15.2
Dried fruits .....	--	--	--	--	7.4	7.4	29.6	37.0
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned .....	--	--	--	--	15.3	15.3	166.7	182.0
Potatoes .....	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.4	9.3	10.7
Silk, raw .....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	8/-	--
Crude rubber and allied gums .....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	8/-	.1
Sugar products, except molasses .....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	4.8	4.9
Other agricultural commodities .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	309.5	309.5
Total agricultural exports .....	438.7	90.6	184.5	298.4	354.6	1,366.8	2,128.9	3,495.7

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.  
 2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs, sales for foreign currency, except \$11 million. Includes ocean transportation when not reported separately.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

6/ Less than \$50,000.

7/ Whey.

8/ Excess of program portion over total may be ascribed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation or classification procedures.



Table 5.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, quantity, July-June 1955-56

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480				P. L. 665	Total	Total	Total agric'l. exports
		Title I	Title II	Title III	Sec. 402,	agric'l.	agric'l.		
		Sales	Famine		sales for	exports	exports		
		for	and other	Foreign	foreign	under	outside		
		foreign	emergency	donations	Barter	currency,	specified	specified	
		currency	relief		aid	and econ.	gov't.	gov't.	exports
				1/	2/	3/	progs.	progs.	4/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
		units	units	units	units	units	units	units	units
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	93,094	10,777	2,990	67,420	59,578	233,859	61,281	295,140
Wheat flour	Cwt.	285	526	--	--	1,304	2,115	19,449	21,564
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	--	--	--	3,923	--	3,923	3,106	7,029
Corn, except seed (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,894	1,205	530	55,141	13,642	81,412	37,849	119,261
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,238	--	--	39,445	1,622	45,305	27,529	72,834
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,306	--	--	14,906	--	16,212	9,356	25,608
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	6,837	--	--	41,837	8,791	57,465	40,775	98,240
Rice, milled	Cwt.	2,530	1,943	865	197	563	6,098	5,477	11,575
Cotton (running bale)	Bale	5/ 464	28	--	5/ 51	661	1,204	935	2,139
Cotton linters (running bale)	Bale	--	--	--	--	11	11	386	397
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	78,722	--	--	--	3,494	82,216	495,449	577,665
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	--	--	--	289	2,670	2,959	68,138	71,097
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	--	--	--	338	--	338	10,106	10,444
Peanuts	Lb.	--	--	--	96	--	96	1,403	1,499
Lard	Lb.	99,659	--	--	--	6/ 103,815	203,474	1,333,264	636,738
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	10,609	--	--	--	58,712	69,321	1,261,038	1,330,359
Soybean oil	Lb.	178,996	--	--	--	35,750	214,746	156,594	371,340
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	304,747	26,907	14,960	15,044	25,791	387,449	277,576	665,025
Linseed oil	Lb.	3,128	--	--	8,083	22	11,233	128,439	139,672
Peanut oil	Lb.	--	--	--	--	119	119	938	1,057
Oilcake and meal	S.T.	--	--	--	1	--	1	772	773
Feeds and fodder, except oilcake and meal	S.T.	--	--	--	--	3	3	426	429
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	5,585	--	--	--	76,190	81,775	93,779	175,554
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	--	--	--	--	1,677	1,677	45,409	47,086
Milk, nonfat dried	Lb.	12,284	21,472	349,345	--	4,516	387,617	82,983	470,600
Cheese	Lb.	2,525	20,844	120,946	--	--	144,315	11,668	155,983
Butter	Lb.	4,744	3,322	96,417	--	4,432	108,915	28,281	137,196
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee	Lb.	--	207	75,350	--	--	75,557	9,313	84,870
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	--	--	--	--	836	836	13,026	13,862
Dairy products, n.e.c.	Lb.	7/ 2,001	--	--	--	--	2,001	7,602	9,603
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	--	--	--	--	2,216	2,216	47,047	49,263
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	4,483	--	--	--	23,804	28,287	1,390	29,677
Canned meats and poultry	Lb.	--	--	--	--	1,300	1,300	22,570	23,870
Poultry, fresh or frozen	Lb.	185	--	--	--	--	185	29,609	29,794
Live animals for slaughter	No.	--	--	--	--	8/	8/	23,009	23,009
Cattle for breeding	No.	--	--	--	--	9/	9/	25	25
Live animals for breeding and draft	No.	--	--	--	--	8/	8/	3	3
Hides and skins	No.	--	--	--	--	512	512	9,444	9,956
Seeds, other than oilseeds	Cwt.	--	--	--	--	2	2	965	967
Beans, dry edible, except seed	Cwt.	--	144	396	59	--	599	1,647	2,246
Dried fruits	Lb.	--	--	--	--	50,706	50,706	200,667	251,373
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned	Lb.	--	--	--	--	156,360	156,360	2,021,510	2,177,870
Potatoes	Lb.	50,822	--	--	--	--	50,822	324,707	375,529
Wool, clean basis	Lb.	--	--	--	--	764	764	8,498	9,262
Silk, raw	Lb.	--	--	--	--	8/	8/	--	--
Crude rubber and allied gums	Lb.	--	--	--	--	430	430	10/-368	62
Sugar products, except molasses	Lb.	--	--	--	--	1,739	1,739	70,538	72,277

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs, principally sales for foreign currency. See footnote 3/ of Table 4.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

6/ Quantity estimated.

7/ Whey.

8/ Quantity not reported.

9/ Less than 500 units.

10/ Excess of program portion over total may be ascribed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

Table 6.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value, July-June 1956-57

Commodity	Public Law 480				P. L. 665			
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Sec. 402	agric'l.	agric'l.	
	Sales	Famine	Foreign	Barter	foreign	under	outside	agric'l.
	for	and other	donations		currency	specified	specified	exports
	currency	relief			and econ.	gov't.	gov't.	
		1/	2/		aid 3/	progs.	progs.	4/
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Wheat.....	324.5	38.2	2.4	138.5	112.1	615.7	204.3	820.0
Wheat flour.....	5.3	.6	24.6	--	10.7	41.2	96.4	137.6
Rye.....	--	--	--	9.2	--	9.2	4.5	13.7
Corn.....	19.8	4.6	2.8	65.4	25.0	117.6	92.2	209.8
Grain sorghums.....	--	--	--	26.8	1.6	28.4	6.4	34.8
Oats.....	.7	--	--	11.7	--	12.4	4.8	17.2
Barley.....	23.1	1.9	--	16.8	16.6	58.4	9.6	68.0
Corn meal.....	--	5/	10.8	--	--	10.8	3.3	14.1
Misc. grains and preparations.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	3.1	3.2
Rice, milled.....	114.7	5.7	13.1	1.6	1.3	136.4	50.8	187.2
Cotton.....	6/ 207.4	--	--	6/ 127.4	120.4	455.2	660.4	1,115.6
Cotton linters.....	.3	--	--	--	.2	.5	10.2	10.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	35.2	--	--	--	.7	35.9	304.2	340.1
Soybeans.....	--	--	--	--	9.6	9.6	186.2	195.8
Flaxseed.....	--	--	--	.6	--	.6	8.3	8.9
Peanuts.....	--	--	--	.9	--	.9	6.0	6.9
Lard.....	12.1	--	--	--	7.9	20.0	61.9	81.9
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	11.1	--	--	--	3.2	14.3	97.3	111.6
Soybean oil.....	97.3	--	--	--	11.1	108.4	36.7	145.1
Cottonseed oil.....	14.1	5/	.4	--	9.2	23.7	46.8	70.5
Linseed oil.....	.6	--	--	--	.2	.8	9.2	10.0
Peanut oil.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	4.2	4.3
Essential oils.....	--	--	--	--	.3	.3	10.7	11.0
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	2.9	--	--	--	25.5	28.4	9.1	37.5
Milk, whole dried.....	1.0	--	--	--	.5	1.5	18.5	20.0
Milk, nonfat dried.....	--	9.4	67.5	.1	5/	77.0	6.4	83.4
Cheese.....	1.2	13.8	37.9	--	5/	52.9	4.8	57.7
Butter.....	--	13.1	.1	--	5/	13.2	7/ -1.1	12.1
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	1.9	.1	2.0	--	--	4.0	2.9	6.9
Infants' and dietetic foods.....	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2	7.3	8.5
Eggs in the shell.....	--	--	--	--	2.3	2.3	16.8	19.1
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen.....	23.0	--	--	--	2.0	25.0	9.1	34.1
Pork, cured, other than hams, shoulders or bacon.....	.4	--	--	--	--	.4	6.3	6.7
Canned meats and poultry.....	9.5	--	--	--	.5	10.0	8.3	18.3
Variety meats.....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	18.7	18.9
Poultry, fresh or frozen.....	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.1	16.0	17.1
Cattle for breeding.....	--	--	--	--	5/	5/	11.0	11.0
Hides and skins.....	--	--	--	--	3.3	3.3	60.2	63.5
Seeds, other than oilseeds.....	.4	--	--	--	5/	.4	22.5	22.9
Beans, dry edible, except seed.....	.3	.6	3.6	1.7	.1	6.3	15.2	21.5
Dried fruits.....	1.3	--	--	--	8.1	9.4	31.9	41.3
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....	.2	--	--	--	11.9	12.1	175.7	187.8
Misc. edible vegetable products.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	15.4	15.5
Misc. inedible vegetable products.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	4.9	5.0
Silk, raw.....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	7/ -2	--
Crude rubber and allied gums.....	--	--	--	--	5/	5/	.1	.1
Sugar, raw and refined.....	--	--	--	--	8/ 8.0	8.0	8/ -6.7	1.3
Sugar products, except molasses.....	--	--	--	--	5/	5/	5.2	5.2
Other agricultural commodities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	394.8	394.8
Total agricultural exports.....	909.4	88.0	165.2	400.7	394.3	1,957.6	2,770.6	4,728.2

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs, sales for foreign currency, except \$15.2 million. Includes ocean transportation when not reported separately.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Less than \$50,000.

6/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

7/ Excess of program portion over total may be ascribed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation or classification procedures.

8/ Value shown is charge, at world prices, to ICA country programs, which is comparable to export market value used in determining total exports. This sugar was exported prior to the period of this report to carry out objectives of Sec. 19, House Res. 7030 and Senate Res. 147, 84th Congress.

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, quantity, July-June 1956-57

Commodity	Public Law 480				P. L. 665		Total	Total	Total agric'l. exports
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Sec. 402,	agric'l.	agric'l.		
	Sales	Famine	Foreign	Barter	foreign	under	outside		
	for	and other	donations	Barter	currency,	specified	specified		
Unit:	foreign	emergency	relief		and econ.	gov't.	gov't.	exports	
	currency	relief			aid	progs.	progs.	4/	
	Thousand units	Thousand units	Thousand units	Thousand units	Thousand units	Thousand units	Thousand units	Thousand units	
Wheat (60 lb.).....Bu.	199,464	11,611	1,266	86,497	61,105	359,943	115,304	475,247	
Wheat flour.....Cwt.	1,455	75	4,571	--	2,346	8,447	23,017	31,464	
Rye (56 lb.).....Bu.	--	--	--	7,308	--	7,308	3,396	10,704	
Corn, except seed (56 lb.)...Bu.	13,567	1,699	1,479	45,905	15,090	77,740	62,380	140,120	
Grain sorghums (56 lb.).....Bu.	--	--	--	22,375	1,278	23,653	5,326	28,979	
Oats (32 lb.).....Bu.	955	--	--	18,941	--	19,896	4,957	24,853	
Barley (48 lb.).....Bu.	20,410	1,048	--	14,967	13,029	49,454	7,890	57,344	
Corn meal.....Cwt.	--	1	2,510	--	--	2,511	432	2,943	
Miscellaneous grains and preparations.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	296	296	5/	5/	
Rice, milled.....Cwt.	18,127	549	2,175	657	248	21,756	4,488	26,244	
Cotton (running bale).....Bale	6/ 1,376	--	--	6/ 970	796	3,442	4,173	7,315	
Cotton linters (running bale).....Bale	7	--	--	--	8	15	318	333	
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....Lb.	52,297	--	--	--	781	53,078	447,599	500,677	
Soybeans (60 lb.).....Bu.	--	--	--	--	3,457	3,457	73,229	76,686	
Flaxseed (56 lb.).....Bu.	--	--	--	223	--	223	2,325	2,548	
Peanuts.....Lb.	--	--	--	9,073	--	9,073	61,174	70,247	
Lard.....Lb.	77,677	--	--	--	57,141	134,818	426,517	561,335	
Tallow, edible and inedible.....Lb.	119,930	--	--	--	29,879	149,809	1,211,265	1,361,074	
Soybean oil.....Lb.	597,133	--	--	--	66,864	663,997	264,335	928,332	
Cottonseed oil.....Lb.	87,539	62	1,900	--	71,033	160,534	304,255	464,789	
Linseed oil.....Lb.	3,966	--	--	--	753	4,719	73,315	78,034	
Peanut oil.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	235	235	25,168	25,403	
Essential oils.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	73	73	5,362	5,435	
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....Lb.	17,430	--	--	--	149,779	167,209	50,795	218,004	
Milk, whole dried.....Lb.	2,010	--	--	--	918	2,928	38,075	41,003	
Milk, nonfat dried.....Lb.	--	48,823	445,569	2,422	323	497,137	134,036	631,173	
Cheese.....Lb.	5,070	31,233	128,396	--	7/	164,699	13,147	177,846	
Butter.....Lb.	--	20,095	257	--	7/	20,352	8/ -173	20,179	
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat and ghee.....Lb.	3,572	56	3,765	--	--	7,393	5,099	12,492	
Infants' and dietetic foods.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	2/ 2,037	2,037	10,816	12,853	
Eggs in the shell.....Doz.	--	--	--	--	4,255	4,255	42,617	46,872	
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen.....Lb.	77,573	--	--	--	7,656	85,229	12,868	98,097	
Pork, cured, other than hams; shoulders or bacon.....Lb.	2,431	--	--	--	--	2,431	37,021	39,452	
Canned meats and poultry.....Lb.	17,343	--	--	--	1,226	18,569	18,819	37,388	
Variety meats.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	814	814	93,856	94,670	
Poultry, fresh or frozen.....Lb.	4,357	--	--	--	--	4,357	44,063	48,420	
Cattle for breeding.....No.	--	--	--	--	10/	10/	39	39	
Hides and skins.....No.	--	--	--	--	519	519	9,542	10,061	
Seeds, other than oilseeds.....Cwt.	10	--	--	--	10/	10	963	973	
Beans, dry edible, except seed.....Cwt.	41	70	642	392	10	1,155	1,653	2,808	
Dried fruits.....Lb.	9,042	--	--	--	57,003	66,045	188,228	254,273	
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....Lb.	2,168	--	--	--	111,758	113,926	1,985,462	2,099,388	
Miscellaneous edible vegetable products.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	234	234	61,627	61,861	
Miscellaneous inedible vegetable products.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	1,410	1,410	5/	5/	
Silk, raw.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	47	47	8/ -47	--	
Crude rubber and allied gums.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	16	16	106	122	
Sugar, raw and refined.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	11/ 203,826	203,826	8/ -188,661	15,165	
Sugar products, except molasses.....Lb.	--	--	--	--	377	377	72,164	72,541	

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs, sales for foreign currency and economic aid. See footnote 3/ of Table 6.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Quantity not reported by the Bureau of the Census. Consequently, exports outside government programs cannot be determined.

6/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

7/ Quantity not reported.

8/ Excess of program portion over total may be ascribed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

9/ Quantity estimated.

10/ Less than 500 units.

11/ Disbursements during this period for sugar exported prior to the period of this report.



Table 8.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value, July-June 1957-58

Commodity	Public Law 480				P. L. 665			
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Sec. 402,	Total	Total	
	Sales	Famine			for:	agric'l.	agric'l.	
	for	and other:	Foreign		foreign	under	outside	agric'l.
	foreign	emergency:	donations:	Barter	currency:	specified:	specified:	exports
	currency:	relief			and econ.	gov't.	gov't.	
			1/	2/	aid 3/	progs.	progs.	4/
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Wheat.....	298.1	34.4	1.0	16.3	60.1	409.9	157.1	567.0
Wheat flour.....	1.4	16.3	41.5	--	5.8	65.0	92.8	157.8
Rye.....	--	--	--	5/ .2	.1	.3	3.8	4.1
Corn, except seed.....	31.7	17.5	1.3	15.3	4.2	70.0	174.1	244.1
Grain sorghums.....	6.3	--	--	5/ .2	3.4	9.9	35.7	45.6
Oats.....	.4	--	--	.9	--	1.3	13.1	14.4
Barley.....	15.0	.8	--	1.6	5.0	22.4	64.8	87.2
Corn meal.....	--	1.8	13.0	--	--	14.8	--	14.8
Wheat and rye products, n.e.c.....	6/ .2	--	--	--	.1	.3	14.1	14.4
Rice, milled.....	34.3	5.1	4.3	.1	1.1	44.9	50.6	95.5
Cotton.....	7/ 127.6	5.2	--	7/ 56.4	98.9	288.1	552.9	841.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	25.5	--	--	.4	--	25.9	317.1	343.0
Soybeans.....	--	--	--	--	12.0	12.0	201.8	213.8
Flaxseed.....	--	--	--	.2	--	.2	21.3	21.5
Lard.....	.5	--	--	--	.4	.9	54.3	55.2
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	4.8	--	--	--	3.6	8.4	88.2	96.6
Soybean oil.....	60.8	--	--	--	9.3	70.1	22.9	93.0
Cottonseed oil.....	21.0	8/	--	--	1.0	22.0	25.7	47.7
Linseed oil.....	.1	--	--	--	.3	.4	8.8	9.2
Peanut oil.....	--	--	--	--	8/	8/	.8	.8
Essential oils.....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	11.1	11.3
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	.9	--	--	--	17.6	18.5	10.3	28.8
Milk, whole dried.....	.6	--	--	--	.2	.8	18.0	18.8
Milk, nonfat dried.....	4.5	7.2	69.3	.3	8/	81.3	8.7	90.0
Cheese.....	2.5	3.2	42.4	.1	8/	48.2	4.3	52.5
Butter.....	6.7	.2	--	.1	.1	7.1	2/ -2	6.9
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	2.6	--	--	--	--	2.6	2.5	5.1
Infants' and dietetic foods.....	--	--	--	--	.4	.4	8.6	9.0
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen.....	3.3	--	--	--	--	3.3	4.5	7.8
Pork, cured, other than hams, shoulders, or bacon.....	8/	--	--	--	--	8/	3.3	3.3
Canned meats and poultry.....	.1	--	--	--	--	.1	9.5	9.6
Cattle for breeding.....	--	--	--	--	8/	8/	5.8	5.8
Hides and skins.....	--	--	--	--	2.1	2.1	62.3	64.4
Wool.....	--	--	--	7.0	--	7.0	10.1	17.1
Seeds, other than oilseeds.....	--	--	--	--	8/	8/	19.7	19.7
Beans, dry edible, except seed.....	8/	.3	.2	.5	--	1.0	14.6	15.6
Dried fruits.....	4.3	--	--	--	1.1	5.4	35.6	41.0
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....	6.3	--	--	--	.2	6.5	214.5	221.0
Sugar, raw and refined.....	--	--	--	--	8/	8/	1.9	1.9
Sugar products, except molasses.....	--	--	--	--	.2	.2	4.3	4.5
Other agricultural commodities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	402.2	402.2
Total agricultural exports.....	659.5	92.0	173.0	99.6	227.4	1,251.5	2,751.5	4,003.0

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs, sales for foreign currency, except \$9.5 million. Includes ocean transportation when not reported separately.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unsolicited commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Includes adjustments from previous periods.

6/ Bulgur wheat.

7/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

8/ Less than \$50,000.

9/ Excess of program portion over total may be ascribed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation or classification procedures.



Table 9.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, quantity, July-June 1957-58

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480				P. L. 665	Total	Total	Total agric'l. exports
		Title I	Title II	Title III	Sec. 402,	agric'l.	agric'l.		
		Sales	Famine	Foreign	sales for	exports	exports		
		for	and other:	Foreign	foreign	under	outside		
		foreign	emergency:	donations:	Barter	currency,	specified	specified	
		currency:	relief			and econ.	gov't.	gov't.	
				1/	2/	aid 3/	progs.	progs.	4/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
		units	units	units	units	units	units	units	units
Wheat (60 lb.).....	Bu.	178,298	10,138	536	9,501	30,865	229,338	93,744	323,082
Wheat flour.....	Cwt.	335	1,911	7,520	--	1,518	11,284	22,925	34,209
Rye (56 lb.).....	Bu.	--	--	--	5/ 203	83	286	3,248	3,534
Corn, except seed (56 lb.)..	Bu.	24,683	6,083	856	11,916	3,068	46,606	135,645	182,251
Grain sorghums (56 lb.).....	Bu.	6,061	--	--	5/ 157	2,744	8,962	33,351	42,313
Oats (32 lb.).....	Bu.	693	--	--	1,483	--	2,176	23,408	25,584
Barley (48 lb.).....	Bu.	15,060	402	--	1,767	4,447	21,676	65,085	86,761
Corn meal.....	Cwt.	--	193	2,910	--	--	3,103	59	3,162
Wheat and rye products, n. e. c.....	Lb.	6/ 3,290	--	--	--	3,302	6,592	52,225	58,817
Rice, milled.....	Cwt.	5,094	483	596	8	153	6,334	5,463	11,797
Cotton (running bale).....	Bale	7/ 863	27	--	7/ 465	629	1,984	3,682	5,666
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	34,572	--	--	480	--	35,052	437,772	472,824
Soybeans (60 lb.).....	Bu.	--	--	--	--	4,073	4,073	83,863	87,936
Flaxseed (56 lb.).....	Bu.	--	--	--	79	--	79	8,956	9,035
Lard.....	Lb.	2,741	--	--	--	2,138	4,879	395,129	400,008
Tallow, edible and inedible..	Lb.	54,208	--	--	--	30,854	85,062	1,011,006	1,096,068
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	399,822	--	--	--	56,000	455,822	171,674	627,496
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	115,270	10	--	--	5,422	120,702	177,646	298,348
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	398	--	--	--	1,629	2,027	85,125	87,152
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	92	92	4,423	4,515
Essential oils.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	108	108	5,637	5,745
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	Lb.	6,473	--	--	--	91,000	97,473	71,825	169,298
Milk, whole dried.....	Lb.	1,039	--	--	--	342	1,381	39,930	41,311
Milk, nonfat dried.....	Lb.	45,494	39,845	538,295	3,478	4	627,116	75,393	702,509
Cheese.....	Lb.	9,894	7,421	163,346	510	43	181,214	7,271	188,485
Butter.....	Lb.	16,950	331	--	337	136	17,754	496	18,250
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	Lb.	4,788	--	--	--	--	4,788	3,129	7,917
Infants' and dietetic foods..	Lb.	--	--	--	--	679	679	14,685	15,364
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen.....	Lb.	11,146	--	--	--	--	11,146	7,796	18,942
Pork, cured, other than hams; shoulders, or bacon.....	Lb.	116	--	--	--	--	116	15,848	15,964
Canned meats and poultry.....	Lb.	101	--	--	--	--	101	20,687	20,788
Cattle for breeding.....	No.	--	--	--	--	8/	8/	16	16
Hides and skins.....	No.	--	--	--	--	320	320	10,717	11,037
Wool, clean basis.....	Lb.	--	--	--	2/ 5,269	--	5,269	10,314	15,583
Seeds, other than oilseeds..	Cwt.	--	--	--	--	1	1	972	973
Beans, dry edible, except seed.....	Cwt.	2	30	29	114	--	175	1,989	2,164
Dried fruits.....	Lb.	27,697	--	--	--	8,111	35,808	188,764	224,572
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....	Lb.	63,160	--	--	--	2,881	66,041	2,228,182	2,294,223
Sugar, raw and refined.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	10/	10/	19,899	19,899
Sugar products, except molasses.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	2,464	2,464	61,999	64,463

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs, principally sales for foreign currency. See footnote 3/ of Table 8.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Includes adjustments from previous periods.

6/ Bulgur wheat.

7/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

8/ Less than 500 units.

9/ 11,976 thousand lbs. greasy shorn wool converted to clean lbs.

10/ Quantity not reported.

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, value, July-June 1958-59

Commodity	Public Law 480				P. L. 665			
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Sec. 402	agric'l.	agric'l.	
	Sales	Famine			sales	for	exports	exports
	for	and other	Foreign	Barter	foreign	under	outside	agric'l.
	foreign	emergency	donations		currency	specified	specified	exports
	currency	relief			and econ.	gov't.	gov't.	
			1/	2/	aid 3/	progs.	progs.	4/
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Wheat.....	372.5	36.4	1.3	34.0	36.5	480.7	141.9	622.6
Wheat flour.....	13.9	5.5	47.8	--	6.5	73.7	78.2	151.9
Rye.....	5.9	--	--	.2	--	6.1	4.4	10.5
Corn, except seed.....	30.6	5.0	1.2	18.1	.4	55.3	210.5	265.8
Grain sorghums.....	15.7	3.0	--	8.7	.2	27.6	84.4	112.0
Oats.....	.3	--	--	1.5	.3	2.1	19.0	21.1
Barley.....	20.7	1.1	--	1.7	5/	23.5	102.9	126.4
Corn meal.....	--	6/ -5	11.9	--	--	11.4	2.0	13.4
Wheat and rye products, n. e. c.....	7/ .2	--	--	--	--	.2	15.9	16.1
Rice, milled.....	22.9	.6	3.0	9.7	5/	36.2	65.0	101.2
Cotton.....	8/ 97.7	1.2	--	8/ 46.0	115.3	260.2	152.6	412.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	30.2	--	--	1.0	2.8	34.0	316.2	350.2
Soybeans.....	--	--	--	9.1	17.8	26.9	211.4	238.3
Lard.....	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.6	53.5	55.1
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	5/	--	--	--	6.8	6.8	86.2	93.0
Soybean oil.....	92.1	--	--	--	2.3	94.4	5.6	100.0
Cottonseed oil.....	10.4	--	--	--	9/ -.4	10.0	26.5	36.5
Linseed oil.....	--	--	--	--	5/	5/	1.1	1.1
Peanut oil.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	.9	1.0
Oilcake and meal.....	--	--	--	--	.7	.7	30.5	31.2
Essential oils.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	10.9	11.0
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	.7	--	--	--	10.3	11.0	13.5	24.5
Milk, whole dried.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	13.0	13.1
Milk, nonfat dried.....	5.5	2.5	57.1	1.1	1.3	67.5	7.1	74.6
Cheese.....	.3	.8	9.7	.5	5/	11.3	3.2	14.5
Butter.....	2.5	--	--	.7	.1	3.3	.3	3.6
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.3	.1	1.4
Infants' and dietetic foods.....	--	--	--	--	.4	.4	8.3	8.7
Eggs in the shell.....	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2	14.2	15.4
Poultry, fresh or frozen.....	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.7	22.6	25.3
Hides and skins.....	--	--	--	--	5.1	5.1	50.2	55.3
Beans, dry edible, except seed.....	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.7	24.0	26.7
Dried fruits.....	.9	--	--	--	--	.9	30.6	31.5
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....	.6	--	--	--	--	.6	196.0	196.6
Yeast, except liquid.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	1.7	1.8
Crude rubber and allied gums.....	--	--	--	--	.1	.1	.1	.2
Other agricultural commodities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	454.3	454.3
Total agricultural exports.....	730.3	55.6	132.0	132.3	209.7	1,259.9	2,458.8	3,718.7

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs, sales for foreign currency, except \$.4 million. Includes ocean transportation when not reported separately.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside specified government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Less than \$50,000.

6/ Net adjustment from a previous period.

7/ Bulgur wheat.

8/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

9/ Includes \$.2 million under Sec. 402 and a downward adjustment for a prior year of \$.6 million under Sec. 550 of P.L. 165, as amended.

Table 11.--U. S. agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs, exports outside specified government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, quantity, July-June 1958-59

Commodity	Unit:	Public Law 480				P. L. 665	Total	Total	Total agric'l. exports
		Title I	Title II	Title III	Sec. 402,	agric'l.	agric'l.		
		Sales	Famine		sales for	exports	exports		
		for	and other:	Foreign	foreign	under	outside		
		foreign	emergency:	donations:	Barter	currency,	specified	specified	
		relief			and econ.	gov't.	gov't.		
				1/	2/	aid 3/	progs.	progs. 4/	
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
		units	units	units	units	units	units	units	units
Wheat (60 lb.).....	Bu.	221,508	9,329	679	20,620	20,793	272,929	88,307	361,236
Wheat flour.....	Cwt.	4,264	639	8,628	1,010	1,575	16,116	18,914	35,030
Rye (56 lb.).....	Bu.	4,737	--	--	215	--	4,952	3,513	8,465
Corn, except seed (56 lb.)..	Bu.	23,273	1,661	717	14,527	201	40,379	162,774	203,153
Grain sorghums (56 lb.).....	Bu.	14,648	1,593	--	7,879	138	24,258	70,317	94,575
Oats (32 lb.).....	Bu.	413	--	--	2,262	419	3,094	26,741	29,835
Barley (48 lb.).....	Bu.	19,743	637	--	1,758	5/	22,138	90,003	112,141
Corn meal.....	Cwt.	--	6/ -61	2,764	--	--	2,703	332	3,035
Wheat and rye products, n.e.c.....	Lb.	7/ 7,490	--	--	--	--	7,490	52,881	60,371
Rice, milled.....	Cwt.	3,767	40	541	2,552	8/	6,900	7,120	14,020
Cotton (running bale).....	Bale	9/ 640	8	--	2/ 376	812	1,836	1,293	3,129
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	41,305	--	--	1,460	5,657	48,422	424,866	473,288
Soybeans (60 lb.).....	Bu.	--	--	--	4,162	7,195	11,357	91,472	102,829
Lard.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	12,829	12,829	450,739	463,568
Tallow, edible and inedible..	Lb.	444	--	--	--	66,848	67,292	1,049,229	1,116,521
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	709,562	--	--	--	17,631	727,193	68,331	795,524
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	74,043	--	--	--	10/ 884	74,927	210,027	284,954
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	64	64	8,112	8,176
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	243	243	6,508	6,751
Oilcake and meal.....	S.T.	--	--	--	--	10	10	469	479
Essential oils.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	109	109	4,872	4,981
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	Lb.	5,811	--	--	--	46,678	52,489	87,223	139,712
Milk, whole dried.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	135	135	25,259	25,394
Milk, nonfat dried.....	Lb.	69,908	14,450	554,289	13,532	11,176	663,355	32,275	695,630
Cheese.....	Lb.	1,381	1,956	38,722	2,368	25	44,452	6,621	51,073
Butter.....	Lb.	5,202	--	--	1,736	166	7,104	1,304	8,408
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	Lb.	2,454	--	--	--	--	2,454	771	3,225
Infants' and dietetic foods..	Lb.	--	--	--	--	622	622	12,118	12,740
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	--	--	--	--	2,777	2,777	25,365	28,142
Poultry, fresh or frozen....	Lb.	8,493	--	--	--	--	8,493	69,379	77,872
Hides and skins.....	No.	--	--	--	--	757	757	7,782	8,539
Beans, dry edible, except seed.....	Cwt.	331	--	--	--	--	331	3,063	3,394
Dried fruits.....	Lb.	5,531	--	--	--	--	5,531	121,473	127,004
Fruits and juices, fresh, frozen, and canned.....	Lb.	7,354	--	--	--	--	7,354	1,947,682	1,955,036
Yeast, except liquid.....	Lb.	--	--	--	--	172	172	4,542	4,714
Crude rubber and allied gums..	Lb.	--	--	--	--	170	170	39	209

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P. L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P. L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Mutual security programs, principally sales for foreign currency. See footnote 3/ of Table 10.

4/ "Agricultural exports outside government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Less than 500 units.

6/ Net adjustment from a previous period.

7/ Bulgur wheat.

8/ Quantity not reported.

9/ Title I based partly on vessel bookings and barter based on invoices to contractors during period.

10/ Quantity shown corresponds with the expenditure of \$.2 million under Sec. 402. See footnote 9/ of Table 9.



Table 12.—Extension of credit for the purchase of agricultural commodities, value, July-June 1954-55 through 1958-59 1/

	1954-55				1955-56				1956-57				1957-58				1958-59			
	Export-	Import	Bank	loans	Export-	Import	Bank	loans	Export-	Import	Bank	loans	Export-	Import	Bank	loans	Export-	Import	Bank	loans
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Wheat .....	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	41.9	--	--	--	41.9	--	--	--
Corn .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grain sorghums .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barley .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.6	--	--	--	11.6	--	--	--
Rice, milled .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cotton .....	58.7	60.5	--	--	60.5	5/	63.6	--	.4	.8	64.0	112.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	112.6	49.4	--	--
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	.8	--	--	20.6	--	--	--	20.6	--	--	--
Soybeans .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	.8	1.2	--	--
Tallow .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5/	--	--	--	5/	--	--	--
Milk, nonfat dry .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5/	5/	4.9	.5	--	--	--	--	.5	1.0	--	--
Cattle for breeding .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hog sausage casings .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hides and skins .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	1.5	2.2	--	--
Beans, dry edible .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.0	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fruit juices .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total .....	69.0	60.5	5/	5/	60.5	68.5	73.1	191.4	13.4	204.8	54.0	37.7	91.7							

1/ Credit extended for relatively short periods, repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Disbursements during the period.

3/ Value of agricultural commodities purchased.

4/ Includes the following amounts for agricultural commodities under loans to the Polish Peoples Republic for which the Export-Import Bank is acting as agent for the United States: 1957-58; \$15.6 million; 1958-59, \$3.6 million.

5/ Less than \$50,000.



Description and Sources of Data Used for the Reporting of Exports Under Specified Government-Financed Programs, Exports Outside Specified Government-Financed Programs, and Total Agricultural Exports

The data on government programs are not obtained from the same source as total exports and are not fully comparable in regard to valuation, shipping period, etc. However, every effort has been made to provide as comparable statistics as is currently possible.

Title I, P. L. 480, Sales for foreign currency: Quantities and values are obtained from the Program Operations Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA. Market values are estimated from quantities reported shipped. These estimated values are later revised to show actual values.

Title II, P. L. 480, Famine and other emergency relief: Quantities and values are obtained from reports on a cumulative basis published by the Fiscal Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA. Data for a given period may, therefore, include shipments made during prior periods but not previously reported and adjustments for shipments previously reported. Export declaration values are entered variously, sometimes at CCC cost and sometimes at market value. Valuations shown in these reports are at CCC cost.

Title III, P. L. 480, Donations: Quantities are obtained from the Food Distribution Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. Export values by commodity are estimated in the Trade Statistics Branch, FAS. These estimated values are in accord with total values by country (used for reports by country) estimated in the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, from unit values supplied by the Food Distribution Division for use on export declarations. The export values shown in these reports are less than the values published by the Food Distribution Division. The latter represent the cost of the commodities to CCC.

Title III, P. L. 480, Barter: Quantities and values are obtained from the Barter and Stockpiling Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA. Quantities are those reported to have been delivered to exporters at ports. These data are believed to approximate actual export data as to quantity and shipping date. Values are calculated from the CCC export selling prices at the time the commodities are applied to the respective barter contracts.

P. L. 665, Section 402, ICA sales for foreign currency, and ICA economic aid: Quantities and values are obtained from the Accounts Division, Office of Controller, and Office of Statistics and Reports, International Cooperation Administration. Data are on the basis of disbursements for exports (U. S. sources only) during the period covered. The data thus obtained differ from actual export statistics in the following respects: They include exports during prior periods for which disbursements are made in the reporting period, as well as adjustments for shipments previously reported. They exclude exports during the reporting period for which disbursements had not yet been made. Commodities included in this series of reports are only those listed as agricultural in the official export statistics of the U. S. as reported by the Bureau of the Census. This list is not identical with the classification "Food and Agricultural Commodities" as published by the International Cooperation Administration.

Total agricultural exports under specified government-financed programs: Sum of the above-described programs.

Total agricultural exports outside specified government-financed programs: Difference between total exports under government programs and total agricultural exports. This difference indicates commercial sales for dollars and includes unassisted commercial transactions and shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit, (2) sales of government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

Exports under credits extended by the Export-Import Bank and credit sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation are not included under specified government-financed programs. These credits are for relatively short periods, repayable in dollars with interest, and result in no net cost to the government. These credit programs are reported separately.

Export-Import Bank loans: Values shown are disbursements reported by the Export-Import Bank. They may include shipments during prior periods and do not include exports during the period covered for which disbursements had not been made.

CCC credit sales: Values of commodities purchased under approved credits are furnished by the Office of the General Sales Manager, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA.

Exports from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices and exports assisted by payments in cash or in kind are not reported under specified government-financed programs. These programs are not included in this category because they involve the policy which is followed by many countries of pricing commodities for export at less than domestic price levels in order to compete in world markets. In general, the CCC export pricing policy reflects the desire to maintain the United States' fair share of established export markets and to expand U. S. exports in undeveloped markets as well as new markets.

Estimates have been made of the portion of commercial sales for dollars which is governmentally assisted and the portion which is unassisted for fiscal years 1956-57 through 1958-59.

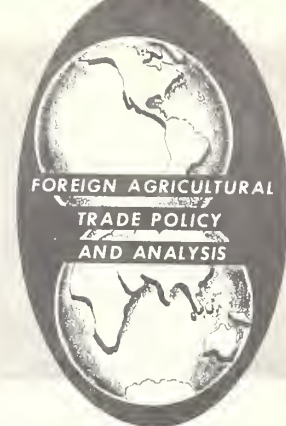
Total exports: Total exports are reported by the Bureau of the Census and compiled in the Trade Statistics Branch, FAS. Values may differ from those included under government programs especially in such cases as shipments under Title II, P. L. 480, which are included in government program statistics at CCC cost and may be recorded by the Bureau of the Census at market value if the shipment is not identified as under Title II. Commodity detail on the census classification, "Food exported for relief and charity" is included with the respective commodities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Washington 25, D. C.

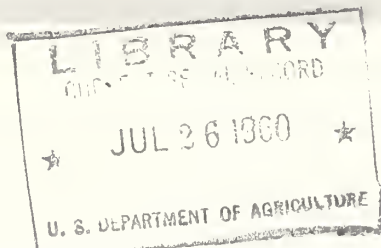
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Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 17-60  
July 20, 1960

## U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY DESTINATION,

### CALENDAR YEAR 1959

U. S. agricultural exports increased in 1959. Exports totaled \$3,949 million in calendar year 1959, 2 percent more than the \$3,854 million in 1958. There were gains in fats, oils and oilseeds; feed grains; fruits and vegetables; food grains; and animal products. Less cotton and tobacco were exported.

Cotton exports were smaller in 1959 until the final quarter when they rose substantially as foreign producing countries had smaller exportable supplies, and as ample U. S. supplies became available at competitive prices. Although cotton was down, last year's agricultural exports were the sixth highest in history.

Agricultural exports in the last half of 1959, totaling \$2.2 billion, were nearly 30 percent larger than in the first half when they amounted to \$1.7 billion. Compared with a year earlier, last half shipments in 1959 were 12 percent ahead of 1958 while first half exports ran 7 percent behind the comparable 1958 period. Of the \$231 million rise from the last half of 1958 to the last half of 1959, exports of fats, oils, and oilseeds accounted for 48 percent; animal products, 18 percent; cotton, 14 percent; feed grains, 12 percent; and protein feeds, 9 percent.

### EXPORTS TO 6 MAJOR WORLD AREAS

Agricultural exports were higher to Africa, Europe, and Canada; lower to Latin America, Asia, and Oceania. The largest rise in last year's exports was in shipments to Africa, which mounted from \$70 million to \$160 million, a gain of 129 percent. Shipments to Canada were up \$41 million, or 12 percent; and those to Europe, \$51 million, or 3 percent. Exports to Oceania, meanwhile, declined \$8 million, or 19 percent. Shipments to Latin America were down \$41 million, or 8 percent; and those to Asia, \$37 million, or 4 percent.



Table 1.--U. S. agricultural exports to major areas, calendar years 1958 and 1959

Area	:	:	:	Increase :	:	Share of total
	:	1958 :	1959 :	or :	Change :	
	:	:	:	decrease :	:	1958 : 1959
	- -	Million dollars		- -	- -	Percent
Europe	1,840	1,891	+51	+3	48	48
Asia	1,013	976	-37	-4	26	25
Latin America	544	503	-41	-8	14	13
Canada	344	385	+41	+12	9	9
Africa	70	160	+90	+129	2	4
Oceania	43	35	-8	-19	1	1
Total	3,854	3,949	+95	+2	100	100

Europe again took nearly half of U. S. agricultural exports. Europe remained the best overseas market area for U. S. agricultural commodities, taking 48 percent of total shipments in both 1958 and 1959. Shipments to Europe increased in value in 1959 despite the decline in cotton exports; 6 countries each took over \$100 million of exports: The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Yugoslavia. Exports to Denmark showed the largest percentage gain: 58 percent. Other increases were 56 percent to the Netherlands, 19 percent to Belgium, 7 percent each to West Germany and Yugoslavia, and 5 percent to Switzerland. The United Kingdom remained the most important foreign market.

Increased exports to Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium reflected larger shipments in the fats, oils, and oilseeds group and in feed grains. Exports to several countries showed sizable percentage decreases in 1959: Spain, 37 percent; Turkey, 33 percent; France, 29 percent; Poland, 23 percent; and Italy and Sweden, 18 percent each. Decreases in exports to Spain, Turkey, and Poland were due primarily to smaller shipments of vegetable oils, wheat, and cotton

Table 2.--U. S. agricultural exports to Europe, calendar years 1958 and 1959

Country	1958	1959	+ or -	Chg.
	Million dollars			Pct.
United Kingdom	409	425	+16	+4
Netherlands	205	319	+114	+56
West Germany	286	305	+19	+7
Belgium	103	123	+20	+19
Italy	142	117	-25	-18
Yugoslavia	95	102	+7	+7
Spain	144	90	-54	-37
Denmark	40	63	+23	+58
France	87	62	-25	-29
Poland	79	61	-18	-23
Switzerland	37	39	+2	+5
Turkey	55	37	-18	-33
Sweden	44	36	-8	-18
Other	114	112	-2	-3
Total	1,840	1,891	+51	+3

under Title I of Public Law 480 (foreign currency sales).

One-fourth of agricultural exports went to Asia. Exports to Asia totaled \$976 million in 1959 compared with \$1,013 million in 1958. Asia's share of U. S. exports, at 25 percent, was 1 percent less than in 1958. Government-financed export programs accounted for 54 percent of Asia's agricultural takings from the United States. Largest outlets for U. S. products were Japan, India, the Korean Republic, Pakistan, Israel, and Taiwan; shipments to Japan and India exceeded \$100 million.



Largest gains were in exports to Indonesia, Hong Kong, and India, reflecting increases of 58 percent, 40 percent, and 19 percent, respectively. Declines included a 46 percent drop in shipments to the Korean Republic; 33 percent, to the Philippines; 14 percent, to Pakistan; and 7 percent, to Japan.

Agricultural exports to Latin America were 8 percent lower.

Exports of farm commodities to Latin America fell from \$544 million in 1958 to \$503 million in 1959. This area accounted for 13 percent of U. S. agricultural exports in 1959. The 5 principal markets were Cuba, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia. Major export declines were those of \$45 million to Mexico (mainly corn) and of \$13 million to Cuba (mainly fruits, vegetables, and rice). Exports to Mexico were down because of its increased corn production in 1959. Important increases were those to Uruguay, 1500 percent; Brazil, 15 percent; and Venezuela, 6 percent.

Exports to Canada were the highest on record. Shipments to Canada were \$385 million in 1959, \$41 million more than in 1958. Increased exports of feed grains, fruits and vegetables, fats and oils, and animal products pushed the total to a record high. Exports of cotton, however, were 31 percent less in value. Canada was the second largest foreign market for U. S. farm products. Its strong recovery from the mild recession of 1957-58 helped to strengthen U. S. exports.

Table 3.--U. S. agricultural exports to Asia, calendar years 1958 and 1959

Country	1958	1959	+ or -	Chg.
	Million dollars			Pct.
Japan	361	334	-27	-7
India	176	209	+33	+19
Rep. of Korea	111	60	-51	-46
Pakistan	65	56	-9	-14
Israel	54	55	+1	+2
Taiwan	52	54	+2	+4
Philippines	76	50	-26	-33
Hong Kong	25	35	+10	+40
Viet-Nam	19	20	+1	+5
Indonesia	12	19	+7	+58
Other	62	84	+22	+35
Total	1,013	976	-37	-4

Table 4.--U. S. agricultural exports to Latin America, calendar years 1958 and 1959

Country	1958	1959	+ or -	Chg.
	Mil. dol.			Pct.
Cuba	145	132	-13	-9
Venezuela	84	89	+5	+6
Mexico	106	61	-45	-42
Brazil	40	46	+6	+15
Colombia	26	24	-2	-8
Peru	22	18	-4	-18
W. Indies Federation	18	18	0	0
Uruguay	1	16	+15	+1500
Chile	14	11	-3	-21
Netherlands Antilles	10	10	0	0
Guatemala	9	10	+1	+11
Panama	10	9	-1	-10
Other	59	59	0	0
Total	544	503	-41	-8

Exports to Africa increased by \$90 million. Shipments to Africa increased from \$70 million in 1958 to \$160 million in 1959 when African nations took 4 percent of U. S. agricultural exports. Exports increased to all major countries except the Belgian Congo which was 20 percent below a year earlier. UAR-Egypt--the largest market in Africa--showed the most spectacular increase, rising to \$77 million in 1959, more than 5 times the \$15 million in 1958. Increased shipments of wheat and flour, feed grains, and tobacco were made to UAR-Egypt under Title I of Public Law 480. Chiefly because of this, Government-financed export

programs accounted for 72 percent of U. S. agricultural exports to Africa in 1959. There were significant increases in shipments of wheat to the Union of South Africa and Mozambique, the latter a new market for U. S. wheat.

Exports to Oceania were lower. Agricultural exports to Oceania were down from \$43 million in 1958 to \$35 million in 1959. A small increase in shipments to New Zealand was more than offset by a large decrease in exports to Australia. Reductions of 45 percent for cotton exports and 22 percent for tobacco exports to Australia accounted for the decline in shipments to Oceania.

Table 5.--U. S. agricultural exports to Africa, calendar years 1958 and 1959

Country	1958	1959	+ or -	Chg.
	Mil.	dol.		Pct.
UAR-Egypt	15	77	+62	+413
Union of S. Africa	9	16	+7	+78
Morocco	10	12	+2	+20
Nigeria	8	8	0	0
Ghana	6	6	0	0
Fr.W. Africa & Togo	2	6	+4	+200
Tunisia	4	5	+1	+25
Libya	1	5	+4	+400
Other	15	25	+10	+67
Total	70	160	+90	+129

#### EXPORTS TO 2 REGIONAL TRADE AREAS--EEC AND EFTA

European Economic Community (Common Market) took 23 percent of U. S. agricultural exports in 1959. U. S. agricultural exports to the Common Market were \$926 million in 1959, \$104 million above 1958. Major commodity increases were in fats, oils, and oilseeds, 71 percent; animal products, 68 percent; and feed grains, 51 percent. Wheat and flour exports increased slightly while other exports declined.

The Common Market was established by a treaty that went into effect on January 1, 1958. Under it, 6 European countries (the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, France, and Italy) are gradually forming an economic union, with the intention, among other things, of reducing tariffs among themselves and finally abolishing them altogether. At the same time, they plan to set up a common tariff against nonmember countries.

Sixteen percent of U. S. agricultural shipments in 1959 went to members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). U. S. agricultural exports to EFTA amounted to \$621 million in 1959, 6 percent more than the \$585 million in 1958. Major commodity increases were in animal products, 60 percent; fats, oils, and oilseeds, 47 percent; and feed grains, 38 percent. Major declines were in cotton, 46 percent; and wheat and flour, 14 percent.

The Association, consisting of the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland, and Austria, was set up to lower tariffs progressively on each other's products, except agricultural, beginning with a 20 percent cut in 1960 and aiming at elimination of tariff and quota barriers by 1970. In reducing trade barriers among themselves, EFTA members are each free to negotiate with outsiders independently. EFTA does not believe in a common tariff against other nations, nor will it try to integrate policies as regards agriculture, transportation, and social legislation. Most of the countries, however, have concluded special agreements with Denmark concerning trade in agricultural products.



## EXPORTS TO 10 MAJOR COUNTRIES

Ten major markets took 62 percent of U. S. agricultural exports in 1959. Ten countries each took more than \$100 million of U. S. farm products in 1959: The United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, West Germany, India, Cuba, Belgium, Italy, and Yugoslavia. This group includes economically advanced as well as less developed countries. A large portion of the exports to the less developed countries were made under Government-financed export programs, such as Public Law 480 and the Mutual Security Program.

Feed grains predominated in increased shipments to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom held its position as the No. 1 outlet for U. S. farm products and the principal dollar market in 1959. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from \$409 million in 1958 to \$425 million in 1959.

Increased shipments of feed grains and protein meal were a result of drought conditions in Europe which reduced grass and forage crops as well as the quality of the grain crop. Feed grain exports increased 25 percent. Exports of fats and oils increased 51 percent as a result of larger shipments of lard and tallow due to competitive prices. Other animal products (i.e. exclusive of animal fats and oils) gained 80 percent; and fruits and vegetables, 44 percent. Exports of cotton declined 47 percent in 1959; wheat and flour, 18 percent; and tobacco, 11 percent.

Due to recovery in the textile industry and more competitive prices for U. S. cotton, exports of cotton to the United Kingdom which had declined until the last quarter of 1959 picked up and showed considerable strength by the end of the year.

Table 6.--Leading foreign outlets for U. S. agricultural products, calendar year 1959 with comparisons

Country	1958	1959	+ or -	Chg.
	Million dollars			Pct.
United Kingdom	409	425	+16	+4
Canada	344	385	+41	+12
Japan	361	334	-27	-7
Netherlands	205	319	+114	+56
West Germany	286	305	+19	+7
India	176	209	+33	+19
Cuba	145	132	-13	-9
Belgium	102	123	+21	+20
Italy	142	117	-25	-18
Yugoslavia	95	102	+7	+7
Spain	144	90	-54	-37
Venezuela	84	89	+5	+6
UAR-Egypt	15	77	+62	+413
Denmark	40	63	+23	+58
France	87	62	-25	-29
Poland	79	61	-18	-33
Other	1,140	1,056	-84	-8
Total	3,854	3,949	+95	+2

Cotton was the big factor in export reduction to Japan.

Agricultural exports to Japan declined from \$361 million in 1958 to \$334 million in 1959. Nevertheless, Japan was the third largest foreign outlet and dollar market for U. S. agricultural commodities. Cotton declined about \$25 million. However, recovery became evident late in the year. Exports of both food and feed grains were lower as Japan sought sources offering most favorable prices. Also, as a matter of trade policy, Japan bought from Southeast Asia in order to bolster its exports to that area. Exports of fats,

oils, and oilseeds increased about \$26 million in 1959, reflecting Japan's heavy reliance on U. S. soybeans.

Agricultural exports to the Netherlands were highest on record. U. S. agricultural exports to the Netherlands hit an alltime high in 1959, when shipments reached \$319 million, \$114 million above 1958. Largest value increases were in animal and vegetable oils, \$53 million, and feed grains, \$40 million. Drought conditions in Western Europe during 1959 gave emphasis to larger exports of feed grains and protein meals. As a consequence of the textile recession and lower prices of foreign cotton, U. S. cotton exports were 14 percent below 1958. Substantial portions of U. S. exports to the Netherlands are transshipped to other countries in Europe.

Soybeans highlighted export increase to West Germany. Shipments of U. S. agricultural commodities to West Germany increased from \$286 million in 1958 to \$305 million in 1959. Larger exports of soybeans, by \$32 million, and cottonseed oil, by \$18 million, were major factors in the increase. Feed grain shipments were higher as a result of reduced domestic feed supplies due to the general European drought in 1959. A \$23 million increase in exports of animal products was the result of increased shipments of poultry, pork, and beef. These gains more than offset declines in cotton, 44 percent; food grains, 29 percent; tobacco, 21 percent; and fruits and vegetables, 18 percent.

Increased wheat shipments accounted for rise in exports to India. Agricultural exports to India of \$209 million in 1959, \$33 million above 1958, were the second highest on record. Wheat shipments of \$171 million in 1959 compared with \$142 million in 1958 were the largest to any country. Heavy wheat shipments will continue under the recently announced 4-year Title I agreement with India for \$1,276 million of grains. More than 90 percent of U. S. agricultural exports to India were under Government-financed export programs, mostly Title I of Public Law 480.

Exports to Cuba were lower in 1959. Agricultural exports to Cuba declined from \$145 million in 1958 to \$132 million in 1959, 9 percent lower. All exports except fats and oils were less. Rice, lard, and vegetables remained the primary export items. While 1959 exports were only slightly affected by the Cuban revolution, they may decline somewhat as Cuba re-orientes its trade policies to increase imports from non-U. S. sources under bilateral arrangements.

Feed grains predominated in increased exports to Belgium. Exports of farm products to Belgium increased from \$102 million in 1958 to \$123 million in 1959. The year 1959 was marked by drought which adversely affected feed and fodder crops. Increased shipments of U. S. feed grains--26 percent higher than 1958--helped to relieve drought-incurred shortages. There were also small increases in food grains, oilseeds, animal products, and tobacco. Cotton exports decreased by 30 percent, and fruits and vegetables by 13 percent.

Cotton was the major factor in export decline to Italy. Shipments of agricultural commodities to Italy decreased from \$142 million in 1958 to \$117



million in 1959. Cotton exports to Italy were 46 percent lower, and private relief, 34 percent lower. Feed grain and tobacco exports increased slightly while other commodities were steady. Feed grain shipments may become larger as Italy undertakes to improve its cattle feeding, but the full effect of livestock development will not be felt until Italy removes its quantitative restrictions on dollar imports of feed grains.

Exports to Yugoslavia were marked by increases in wheat and cotton; losses in relief and charity food. Agricultural exports to Yugoslavia rose from \$95 million in 1958 to \$102 million in 1959. Exports under Government-financed export programs, mainly Title I of Public Law 480, accounted for all but \$2 million in 1959. Wheat exports--all Title I--increased from \$40 million to \$54 million and accounted for 53 percent of the agricultural export total. A record Yugoslav wheat crop in 1959 will result in sharply reduced wheat shipments to that country in 1960. Cotton exports--all Title I--increased from \$15 million to \$19 million. Food shipments for relief and charity under Section 416 declined from \$22 million in 1958 to \$11 million in 1959.

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps.		Cotton	Fats, oils, and oil seeds	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	Other animal products	Private relief	Other
		Food 1/	Feed 2/	linters	3/	factured	tables	4/	5/	6/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
<b>Total</b>										
1952-54 av.	3,105.7	805.3	291.1	727.5	363.9	299.8	265.9	213.6	42.9	95.7
1955	3,194.6	579.4	360.7	477.0	511.5	360.2	292.8	304.9	170.9	137.2
1956	4,157.7	949.4	389.1	728.7	661.8	333.5	392.4	373.5	175.3	154.0
1957	4,507.4	988.0	380.0	1,058.6	650.0	359.9	377.6	368.5	175.5	149.3
1958	3,854.0	811.1	486.7	660.9	540.6	354.4	392.2	311.3	153.5	143.3
1959	3,949.3	839.7	574.5	452.1	693.4	346.2	400.4	356.0	111.3	175.7
<b>United Kingdom (1)</b>										
1952-54 av.	310.8	29.4	60.1	77.7	24.1	91.0	11.0	7.6	1.4	8.5
1955	376.9	26.0	86.3	43.4	38.7	129.8	19.4	17.0	0.3	16.0
1956	421.9	63.2	76.6	79.3	29.5	111.0	30.7	18.6	0.2	12.8
1957	500.7	51.4	88.6	144.3	41.2	128.4	18.2	18.0	0.1	10.5
1958	409.3	43.6	100.9	64.2	26.6	124.3	24.2	18.1	0.1	7.3
1959	425.4	35.6	125.8	33.9	40.1	111.2	34.8	32.6	0.1	11.3
<b>Canada (2)</b>										
1952-54 av.	268.0	9.0	16.9	48.4	37.0	1.4	118.8	18.7	7/	17.8
1955	282.3	11.1	8.1	37.2	34.3	1.4	134.7	27.9	7/	27.5
1956	340.8	5.6	18.3	30.1	46.0	1.6	162.6	34.0	7/	42.6
1957	354.5	8.3	17.3	43.3	45.7	2.1	164.3	31.3	0.1	42.1
1958	344.4	8.0	20.7	29.2	41.9	2.5	167.3	32.7	7/	42.1
1959	384.6	10.1	31.0	20.1	51.8	1.6	177.0	45.0	7/	48.0
<b>Japan (3)</b>										
1952-54 av.	404.5	132.6	23.7	155.6	58.2	6.9	2.3	19.4	0.7	5.1
1955	386.1	114.6	28.4	121.2	77.5	14.0	1.2	22.9	1.3	5.0
1956	391.5	67.6	28.8	180.2	72.9	5.1	1.8	26.8	2.8	5.5
1957	454.1	84.8	27.1	217.3	84.2	3.3	2.7	26.4	2.3	6.0
1958	361.1	70.9	39.5	118.1	92.2	10.4	2.5	18.9	2.7	5.9
1959	334.1	60.3	22.6	92.6	118.4	11.2	2.6	18.9	1.7	5.8
<b>Netherlands (4)</b>										
1952-54 av.	179.9	23.8	25.7	21.3	61.1	16.7	12.4	12.8	0.1	6.0
1955	242.7	38.3	64.4	10.2	73.7	13.4	12.3	20.2	7/	10.1
1956	272.7	48.7	61.8	20.1	71.7	15.1	26.0	19.0	7/	10.3
1957	238.4	19.7	41.6	29.7	80.0	16.0	21.8	24.2	7/	5.4
1958	205.4	17.4	76.8	11.9	47.0	11.6	17.1	19.2	7/	4.4
1959	318.6	24.9	117.0	10.2	100.2	12.0	14.6	25.3	0	14.4
<b>West Germany (5)</b>										
1952-54 av.	255.0	69.2	14.2	70.8	30.9	38.2	6.8	10.8	10.3	3.8
1955	241.9	39.0	22.5	38.1	56.5	38.0	8.6	16.9	15.9	6.4
1956	365.6	52.8	39.4	70.6	79.4	43.0	29.1	24.9	19.3	7.1
1957	411.4	44.0	18.9	147.3	81.9	46.8	30.0	21.7	10.9	10.7
1958	285.5	36.1	32.3	50.5	33.4	59.9	36.8	19.9	8.3	8.3
1959	305.2	25.8	57.8	28.5	63.1	47.2	30.0	42.9	3.4	6.5
<b>India (6)</b>										
1952-54 av.	119.1	52.6	15.5	46.0	0.2	2.3	7/	0.8	1.2	0.5
1955	43.9	7/	11.1	3.0	0.1	2.9	7/	2.3	23.7	0.7
1956	87.1	42.5	7/	25.8	0.1	1.7	7/	2.8	13.4	0.7
1957	252.9	197.7	7/	36.9	7/	2.7	0.1	4.0	10.9	0.5
1958	175.9	142.6	6.7	11.4	0.1	2.9	7/	3.4	8.7	0.1
1959	209.1	171.7	6.5	15.1	7/	1.9	0.1	4.4	9.1	0.3
<b>Cuba (7)</b>										
1952-54 av.	143.6	61.6	2.7	3.3	27.1	7/	26.3	17.5	0.1	5.0
1955	107.6	32.4	2.5	1.4	25.5	7/	23.3	17.4	7/	5.0
1956	123.6	42.5	2.7	3.2	26.0	0	25.3	18.4	0	5.5
1957	146.8	57.6	2.9	4.8	30.8	0	26.6	20.4	0	3.7
1958	145.1	56.5	6.2	3.7	27.8	0	26.4	16.7	7/	7.8
1959	132.3	52.6	4.8	2.2	28.2	0	21.5	15.7	0.5	6.8
<b>Belgium (8)</b>										
1952-54 av.	96.7	17.7	26.5	17.0	12.8	5.6	10.0	4.6	7/	2.5
1955	109.1	12.8	45.6	4.8	16.2	9.2	9.8	4.7	0.1	5.9
1956	164.8	33.1	49.2	24.6	23.4	8.7	14.6	5.1	0.1	6.0
1957	144.8	14.3	38.9	42.0	15.9	8.4	15.6	5.3	0.1	4.3
1958	102.5	6.9	46.0	12.2	9.7	6.6	13.4	3.4	0	4.3
1959	123.0	8.8	57.8	8.5	13.8	10.4	11.7	6.3	7/	5.7

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years --Continued

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps. Food 1/ Feed 2/	Cotton and linters	Fats, oils, and oil-seeds 2/	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and vegetable tables	Other animal prod-ucts 4/	Private relief 5/	Other 6/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Italy (9)									
1952-54 av.	128.9	26.0	2.7	72.9	10.7	3.3	1.8	2.5	1.3
1955	93.8	7.3	1.2	24.6	16.0	3.4	1.7	7.6	29.0
1956	160.3	10.7	5.5	56.0	32.3	4.9	1.6	19.8	25.3
1957	213.9	15.9	4.4	98.1	43.1	4.5	1.2	12.8	29.0
1958	141.6	6.9	3.3	59.1	32.5	5.8	0.9	5.0	21.6
1959	116.7	4.9	7.7	32.1	32.0	8.3	1.3	7.5	14.7
Yugoslavia (10)									
1952-54 av.	63.4	33.8	4.7	13.3	6.2	0.8	0.3	3.4	0.4
1955	109.4	75.5	1.1	13.0	4.9	0	0	1.2	13.3
1956	92.4	45.8	0.5	18.2	13.4	0	0.2	3.7	10.6
1957	128.6	60.9	0	18.5	18.1	7/	7/	1.8	29.2
1958	94.7	40.5	0.1	14.9	15.7	0	0	2.0	21.5
1959	102.0	54.0	0.8	18.8	13.8	0	1.6	1.9	10.9
Spain (11)									
1952-54 av.	40.1	15.1	0.1	21.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.3
1955	93.4	0.9	3.1	45.7	24.4	3.5	7/	1.8	13.9
1956	166.0	1.2	2.7	39.3	82.6	3.2	1.5	14.3	20.9
1957	99.7	1.0	5.6	14.7	43.6	2.1	0.1	13.4	19.2
1958	144.4	7/	6.2	53.0	64.4	3.8	7/	2.9	13.9
1959	89.9	0	9.9	21.8	44.3	4.8	1.5	2.4	3.3
Venezuela (12)									
1952-54 av.	66.7	11.2	5.1	7/	2.3	0.5	11.9	32.0	7/
1955	72.9	12.6	5.0	7/	2.7	0.8	13.8	34.1	7/
1956	72.4	13.6	5.9	0.3	2.6	0.4	12.1	33.7	0
1957	82.3	14.3	6.8	1.0	4.2	0.1	17.1	35.8	7/
1958	83.6	16.5	5.7	0.2	4.0	7/	18.7	32.2	0
1959	89.3	18.7	6.1	7/	4.8	0.3	19.6	32.6	7/
UAR--Egypt Region (13)									
1952-54 av.	26.0	18.4	0.2	0	3.2	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
1955	33.8	1.7	0.1	0	0.1	5.3	0.1	1.6	20.8
1956	48.5	32.9	0	0	4.2	4.3	0	1.0	5.9
1957	13.4	1.5	0	0	6.3	4.7	7/	0.3	0.5
1958	15.3	0.9	7/	0	6.4	5.8	0.1	0.1	1.9
1959	77.4	44.4	3.4	0	7.8	10.6	0.1	0.5	10.5
Denmark (14)									
1952-54 av.	19.8	1.3	0.8	5.1	3.8	6.3	0.2	0.3	7/
1955	37.4	1.9	3.7	2.0	10.1	7.9	1.2	2.0	7/
1956	44.2	13.4	4.7	2.1	10.7	8.1	3.3	1.7	0.2
1957	39.8	5.0	0.6	5.0	14.3	9.0	2.4	1.0	0
1958	39.8	2.0	11.9	1.6	10.7	8.3	2.9	0.6	0
1959	63.3	2.2	25.2	1.3	15.2	10.7	3.4	0.3	0
France (15)									
1952-54 av.	115.4	11.9	4.2	83.9	4.0	4.9	3.5	1.0	0.6
1955	68.7	7/	2.2	37.6	13.0	4.5	3.8	2.1	2.6
1956	138.1	52.2	4.5	52.6	11.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	2.0
1957	85.1	13.1	3.0	47.3	8.6	4.8	3.3	2.0	0.4
1958	86.7	7/	2.1	66.0	5.2	5.6	2.8	2.4	0.2
1959	62.5	5.8	1.6	29.1	9.5	4.3	5.7	1.9	0.7
Mexico (16)									
1952-54 av.	87.5	22.1	16.2	7/	14.2	2.7	11.2	16.5	7/
1955	49.4	1.7	2.6	0	11.1	2.1	5.3	20.1	0.1
1956	68.6	6.9	10.6	0	12.2	2.5	5.8	22.7	0.2
1957	103.5	0.6	53.8	7/	8.4	2.5	6.6	21.7	0.3
1958	106.3	0.6	47.6	7/	13.5	4.0	13.4	17.1	0.5
1959	61.5	0.9	5.8	7/	3.9	6.3	12.8	22.8	0.6
Poland (17)									
1952-54 av.	7/	0	0	0	0	0	7/	7/	0
1955	0.7	0	0	0	0.2	0	7/	0.5	0
1956	1.8	0	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.1	0	0	7/
1957	62.6	28.2	0	23.3	10.6	0.1	0	7/	7/
1958	79.2	25.8	12.4	25.0	10.4	0	0.2	3.7	1.5
1959	60.7	16.0	13.5	14.3	11.7	0	0	2.5	1.8



Table 7.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years -Continued

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps. Food 1/	Cotton and Feed 2/	Fats, oils, and oil-seeds 3/	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and vegetable tables	Other animal products 4/	Private relief 5/	Other 6/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	
Korea, Rep. of (18)										
1952-54 av.	58.2	21.9	17.0	13.2	1.7	0	0.1	2.3	1.8	0.2
1955	42.7	4.2	1.5	24.7	1.9	0	0.1	5.3	4.9	0.1
1956	79.6	13.4	14.4	26.5	2.7	4.7	0.1	7.8	7.7	2.3
1957	123.2	47.6	16.4	22.2	10.4	2.1	0.6	9.5	13.4	1.0
1958	110.8	32.7	18.0	32.5	10.4	0	0.7	1.0	14.8	0.7
1959	59.7	12.6	0.7	26.4	7.7	0	0.4	1.7	9.4	0.8
Pakistan (19)										
1952-54 av.	31.4	28.7	0	0	0.1	1.9	7/	0.3	0.4	7/
1955	16.4	7/	7/	3.1	4.1	2.3	7/	1.7	4.2	0.9
1956	91.1	76.7	7/	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.1	1.8	8.2	1.8
1957	59.5	43.4	7/	5.3	2.1	2.6	0.2	1.7	4.2	7/
1958	65.3	59.6	7/	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	1.1	7/
1959	56.5	43.9	7/	2.1	8.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Israel (20)										
1952-54 av.	33.1	11.7	0.9	2.5	3.5	0.2	1.7	3.7	8.2	0.7
1955	45.1	14.8	7.1	3.1	6.7	0.3	0.3	11.5	0.5	0.8
1956	47.5	19.0	5.8	3.1	7.0	0.2	1.1	9.1	1.4	0.8
1957	45.4	18.1	7.3	2.0	6.8	0.3	0.5	8.1	1.5	0.8
1958	53.6	12.4	13.2	3.0	10.8	0.2	1.1	11.1	1.4	0.4
1959	55.2	13.5	16.3	2.7	17.7	0.2	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.6
Taiwan (21)										
1952-54 av.	38.3	8.9	0.7	15.4	11.1	1.1	7/	0.7	0.3	0.1
1955	55.9	12.4	0.1	22.2	13.0	1.8	7/	2.4	3.9	7/
1956	51.5	12.8	0.5	12.7	12.9	2.8	0	1.6	8.1	0.1
1957	52.2	11.8	7/	18.8	12.1	1.0	7/	2.8	5.7	7/
1958	52.4	14.8	0.1	17.2	12.3	2.3	7/	1.0	4.5	0.2
1959	53.6	14.1	0	20.4	11.4	1.8	7/	0.5	5.3	0.1
Philippines, Rep. of the (22)										
1952-54 av.	56.0	8.0	2.0	1.6	2.4	12.6	5.3	20.3	0.3	3.5
1955	60.0	10.5	0.9	2.2	1.8	11.4	4.5	24.5	7/	4.2
1956	53.7	10.7	0.6	4.1	1.6	1.7	3.9	27.8	7/	3.3
1957	68.3	17.1	1.4	6.0	2.3	0.2	5.1	29.4	2.4	4.4
1958	75.7	28.2	0.3	11.6	1.8	2.8	2.0	22.5	4.0	2.5
1959	50.4	8.5	0.5	13.4	1.7	2.4	2.6	16.0	2.2	3.1
Brazil (23)										
1952-54 av.	46.5	40.4	1.0	0	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.7
1955	13.3	7.2	0.9	0	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.5	1.1	1.0
1956	42.3	34.4	1.0	0	1.5	0.3	0.2	2.8	1.3	0.8
1957	40.7	33.4	0.6	0	1.3	7/	0.4	3.5	0.3	1.2
1958	40.1	30.3	0.2	0	1.5	0.3	0.5	4.4	0.4	2.5
1959	46.3	41.2	0.2	0	7/	0	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.1
Switzerland (24)										
1952-54 av.	39.5	4.5	2.3	6.0	6.5	8.0	8.0	2.8	7/	1.4
1955	36.9	1.7	5.1	2.9	5.4	7.9	8.1	2.9	7/	2.9
1956	56.1	11.6	1.9	12.1	3.4	9.4	11.4	4.3	0	2.0
1957	59.8	7.5	1.9	14.7	4.2	10.6	12.3	6.3	7/	2.3
1958	36.5	0.9	3.1	5.6	2.7	7.8	7.7	7.2	0	1.5
1959	39.4	0.9	3.0	5.8	2.6	8.7	7.1	10.1	0	1.2
Turkey (25)										
1952-54 av.	3.0	2.0	7/	0	7/	0	7/	0.9	7/	0.1
1955	28.6	12.4	11.3	0	4.0	0	7/	0.7	0.2	7/
1956	35.8	21.4	0.3	0	4.8	0	0	9.2	0.1	7/
1957	58.5	37.6	4.4	7/	7.6	0	7/	7.6	0.1	1.1
1958	55.3	16.1	2.1	7/	26.3	0	7/	10.8	7/	7/
1959	37.0	1.3	0	7/	30.5	0	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.1
Sweden (26)										
1952-54 av.	29.3	3.9	0.1	9.8	1.4	7.7	5.8	0.4	7/	0.2
1955	28.3	0.3	2.1	4.3	0.2	8.2	10.6	1.6	7/	1.0
1956	41.5	0.7	1.2	6.5	2.2	10.6	15.8	2.5	0	2.0
1957	50.4	2.7	0.4	19.2	0.2	11.7	12.7	2.1	0	1.4
1958	44.4	3.8	2.2	11.6	0.3	9.5	13.8	2.0	0	1.2
1959	36.4	1.2	5.8	5.9	0.4	7.8	12.3	1.7	0	1.3

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years -Continued

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps. Food 1/ Feed 2/	Cotton and linters	Fats, oils, and oil-seeds 3/	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and vegetables 4/	Other : animal products 4/	Private relief 5/	Other 6/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	
Hong Kong (27)										
1952-54 av.	10.6	1.4	0.1	0.7	1.1	2.4	2.8	0.5	0.5	1.1
1955	11.4	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.4	3.2	0.6	1.0	2.3
1956	24.2	0.7	0.5	8.8	0.3	2.3	3.9	1.6	3.4	2.7
1957	27.9	1.1	0.1	12.7	0.2	2.1	3.4	1.8	3.5	3.0
1958	25.3	1.4	7/	13.0	0.2	1.8	3.2	0.8	2.4	2.5
1959	35.3	1.2	7/	16.2	1.0	2.9	4.9	3.7	2.6	2.8
Norway (28)										
1952-54 av.	26.8	6.5	7.6	2.2	2.5	4.7	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
1955	32.6	7.9	9.3	1.2	3.6	5.1	2.6	0.2	7/	2.7
1956	32.9	5.9	7.8	1.0	3.7	5.5	6.4	0.5	7/	2.1
1957	26.0	2.7	4.5	3.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	0.4	7/	1.1
1958	24.8	4.1	5.3	0.9	2.6	5.1	5.2	0.3	7/	1.3
1959	31.8	6.9	8.7	0.6	5.1	4.7	4.3	0.4	7/	1.1
Australia (29)										
1952-54 av.	27.7	7/	7/	5.7	0.1	20.6	7/	0.9	7/	0.4
1955	32.5	0	0	7.2	7/	24.2	7/	0.4	7/	0.6
1956	26.0	0	7/	6.8	7/	17.9	7/	0.7	0	0.5
1957	45.0	7/	7/	11.3	0.8	30.7	7/	1.4	7/	0.6
1958	34.0	0	7/	9.2	0.8	21.6	7/	1.7	0	0.7
1959	25.2	7/	7/	5.1	0.4	16.9	0.1	1.7	0	1.0
Colombia (30)										
1952-54 av.	24.9	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.4	7/	1.1	5.0	0.1	2.0
1955	27.3	4.0	2.4	1.9	5.2	7/	1.3	9.3	0.6	2.6
1956	29.3	6.8	3.1	6.7	3.6	0	1.0	3.3	1.8	3.0
1957	33.6	7.6	3.0	10.2	6.8	0	0.3	1.0	2.9	1.8
1958	25.6	5.9	2.8	6.5	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	4.3	2.0
1959	23.6	7.4	2.9	1.2	7.3	7/	0.3	0.8	1.6	2.1
Viet-Nam (31) 8/										
1958	18.7	2.3	7/	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.4	8.1	3.8	0.6
1959	20.3	3.7	0	7/	0.4	3.1	0.3	8.5	4.2	0.1
Indonesia (32)										
1952-54 av.	20.5	7.8	7/	3.7	0.1	8.2	0.2	0.3	7/	0.2
1955	12.2	1.3	7/	3.9	0.1	5.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	7/
1956	54.7	39.6	0.1	4.2	0.1	9.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	7/
1957	22.1	6.3	0.1	6.2	0.1	7.5	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.2
1958	11.9	5.4	7/	4.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.6	7/	7/
1959	19.1	12.2	7/	3.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.5	0.1	7/
Austria (33)										
1952-54 av.	37.7	11.5	10.8	7.6	4.0	1.9	7/	0.3	1.5	0.1
1955	25.8	0.6	11.2	2.4	3.4	2.5	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.1
1956	38.1	7.1	11.4	5.4	4.1	4.6	0.4	0.4	4.4	0.3
1957	32.3	3.2	13.5	8.9	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.5
1958	20.7	2.4	6.5	6.3	0.5	2.7	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5
1959	18.3	1.9	10.8	1.7	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1
Peru (34)										
1952-54 av.	10.9	3.8	0.5	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.5
1955	15.1	7.0	0.5	0	2.3	0.2	1.3	1.8	0.5	1.5
1956	13.3	4.2	1.7	0	2.3	0.1	1.1	2.8	0.2	0.9
1957	19.5	9.2	3.2	7/	1.8	7/	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.8
1958	22.3	14.4	1.8	0	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.8
1959	18.0	10.5	0.4	7/	3.5	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.0
Ireland (35)										
1952-54 av.	25.9	1.6	9.3	0.8	0.8	11.0	1.0	0.2	7/	1.2
1955	27.3	0.1	10.5	0.5	1.8	9.1	2.6	0.2	0	2.5
1956	20.6	1.9	7.3	0.5	0.7	6.3	2.4	0.1	0	1.4
1957	12.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	7.6	1.8	0.2	0	1.1
1958	16.5	1.5	0.5	0.6	7/	10.5	2.2	0.1	0	1.1
1959	16.6	0.3	3.9	0.2	0.2	8.3	2.0	0.5	7/	1.2
Ceylon (36)										
1952-54 av.	5.8	3.9	0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	7/	0.1
1955	1.8	7/	0	0	0	1.0	0.1	0.7	7/	7/
1956	3.2	7/	0	0.1	0	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.1
1957	5.5	1.5	0	0	0	0.9	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.1
1958	15.5	12.5	7/	0	0	0.6	7/	0.3	2.1	7/
1959	16.1	11.8	7/	0	0	0.8	7/	0.3	3.1	0.1

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years -Continued

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps. Food 1/ Feed 2/	Cotton and linters	Fats, oils, and oil-seeds 3/	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and vegetable products 4/	Other animal products 5/	Private relief 6/	Other 6/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	
U. of So. Africa (37)										
1952-54 av.	16.5	4.9	5.8	0.8	3.9	7/	0.1	0.5	0	0.5
1955	12.1	4.1	7/	0.7	5.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	7/	0.8
1956	13.0	1.9	0.1	2.6	5.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0	1.0
1957	11.7	0.1	7/	4.7	3.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0	1.2
1958	9.1	0.1	0	4.2	2.5	7/	0.8	0.9	0	0.6
1959	16.0	7.4	7/	2.5	3.5	0.1	0.8	0.9	7/	0.8
Uruguay (38)										
1952-54 av.	2.3	7/	7/	0.4	7/	1.0	0.1	0.2	0	0.7
1955	1.6	7/	7/	0	0.1	1.0	7/	0.1	0	0.4
1956	3.6	7/	7/	0.5	7/	2.4	0.3	0.1	0	0.3
1957	5.6	7/	7/	2.9	7/	2.2	0.3	0.1	0	0.1
1958	1.2	7/	7/	0	7/	0.8	7/	7/	0	0.4
1959	15.9	7/	2.1	7.2	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Greece (39)										
1952-54 av.	25.9	18.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	7/	0.6	2.5	1.6	2.3
1955	47.8	21.8	2.7	0.8	4.2	0	7/	2.7	15.5	0.1
1956	62.5	29.2	6.5	0.4	11.3	0	0	1.1	10.5	3.5
1957	46.3	20.3	1.9	4.5	7.9	0	7/	1.1	10.2	0.4
1958	24.4	5.4	5.8	0.1	0.2	0	7/	1.4	11.2	0.3
1959	15.8	3.7	4.0	7/	0.1	0	0.4	1.3	6.0	0.3
Morocco (40)										
1952-54 av.	5.1	1.6	7/	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
1955	4.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
1956	9.9	1.5	7/	1.5	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
1957	14.6	2.5	7/	2.1	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.4
1958	10.4	1.9	7/	1.8	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	7/
1959	12.4	1.1	7/	0.9	8.5	0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2
Lebanon (41)										
1952-54 av.	6.2	2.5	7/	0.2	0.1	7/	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.2
1955	12.4	7.0	7/	0	0.6	7/	0.2	4.0	0.4	0.1
1956	9.7	5.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.7	7/	7/
1957	4.9	2.0	7/	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.4
1958	7.5	6.1	7/	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
1959	11.8	7.4	2.2	0.3	0.1	7/	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Chile (42)										
1952-54 av.	10.8	4.3	0.1	2.7	1.8	0.2	7/	0.5	7/	1.2
1955	12.9	2.3	7/	1.4	6.6	0.1	7/	1.4	0	1.0
1956	26.5	7.7	7/	7.2	9.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9
1957	26.8	7.1	7/	10.5	6.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.8
1958	14.4	0.1	7/	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	11.5	0.6
1959	10.5	0.7	7/	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.3	0.6
Finland (43)										
1952-54 av.	7.2	0.8	0.1	2.5	0.2	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
1955	12.8	0.2	0.5	5.2	0.5	2.7	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.9
1956	18.7	6.4	1.7	4.2	0.5	3.5	1.5	7/	7/	0.8
1957	7.5	1.9	7/	3.1	7/	2.2	0.1	7/	7/	7/
1958	11.2	3.2	7/	3.0	7/	2.8	2.1	7/	7/	7/
1959	10.3	1.1	0.3	2.7	0.2	4.0	1.7	0.1	7/	0.2
Thailand (44)										
1952-54 av.	6.0	7/	0.1	0.1	0.4	4.3	0.2	0.3	0	0.6
1955	8.1	7/	0.1	0	0.3	6.5	0.1	0.4	7/	0.6
1956	7.6	0.1	7/	0	0.1	6.5	0.2	0.4	7/	0.2
1957	12.0	0.2	0.1	0	7/	9.9	0.1	1.0	7/	0.6
1958	8.3	0.2	7/	0.1	0.1	6.7	0.2	0.5	7/	0.5
1959	10.3	0.2	7/	0.5	7/	8.4	0.2	0.4	7/	0.6
Other 9/										
1952-54 av.	174.2	66.9	9.3	8.2	17.6	24.9	15.7	16.5	8.1	5.5
1955	219.6	82.2	6.4	5.7	33.2	31.0	21.0	27.8	10.5	3.1
1956	304.5	97.9	11.4	10.3	57.7	27.4	22.4	40.0	25.0	12.5
1957	262.9	84.3	10.9	15.5	25.9	24.9	20.7	43.9	18.4	17.7
1958	197.3	70.2	6.4	5.1	16.2	22.1	19.7	32.4	6.9	14.9
1959	231.9	88.3	15.4	3.2	21.1	24.8	20.3	30.7	9.4	18.7

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years -Continued

Country and year	Grains and preps.		Cotton		Fats, oils, and oilseeds		Tobacco, unmanufactured		Fruits, nuts, and vegetable products		Other animal products		Private relief		Other	
	Total	Food 1/	Feed 2/	linters	seeds 3/	factured	tables	4/	5/	6/						
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
<b>European Economic Community (Common Market) 10/</b>																
1952-54 av.	775.9	148.6	73.3	265.9	119.5	68.7	34.5	31.7	12.3	21.4						
1955	756.2	97.4	135.9	115.3	175.4	68.5	36.2	51.5	47.6	28.4						
1956	1,101.5	197.5	160.4	223.9	218.1	75.5	75.2	72.9	46.7	31.3						
1957	1,093.7	107.0	106.8	364.4	229.5	80.6	71.9	66.0	40.4	27.1						
1958	821.6	67.3	160.5	199.7	127.8	89.5	71.0	49.9	30.1	25.8						
1959	926.0	70.2	241.9	108.4	218.6	82.2	63.3	83.9	18.8	38.7						
<b>European Free Trade Association 11/</b>																
1952-54 av.	472.1	62.0	82.5	108.4	44.8	119.6	27.1	12.0	3.0	12.7						
1955	545.0	40.7	117.7	58.3	61.4	163.8	42.0	24.3	5.2	31.6						
1956	658.6	112.4	103.7	112.1	53.7	152.3	68.0	28.5	8.6	19.3						
1957	728.7	76.5	109.5	204.8	66.1	168.6	50.8	28.6	5.4	18.4						
1958	585.0	57.1	130.0	93.0	43.4	161.3	54.1	28.7	3.8	13.6						
1959	621.9	49.0	179.4	49.8	63.8	148.0	62.4	45.9	3.6	20.0						

1/ Food grains: Wheat, rye, rice, and products.

2/ Feed grains: Barley, oats, corn, sorghum grains, and products.

3/ Fats, oils, and oilseeds: Mainly lard, tallow; cottonseed, soybean, and linseed oils; soybeans; and flaxseed. Essential oils with "Other."

4/ Other animal products: Mainly meats, hides and skins, dairy products, live animals, wool, sausage casings, and eggs. Animal fats and oils with fats, oils, and oilseeds.

5/ Private relief: Mainly dairy products, grains, edible vegetable oils and beans donated by CCC to private welfare agencies for distribution to needy persons abroad.

6/ Other commodities: Mainly feeds and fodders, field and garden seeds, coffee, hops, essential oils, and sugar and related products.

7/ Less than \$50,000.

8/ Not separately reported prior to 1958.

9/ Values for "other countries", being residuals, are overstated because allowances were not made for cumulative effect of items under \$50,000 (footnote 7).

10/ Includes the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, France, and Italy.

11/ Includes the United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and Portugal.

Source: Bureau of the Census reports FT 410 and FT 420; revisions since issuance are excluded.







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

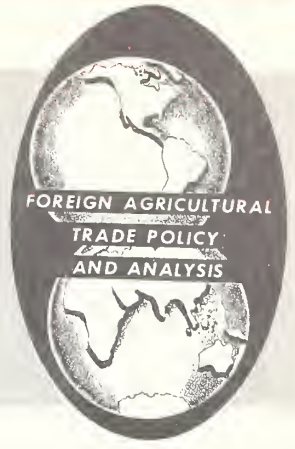
                      
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

FATP 18-60  
July 22, 1960

## DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

### AFRICA AND WEST ASIA, 1955-58

#### A F R I C A

Predominant agricultural commodities exported in 1955-58 by the African continent as a whole were cotton, coffee, cocoa, wines, peanuts, and grains.

Cotton, the most important export from the northern area, averaged \$1.6 billion--approximately 78 percent being shipped by Egypt. For the area South of the Sahara, the leading export was coffee, which averaged \$363 million. The leading coffee exporters were French West Africa, 24 percent; Uganda, 15 percent; and the Belgian Congo (including Ruanda-Urundi) and Angola, 14 percent each.

Grains were the major agricultural import, averaging \$202 million, followed by sugar (\$163 million) and dairy products (\$87 million). Egypt was the largest buyer of grain, and French West Africa the next largest. Their combined purchases averaged \$85 million annually during the 4-year period.

#### North Africa <sup>1/</sup>

Agricultural exports in the 1955-58 period averaged \$1.1 billion annually or 70 percent of total exports valued at \$1.6 billion.

Cotton, the most important export crop in this area, accounted for an average of \$404 million, of which 78 percent was exported from Egypt, and 21 percent from Sudan. Wine, grains, and citrus fruits were next in terms of value.

1/ Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia



Algeria exported 88 percent of the wine and 53 percent of the citrus fruit, while Morocco exported 33 percent of all grains.

Agricultural imports for the same period averaged \$519 million which was less than 25 percent of total imports of \$2.3 billion. The leading agricultural imports were sugar, grains, tea, and dairy products. Algeria took 62 percent by value of the dairy products and 37 percent of the sugar; Egypt imported close to 60 percent of the grains and 38 percent of the tea.

#### Africa South of the Sahara

For reporting purposes, this large general area has been divided into two separate areas--East and South Africa, and Central and West Africa.

For the area as a whole, total exports during 1955-58 averaged \$3.9 billion annually, and the agricultural share was \$2.3 billion or 58 percent. Exports consisted mainly of cocoa, peanuts and peanut products, coffee, oil palm products, wool, sugar, cotton, and tobacco.

Total imports averaged \$4.6 billion during the 4-year period. The agricultural share was only \$527 million, of which wheat and wheat flour, rice, sugar, beer and wine, and dairy products were the main commodities.

The Union of South Africa is the largest importer and exporter of both agricultural and nonagricultural products.

East and South Africa <sup>2/</sup>: The 1955-58 total exports from this area averaged \$2.2 billion annually, of which farm products accounted for \$1.2 billion or 52 percent.

The major crop was coffee, exports of which averaged \$197 million; Uganda supplied 28 percent and Angola 26 percent. South Africa supplied practically all of the shipments of wool, the second largest agricultural export (averaging \$161 million). The islands of Mauritius and Reunion exported 48 percent and 32 percent, respectively, of the \$121 million worth of annual exports of sugar--the area's third-ranking crop. Uganda supplied over half of the cotton exported from the area. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland accounted for 90 percent of the \$84 million worth of average annual tobacco shipments.

Total imports for the same period averaged \$2.8 billion; of this amount \$275 million, or 10 percent, was agricultural. Wheat, including wheat flour, is one of the major imports averaging \$24.4 million annually. Twenty-five percent was imported by the Union of South Africa (this percentage would have been much greater had 1957 and 1958 been normal), and 21 percent was imported by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Another important import was rice, the chief importers being Mauritius (31 percent) and Reunion (23 percent).

<sup>2/</sup> Angola, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion, Tanganyika, Uganda, Union of South Africa, and Zanzibar.

Central and West Africa <sup>3/</sup>: For the 4-year period 1955-58 total exports from this area averaged \$1.7 billion. The agricultural share was \$1.1 million or 66 percent. Cocoa, peanuts and peanut products, oil palm products, and coffee accounted for over three-fourths of the agricultural exports.

Shipments of cocoa, the most important crop, averaged \$327 million annually--Ghana exporting 49 percent and Nigeria 22 percent. Exports of peanuts and peanut products, valued at \$211 million, ranked second--French West Africa exporting 58 percent and Nigeria 39 percent. The third largest export crop was oil palm products, which averaged \$172 million; Nigeria and the Belgian Congo (including Ruanda-Urundi) were the largest suppliers, exporting 30 percent and 54 percent respectively. French West Africa, the Belgian Congo (including Ruanda-Urundi) are the largest exporters of coffee--84 percent of the \$166 million annual average in 1955-58.

Total imports in the 1955-58 period averaged \$1.8 billion. The agricultural share amounted to \$252 million or 14 percent. Sugar, beer and wine, wheat and wheat flour, rice, and dairy products accounted for two-thirds of the agricultural imports.

Of the leading commodities imported by the area, French West Africa purchased 48 percent of the sugar, 60 percent of the rice, 34 percent of the wheat and wheat flour, and 28 percent of the dairy products. Ghana, Nigeria, and the Belgian Congo (including Ruanda-Urundi) each took about 16 percent of the agricultural imports.

#### W E S T A S I A <sup>4/</sup>

Exports from West Asia averaged \$985 million annually for the period 1955-58, of which 57 percent was agricultural. The ranking export crops were fruits and nuts, cotton, tobacco, and grains. The leading exporter of these commodities was Turkey, supplying 99 percent by value of the tobacco, 41 percent of the fruits and nuts, 28 percent of the cotton, and 22 percent of the grains. The United Arab Republic (Syria Region) and Iran accounted for 17 percent and 14 percent, respectively, of the total agricultural export trade.

Imports into West Asia averaged \$2.1 billion. About 18 percent was agricultural. Leading crops were grains, sugar, and tea. Israel was the most important customer, taking 20 percent of the agricultural imports, while Iran's share was 16 percent, mostly sugar and tea.

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<sup>3/</sup> Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroun, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

<sup>4/</sup> Aden, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey.

NORTH AFRICA: Value of principal agricultural exports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Grains/	Citrus fruit	Other fruits and nuts	Vegetables	Oil and seeds	Pulses	Wine	Cotton	Hides and skins	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total exports	Percentage of total exports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Algeria:</b>													
1955.....	33,126	30,414	12,015	21,500	7,120	4,020	178,089	1,877	5,660	4/ 21,508	315,329	463,023	68
1956.....	19,634	25,977	11,260	28,995	8,375	5,314	163,966	1,238	6,596	4/ 23,074	297,429	428,897	69
1957.....	20,473	41,056	12,988	19,910	3,268	2,536	222,064	739	7,393	4/ 13,651	344,078	455,567	76
1958.....	23,593	32,802	13,132	23,448	2,559	1,409	265,909	506	6,790	4/ 17,399	387,547	488,453	79
4-year av....	24,206	32,562	13,099	23,463	5,330	3,319	207,507	1,090	6,609	4/ 18,908	336,095	458,985	73
<b>Egypt:</b>													
1955.....	21,438	5/	2,859	9,107	3,077	5/	--	308,347	5/	7,057	351,885	393,233	89
1956.....	25,421	5/	2,125	17,040	4,459	5/	--	283,845	5/	7,398	340,288	404,360	84
1957.....	33,577	5/	3,769	11,731	4,722	5/	--	356,329	5/	6,234	416,362	488,658	85
1958.....	40,910	5/	4,416	13,936	3,099	5/	--	315,299	5/	7,097	384,787	466,886	82
4-year av....	30,344	--	3,292	12,954	3,839	--	--	315,955	--	6,946	373,330	438,284	85
<b>Ethiopia:</b>													
1955.....	886	--	5/	115	6,189	3,502	--	--	6,224	6/ 37,104	54,020	60,442	89
1956.....	344	--	5/	5/	8,306	2,636	--	--	6,339	6/ 40,596	58,191	60,750	96
1957.....	583	--	5/	5/	6,460	3,460	--	--	6,127	6/ 57,459	74,157	77,275	96
1958.....	228	--	5/	5/	5,449	3,051	--	--	5,835	6/ 48,028	62,591	68,006	77
4-year av....	503	--	5/	115	6,618	3,162	--	--	6,131	6/ 45,797	62,240	66,611	93
<b>Libya:</b>													
1955.....	--	5/	2,822	--	15/	--	--	--	671	7/ 6,837	10,330	12,070	86
1956.....	--	5/	2,946	--	172	--	--	--	637	7/ 4,875	8,630	10,768	80
1957.....	--	5/	2,733	--	3,278	--	--	--	621	7/ 3,406	10,038	13,306	75
1958.....	--	5/	3,677	--	1,826	--	--	--	613	7/ 4,223	10,339	12,074	86
4-year av....	--	5/	3,044	--	9/ 1,759	--	--	--	636	7/ 4,835	9,834	12,054	82
<b>Morocco:</b>													
1955.....	48,610	19,331	3,108	9,785	3,164	9,702	7,855	1,465	5/	32,172	135,192	327,891	41
1956.....	51,717	19,302	6,274	13,311	7,038	9,838	9,454	1,671	5/	27,005	145,660	339,318	43
1957.....	11,018	27,601	2,196	12,905	9,156	2,781	10,468	1,924	5/	12,568	90,617	280,309	32
1958.....	17,631	34,330	9,556	21,827	3,990	9,005	18,304	2,125	5/	7,865	124,633	345,204	36
4-year av....	32,251	25,111	5,284	14,462	5,812	7,831	11,520	1,796	--	20,807	124,025	323,180	38
<b>Sudan:</b>													
1955.....	5/	--	6,854	--	18,579	5/	--	87,132	2,527	8/ 23,540	138,632	140,160	99
1956.....	5/	--	10,229	--	19,299	5/	--	119,819	2,618	8/ 31,722	184,447	192,123	96
1957.....	5/	--	13,502	--	22,362	5/	--	65,795	2,951	8/ 33,596	138,106	140,262	98
1958.....	5/	--	10,540	--	11,159	5/	--	68,443	2,831	8/ 28,075	121,048	122,440	99
4-year av....	--	--	10,456	--	17,850	--	--	85,305	2,739	8/ 29,233	145,558	146,746	98
<b>Tunisia: 13/</b>													
1955.....	15,712	1,953	2,299	495	9,417	1,286	7,875	5/	1,357	7,772	19/ 48,166	106,824	45
1956.....	4,463	3,812	1,999	1,412	11,196	1,159	8,343	5/	1,587	6,998	19/ 40,669	112,277	36
1957.....	11,711	2,032	2,032	622	21,133	625	18,777	5/	1,699	5,813	12/ 66,195	129,017	51
1958.....	15,158	4,407	15/	10/	22,328	11/ 1,153	30,649	5/	1,473	15/	153,285	153,285	15/
4-year av....	11,694	3,474	9/ 2,110	9/ 843	16,018	1,023	16,411	--	1,529	9/ 6,881	9/ 51,677	125,351	41
<b>Total of above averages.....</b>	98,998	61,177	37,285	51,837	58,226	15,335	235,438	404,446	17,644	133,407	1,102,759	1,573,211	70







NORTH AFRICA: Value of principal agricultural imports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Grains 1/	Sugar	Coffee	Dairy products	Fruits and nuts 2/	Oil and oilseeds 3/	Tea	Tobacco	Pulses	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total imports	Percentage of total imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Algeria:</b>													
1955.....	30	35,237	19,854	20,314	4,951	10,029	3,283	298	1,843	4/ 28,036	123,875	697,089	18
1956.....	9,794	35,650	20,958	26,072	5,172	15,970	3,409	3,446	2,227	4/ 58,577	181,275	779,126	23
1957.....	6,529	12,259	22,624	29,811	5,732	18,439	3,374	4,333	2,393	4/ 63,094	198,588	1,015,451	20
1958.....	12,201	39,832	23,246	33,348	11,240	20,630	4,178	4,522	5,160	4/ 55,408	209,765	1,110,029	18
4-year av....	7,138	38,244	21,670	27,386	6,774	16,267	3,561	3,150	2,906	4/ 51,279	178,376	907,924	20
<b>Egypt:</b>													
1955.....	5/	161	3,507	3,226	7,849	1,944	28,129	13,839	1,958	31,754	92,337	432,655	21
1956.....	29,422	64	3,738	2,399	6,464	10,431	18,839	14,651	4,207	23,950	114,165	420,038	27
1957.....	62,427	34,443	3,877	2,043	5,016	12,664	19,941	15,662	4,650	38,549	167,972	355,980	47
1958.....	72,776	2,107	6,312	2,144	2,272	7,289	22,027	15,386	1,425	41,167	172,905	685,947	25
4-year av....	7/ 54,875	14,369	4,359	2,453	5,400	8,074	22,234	14,844	3,060	33,855	136,845	473,655	29
<b>Ethiopia:</b>													
1955.....	45	579	--	86	71	--	248	5/	--	6/ 1,345	2,374	65,031	4
1956.....	262	1,664	--	612	5/	--	588	5/	--	6/ 3,201	6,327	66,956	9
1957.....	456	512	--	317	5/	--	474	5/	--	6/ 3,958	5,717	60,482	9
1958.....	547	667	--	441	5/	--	446	5/	--	6/ 3,078	5,209	77,673	7
4-year av....	328	855	--	364	7/ 71	--	--	--	--	6/ 2,896	4,907	67,536	7
<b>Libya:</b>													
1955.....	8/ 3,812	1,650	212	5/	--	5/	3,532	--	5/	4,364	13,570	40,577	33
1956.....	8/ 4,862	1,579	212	656	--	5/	2,448	--	5/	4,601	14,358	46,981	31
1957.....	8/ 4,740	3,467	253	849	--	5/	3,688	--	5/	2,653	15,350	78,613	20
1958.....	8/ 3,655	2,154	283	950	--	388	2,802	--	5/	3,609	13,641	96,589	14
4-year av....	8/ 4,267	2,137	240	7/ 818	--	7/ 388	3,118	--	--	3,807	14,280	65,690	22
<b>Morocco:</b>													
1955.....	2/	45,584	5,146	11,434	6,358	7,658	21,757	5/	--	15,976	115,530	497,096	23
1956.....	1,617	40,068	5,263	11,121	5,755	13,438	18,117	5/	--	14,990	110,613	444,639	25
1957.....	1,861	39,156	4,009	10,255	4,232	10,530	14,007	1,873	--	4,299	96,588	344,812	28
1958.....	8,227	26,179	5,372	10,913	4,192	10,448	18,722	1,523	--	5,078	84,943	397,443	21
4-year av....	2,516	37,747	4,948	10,931	5,134	10,518	18,151	7/ 1,698	--	10,086	101,918	420,997	24
<b>Sudan:</b>													
1955.....	4,972	9,185	4,329	--	--	--	9,110	5/	--	7,094	34,690	140,063	25
1956.....	3,782	13,311	5,512	--	--	--	4,968	5/	--	5,328	32,901	129,865	25
1957.....	7,003	17,593	6,110	--	--	--	8,129	5/	--	7,211	46,046	193,888	24
1958.....	3,421	10,950	3,885	--	--	--	7,546	5/	--	4,846	30,648	182,694	17
4-year av....	4,794	12,760	4,959	--	--	--	7,438	5/	--	6,120	36,071	161,627	22
<b>Tunisia:</b>													
1955.....	4,969	11,583	1,590	3,831	2,644	1,171	3,526	1,191	639	9,820	40,964	180,789	23
1956.....	17,261	12,845	1,570	4,099	3,071	8,271	4,777	1,786	789	7,508	61,977	194,285	32
1957.....	8,558	9,084	1,408	3,063	1,911	4,85	4,730	1,970	513	6,943	37,695	150,837	25
1958.....	2,453	8,562	10/	10/	10/	77	3,438	10/	10/	10/	10/	154,448	10/
4-year av....	8,310	10,518	7/ 1,523	7/ 3,664	7/ 2,552	2,501	4,118	7/ 1,316	7/ 647	7/ 8,090	7/ 45,879	170,082	28
<b>Total of above averages.....</b>	85,745	103,630	37,699	45,616	19,931	37,748	59,066	21,048	6,613	117,018	519,276	2,267,511	23



EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA: Value of principal exports by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Coffee	Corn	Sugar	Tea	Cotton	Sisal	Tobacco	Oilseeds/ products	Hides and skins	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total exports	Percentage of total exports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Angola:</b>													
1955.....	44,525	3,031	2,901	--	3,247	6,853	134	3,811	495	4,153	69,150	97,894	71
1956.....	55,970	6,698	2,948	--	3,283	6,409	165	4,411	275	5,198	85,357	111,800	74
1957.....	50,783	1,488	3,630	--	4,342	6,630	118	4,899	278	4,887	117,374	117,374	66
1958.....	54,912	7,624	3,055	--	2,967	7,468	42	4,557	281	5,046	85,952	128,744	67
1-year av....	51,548	4,710	3,134	--	3,460	6,840	122	4,419	332	4,821	79,386	111,703	69
<b>Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:</b>													
1955.....	--	2,110	--	8,769	98	--	71,085	1,772	2,326	5,801	91,961	475,139	19
1956.....	--	1,795	--	8,323	6	--	78,156	5,068	2,419	5,644	101,382	500,946	20
1957.....	--	9,687	--	9,745	804	--	77,024	3,678	2,520	6,399	109,857	426,835	26
1958.....	--	4,536	--	8,145	992	--	77,936	2,012	2,090	6,411	102,122	365,077	28
1-year av....	--	4,532	--	8,746	475	--	76,050	3,133	2,339	6,056	101,331	441,992	23
<b>Kenya:</b>													
1955.....	25,340	4,663	--	7,918	1,941	5,485	189	916	5,611	3/ 20,747	72,810	88,764	82
1956.....	38,569	251	--	8,077	2,390	5,811	210	1,257	3,270	3/ 17,933	77,748	106,290	73
1957.....	30,559	1,307	--	9,377	1,040	5,824	175	1,482	4,124	3/ 23,863	77,751	105,835	73
1958.....	29,424	5,305	--	10,482	1,459	6,250	238	1,444	2,850	3/ 29,817	87,269	118,229	74
1-year av....	30,973	2,381	--	8,963	1,708	5,843	203	1,275	3,964	3/ 23,085	78,895	104,760	75
<b>Madagascar:</b>													
1955.....	35,386	--	1,711	--	--	4/ 4,930	5,469	2,046	1,152	5/ 25,467	76,161	81,530	93
1956.....	40,077	--	1,765	--	--	4/ 4,725	5,232	2,492	1,288	5/ 31,028	86,607	93,138	93
1957.....	36,460	--	3,164	--	--	4/ 4,180	5,280	2,367	1,565	5/ 26,420	79,436	85,894	92
1958.....	38,005	--	5,140	--	--	4/ 3,196	4,868	2,535	1,368	5/ 34,832	89,944	96,417	93
1-year av....	37,482	--	2,945	--	--	4/ 4,258	5,212	2,360	1,343	5/ 29,437	83,037	89,245	93
<b>Mauritius:</b>													
1955.....	--	--	49,840	198	--	--	--	--	--	693	50,731	52,177	97
1956.....	--	--	59,299	172	--	--	--	--	--	823	60,294	62,596	96
1957.....	--	--	64,617	477	--	--	--	--	--	1,203	66,297	69,361	96
1958.....	--	--	58,195	493	--	--	--	--	--	1,218	59,906	60,669	99
1-year av....	--	--	57,988	335	--	--	--	--	--	984	59,307	61,201	97
<b>Mozambique:</b>													
1955.....	--	267	7,457	5,415	15,040	4,239	188	9,374	267	7,128	49,375	59,189	83
1956.....	--	1,456	8,674	4,205	10,779	4,432	52	10,660	370	8,266	48,894	60,582	81
1957.....	--	288	11,029	4,127	16,652	4,454	218	10,901	485	11,975	60,129	70,830	85
1958.....	--	1	11,769	5,084	19,765	4,586	347	10,949	445	13,022	65,368	76,527	85
1-year av....	--	503	9,732	4,708	15,409	4,428	201	10,471	392	10,098	55,942	66,782	84
<b>Reunion:</b>													
1955.....	--	--	28,138	--	--	--	--	--	--	6/ 3,497	7/ 31,635	33,347	95
1956.....	--	--	29,707	--	--	--	--	--	--	6/ 4,268	7/ 33,975	35,912	95
1957.....	--	--	29,137	--	--	--	--	--	--	6/ 4,656	7/ 33,793	36,259	93
1958.....	--	--	25,495	--	--	--	--	--	--	6/ 4,448	7/ 29,943	31,544	95
1-year av....	--	--	28,119	--	--	--	--	--	--	6/ 4,217	7/ 32,336	34,258	94

Tanganyika: 2/	19,567	2,090	--	1,530	15,497	27,888	1,169	4,965	3,651	13,030	89,387	106,092	84
1955.....	25,880	5,792	--	1,656	20,963	30,306	826	9,564	3,795	11,444	113,226	131,296	86
1956.....	20,096	493	--	1,857	18,118	26,583	1,469	10,200	3,510	11,464	97,120	116,224	84
1957.....	21,217	901	--	1,404	20,300	28,998	1,354	10,975	3,366	13,659	102,174	124,067	82
1958.....	21,690	2,319	--	1,612	18,794	28,444	1,205	8,926	3,588	13,899	100,476	119,420	84
4-year av....													
Uganda: 2/	56,413	816	2,340	3,033	45,893	99	121	3,445	1,955	6,993	121,108	139,386	87
1955.....	44,029	179	1,674	2,563	54,003	112	96	4,625	2,298	6,131	115,710	125,645	92
1956.....	60,603	153	3,351	3,256	48,934	56	1,018	5,200	1,842	5,744	130,127	143,309	91
1957.....	58,447	1	3,355	2,921	50,823	63	2,093	4,144	2,310	4,604	128,761	144,574	89
1958.....	54,873	287	2,680	2,943	49,913	82	832	4,354	2,101	5,861	123,927	138,229	90
4-year av....													
Union of South													
Africa:													
1955.....	259	38,360	19,429	--	8/	--	251	13,623	33,848	9/	293,849	399,619	43
1956.....	207	45,895	14,362	--	1,031	--	283	18,912	35,081	9/	316,598	432,369	42
1957.....	212	51,152	12,760	--	698	--	944	19,404	36,223	9/	343,144	467,537	41
1958.....	206	50,026	20,612	--	772	--	950	10,812	31,904	9/	282,587	397,869	41
4-year av....	221	47,108	16,791	--	834	--	607	15,688	34,264	9/	309,045	424,349	42
Zanzibar:													
1955.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,055	--	10/	11,715	13,770	99
1956.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,169	--	10/	11,536	13,705	99
1957.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,770	--	10/	11,394	13,291	99
1958.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,813	--	10/	8,252	11,065	99
4-year av....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,202	--	10/	10,724	12,926	99
Total of above	196,787	62,340	121,388	27,307	90,593	49,895	84,432	52,828	48,323	11/	118,227	1,151,912	52
averages.....												2,199,969	
percent of area	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
total:	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Angola.....	26.2	7.6	2.6	--	3.8	13.7	.2	8.4	.7	1.2	6.9	5.2	
Fed. of Rhodesia													
& Nyasaland....			--	32.0	.5	--	90.1	5.9	4.8	1.4	8.8	20.1	
Kenya.....	15.8	4.6	--	32.8	1.9	11.7	.2	2.4	8.2	5.5	6.8	4.8	
Madagascar....	19.0	--	2.4	--	--	8.5	6.2	4.5	2.8	7.0	7.2	4.1	
Mauritius.....	--	--	47.8	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	.2	5.1	2.8	
Mozambique.....	--	.8	8.0	17.2	17.0	8.9	.2	19.9	.8	2.4	4.9	3.0	
Reunion.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	2.8	1.5	
Tanganyika.....	11.0	3.7	23.2	6.0	20.7	57.0	1.4	16.8	7.4	3.3	8.7	5.4	
Uganda.....	27.9	.5	2.2	10.8	55.1	.2	1.0	8.2	4.3	1.4	10.8	6.3	
Union of South													
Africa.....	.1	75.6	13.8	--	.9	--	.7	29.7	71.0	74.0	36.9	46.2	
Zanzibar.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	2.6	1.1	.6	

1/ Includes cottonseed, cottonseed cake, peanuts, palm kernels, copra, and oils of cottonseed, peanut, castor, tung, sunflower, palm, and coconut.

2/ Includes Interterritorial Trade (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika).

3/ Includes mainly butter, meat and meat preparations, pyrethrum and extract, wattle bark and extract, and wheat flour.

4/ Includes raphia.

5/ Includes mainly rice, vanilla, and cloves.

6/ Includes only the principal "other" agricultural exports.

7/ Includes only the principal "agricultural" exports.

8/ If any, included in "other agricultural" total.

9/ Includes mainly wool and fruits from the Union of South Africa--the two leading exports.

10/ Includes the main export cloves--50 to 80 percent of total export.

11/ Over one half of "other agricultural total" includes wool and fruit from Union of South Africa.

Note: Franc zone values computed at 175 CFA franc per United States \$1.00 before August 11, 1957, and at 210 CFA francs per United States \$1.00 on and after that date.



EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA: Value of principal imports by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice and other cereals	Sugar	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Beer and wine	Oilseeds and products	Cotton	Tobacco	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total imports	Percentage of total imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Angola:													
1955.....	1,498	98	--	1,488	574	8,676	1,445	--	159	2,591	16,529	93,820	18
1956.....	1,369	101	--	1,570	601	10,482	1,485	--	280	3,352	19,260	110,374	17
1957.....	1,644	120	--	2,154	597	12,624	1,672	--	254	3,146	22,211	123,406	18
1958.....	1,863	115	--	2,419	796	12,967	1,509	--	287	2,834	22,520	130,479	17
4-year av....	1,599	108	--	1,840	642	11,187	1,528	--	245	2,981	20,130	114,520	18
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:													
1955.....	5,565	407	6,067	3,525	3,410	873	749	1,876	--	14,184	36,656	338,008	11
1956.....	4,413	715	5,471	3,847	3,757	678	930	1,849	--	15,423	36,813	445,944	6
1957.....	4,879	515	7,204	3,744	3,495	899	930	1,302	--	18,356	41,254	496,871	8
1958.....	5,927	666	7,161	3,708	4,620	766	1,682	2,087	--	16,912	43,760	441,376	10
4-year av....	5,129	634	6,476	3,698	3,820	804	1,063	1,778	--	16,219	39,621	430,550	9
Kenya:													
2/1955.....	261	670	4,905	670	2,596	634	1,653	105	1,399	5,853	18,746	217,166	7
1956.....	1,309	1,763	6,520	1,058	2,738	783	1,831	82	1,274	3,174	20,532	248,210	8
1957.....	1,510	2,489	7,231	1,354	3,124	898	3,530	120	2,569	6,306	29,131	259,024	11
1958.....	1,213	2,138	5,924	1,029	2,776	875	3,510	76	3,404	6,068	27,013	230,782	12
4-year av....	1,073	1,765	6,115	1,028	2,808	798	2,631	96	2,162	5,350	23,856	238,795	10
Madagascar:													
1955.....	2,038	99	1,447	2,223	203	5,946	1,247	--	739	3,646	17,588	122,387	14
1956.....	2,425	578	50	2,176	243	4,651	1,298	--	315	3,369	15,105	131,962	11
1957.....	2,429	937	42	1,698	3/	9,164	3/	--	3/	3/	14,270	138,397	11
1958.....	2,477	807	47	2,524	548	4,640	1,522	--	196	2,964	16,025	126,493	13
4-year av....	2,342	605	397	2,155	5/ 331	6,100	5/ 1,356	--	5/ 517	5/ 3,326	15,747	129,810	12
Mauritius:													
1955.....	2,165	8,804	--	1,081	1,022	437	1,189	--	320	2,948	17,966	52,599	34
1956.....	1,357	5,900	--	1,038	1,145	438	1,836	--	239	2,692	14,645	47,911	31
1957.....	1,665	7,787	--	1,016	1,345	497	2,270	--	142	2,900	17,622	55,402	32
1958.....	2,327	9,582	--	1,482	1,914	603	1,606	--	262	2,570	20,343	62,836	32
4-year av....	1,878	8,018	--	1,154	1,357	494	1,725	--	241	2,777	17,644	54,687	32
Mozambique:													
1955.....	1,837	706	--	1,685	565	4,254	502	--	122	3,161	12,832	94,960	14
1956.....	1,865	213	--	1,733	625	5,162	536	--	159	3,023	13,116	99,229	13
1957.....	1,407	459	--	1,972	624	6,518	681	--	148	3,283	15,092	108,606	14
1958.....	2,487	1,763	--	2,123	861	6,511	596	--	150	3,861	18,352	119,438	15
4-year av....	1,849	785	--	1,878	669	5,611	579	--	145	3,332	14,848	105,558	14
Reunion:													
1955.....	662	5,910	--	727	882	960	3/	--	--	2,788	11,929	40,787	29
1956.....	623	5,988	--	886	846	926	3/	--	--	2,441	11,410	46,180	24
1957.....	571	5,718	--	984	984	1,127	698	--	--	2,985	12,100	47,645	25
1958.....	671	6,410	--	643	1,286	1,281	586	--	--	3/	11,625	48,333	24
4-year av....	632	5,864	--	711	1,000	1,071	5/ 642	--	--	5/ 2,638	11,766	45,736	26

Tanganyika: 2/	1,794	324	2,820	1,685	961	1,669	924	45	510	2,260	12,982	137,888	9
1955.....	1,416	377	3,113	1,552	786	1,724	987	51	13	2,356	12,405	110,214	11
1956.....	2,045	831	3,332	1,752	911	1,568	916	37	5	3,835	15,232	118,368	13
1957.....	2,516	340	2,459	2,005	1,057	1,732	709	21	3	3,677	14,519	105,469	14
1958.....	1,950	468	2,938	1,719	929	1,673	882	39	133	3,032	13,792	117,985	12
4-year av....	1,655	487	3,152	1,656	668	1,650	845	21	1,181	2,036	10,980	106,236	10
Uganda: 2/	228	529	512	1,552	525	742	512	9	397	1,961	6,967	59,709	12
1955.....	1,683	795	93	2,391	578	814	916	23	307	2,397	9,464	67,610	14
1956.....	1,500	1,015	123	2,104	796	779	448	83	708	3,835	11,691	64,688	18
1957.....	1,144	982	397	1,953	642	871	547	34	618	2,557	9,775	74,568	13
4-year av....	1,350	812	397	1,953	642	871	547	34	618	2,557	9,775	74,568	13
Union of South Africa:	13,560	3,152	---	200	2,239	---	4,857	2,576	5,407	6/ 84,815	116,806	1,346,772	9
1955.....	10,618	3,607	---	219	2,559	---	4,831	4,981	5,452	5/ 72,772	105,069	1,385,674	8
1956.....	0	5,164	---	690	2,324	---	5,109	6,489	1,965	6/ 68,524	90,265	1,539,491	6
1957.....	0	5,156	---	1,108	2,709	---	4,954	6,953	1,111	6/ 70,073	92,094	1,555,298	6
1958.....	6,044	4,270	---	562	2,458	---	4,938	5,250	3,491	74,046	101,059	1,456,809	7
4-year av....	904	2,494	677	333	235	---	---	---	---	2,949	7,592	18,767	10
Zanzibar:	573	1,571	783	318	231	---	---	---	---	3,077	6,553	17,884	37
1955.....	803	2,421	975	385	232	---	---	---	---	2,922	7,828	18,282	43
1956.....	695	1,892	822	303	216	---	---	---	---	2,426	6,354	14,971	42
1957.....	744	2,094	814	335	251	---	---	---	---	2,814	7,082	17,476	41
4-year av....	24,384	25,593	17,167	17,063	11,907	28,612	15,891	7,197	7,582	119,102	275,320	2,786,494	10
Total of above averages.....													
Percent of area total:	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Angola.....	6.6	.4	---	10.8	4.3	39.1	9.6	---	3.2	2.5	7.3	4.1	
Fed. of Rhodesia & Nyasaland....	21.0	2.5	37.7	21.7	25.6	2.8	6.7	24.7	---	13.6	14.4	15.4	
Kenya.....	4.4	6.9	35.8	6.0	18.9	2.8	16.6	1.3	28.5	4.5	8.6	8.6	
Madagascar.....	9.6	2.4	2.3	12.6	2.2	21.3	8.5	---	6.8	2.8	5.7	4.7	
Mauritius.....	7.7	31.3	---	6.8	9.1	1.7	10.9	---	3.2	2.3	6.4	2.0	
Mozambique.....	7.6	3.1	---	11.0	4.5	19.6	3.6	---	1.9	2.8	5.4	3.8	
Reunion.....	2.6	22.9	---	4.2	6.7	3.8	4.0	---	---	2.2	4.3	1.6	
Tanganyika.....	8.0	1.8	17.1	10.2	6.2	5.9	5.6	.5	1.8	2.6	5.0	4.2	
Uganda.....	4.7	3.8	2.3	11.4	4.3	3.0	3.4	.5	8.5	2.1	3.6	2.7	
Union of South Africa.....	24.8	16.7	---	3.3	16.5	---	31.1	73.0	46.1	62.2	36.7	52.3	
Zanzibar.....	3.0	6.2	4.8	2.0	1.7	---	---	---	---	2.4	2.6	.6	

1/ Includes coconut, cottonseed, palm, castor, tung, peanut, olive, linseed oils, peanuts, and copra.

2/ Includes Interterritorial Trade (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika).

3/ Data not available.

4/ Includes only "principal" agricultural imports.

5/ Less than 4-year average, calculated on available data.

6/ Includes the leading imports as tea, coffee, fibers (other than cotton), tallow, and wool.

Note: Franc zone values computed at 175 CFA francs per United States \$1.00 before August 11, 1957, and at 210 francs per United States \$1.00 on and after that date.

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA: Value of principal agricultural exports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Coffee	Peanuts, oil and cake	Other oilseeds	Oil palm products	Bananas	Cocoa	Cotton	Rubber	Hides and skins	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total exports	Percentage of total exports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi:</b>													
1955.....	40,682	1,800	3,140	46,660	1,717	2,980	32,303	15,938	1,047	10,473	157,240	462,860	34
1956.....	44,543	3,260	4,040	49,900	1,554	2,400	36,656	20,702	856	8,929	172,840	542,118	32
1957.....	58,340	2,673	3,716	53,779	1,465	2,468	25,740	20,371	785	8,785	178,122	479,179	37
1958.....	56,312	2,017	2,706	51,480	1,419	4,005	21,547	16,989	754	9,534	169,533	441,625	41
1-year av.....	50,019	2,438	3,486	51,205	1,471	2,963	29,062	18,500	861	9,430	169,434	473,946	36
<b>Cameroun:</b>													
1955.....	13,267	1,636	1,518	2,155	7,049	46,447	3,360	2,595	--	5,994	84,021	94,574	89
1956.....	15,165	1,833	1,187	2,413	6,114	25,950	4,178	1,859	--	4,379	62,808	75,141	84
1957.....	14,814	1,326	693	1,793	7,273	30,495	4,141	1,843	--	5,553	67,931	79,386	85
1958.....	23,643	2,211	933	1,707	5,583	46,010	4,611	2,071	--	7,868	94,667	106,447	89
1-year av.....	16,722	1,759	1,083	1,949	6,505	37,225	4,073	2,092	--	5,949	77,357	88,812	87
<b>French Equatorial Africa:</b>													
1955.....	2,712	1,062	--	2,071	--	2,065	25,842	91	411	2,766	37,020	78,222	47
1956.....	4,250	2,033	--	1,712	--	2,232	26,833	160	480	3,177	40,877	80,769	51
1957.....	3,228	2,344	--	1,730	--	1,381	23,233	323	704	3,413	36,356	81,497	45
1958.....	4,335	1,550	--	1,619	--	2,155	28,201	257	776	3,864	42,757	94,702	45
1-year av.....	3,631	1,747	--	1,783	--	1,958	26,027	208	593	3,305	39,252	83,798	47
<b>French West Africa:</b>													
1955.....	77,366	94,352	--	15,052	10,808	63,197	1,448	--	1,509	13,842	277,574	304,427	91
1956.....	95,870	127,392	--	14,972	9,386	48,027	768	--	1,743	15,160	313,318	342,961	91
1957.....	82,172	132,650	--	12,324	10,550	33,428	822	--	1,690	14,754	288,390	319,834	90
1958.....	98,219	132,722	--	15,752	11,447	30,548	1,071	--	1,401	3/ 18,310	3/ 309,170	349,338	89
1-year av.....	88,107	121,779	--	14,525	10,473	43,800	1,027	--	1,586	15,516	297,113	329,140	91
<b>Ghana:</b>													
1955.....	950	--	420	949	--	183,565	--	--	--	1,021	186,905	268,041	69
1956.....	401	--	638	1,472	--	142,975	--	--	--	3,700	149,186	240,621	62
1957.....	247	--	449	774	--	142,446	--	--	--	1,045	144,961	254,642	57
1958.....	243	--	376	938	--	174,490	--	--	--	2,507	178,594	290,369	62
1-year av.....	460	--	470	1,033	--	160,869	--	--	--	2,068	164,901	263,418	63
<b>Liberia:</b>													
1955.....	227	--	--	1,001	--	315	--	33,042	--	326	34,911	42,839	81
1956.....	333	--	--	1,044	--	263	--	30,257	--	304	32,171	44,538	72
1957.....	282	--	--	1,175	--	232	--	27,457	--	383	29,529	39,233	75
1958.....	340	--	--	1,006	--	411	--	26,123	--	467	28,347	38,736	73
1-year av.....	296	--	--	1,049	--	305	--	29,220	--	370	31,240	41,336	76
<b>Nigeria:</b>													
1955.....	247	77,578	8,338	90,572	6,563	73,324	26,264	15,616	8,903	3,372	310,777	363,287	85
1956.....	737	92,673	8,119	98,857	6,729	67,157	19,916	17,915	8,457	3,562	324,452	370,331	88
1957.....	1,030	72,323	8,049	88,926	7,837	72,900	17,744	19,634	8,657	4,774	301,874	347,695	87
1958.....	1,628	89,248	7,620	92,750	9,110	75,026	21,965	21,383	9,126	7,264	335,150	372,173	90
1-year av.....	911	82,956	8,106	92,776	7,567	72,102	21,472	18,644	8,786	4,743	318,063	363,472	88





CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA: Value of principal agricultural imports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other cereals	Sugar	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Meat and meat prep.	Beer and wine	Tobacco	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total imports	Percentage of total imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi:													
1955.....	4,074	--	2,012	1,372	5,574	3,048	6,573	3,166	2,362	4,219	32,400	369,371	9
1956.....	4,558	--	3,194	1,877	6,472	3,478	7,286	3,907	2,667	7,461	40,900	402,108	10
1957.....	5,211	--	3,640	1,961	5,571	3,616	7,547	2,803	3,639	8,459	42,447	425,967	10
1958.....	5,280	--	3,219	1,694	5,685	3,424	5,863	2,072	3,567	6,243	37,047	350,667	11
4-year av.....	4,781	--	3,016	1,726	5,826	3,392	6,817	2,987	3,059	6,596	38,198	387,103	10
Cameroun:													
1955.....	2,271	978	--	1,072	835	555	--	4,058	--	1/	2/ 9,769	103,784	9
1956.....	2,517	565	--	1,076	933	327	--	3,026	--	1/ 8,446	2/ 8,446	95,254	9
1957.....	2,332	851	--	1,058	801	281	--	2,747	--	2/ 8,070	2/ 8,070	96,027	8
1958.....	2,369	779	--	1,198	871	516	--	3,192	--	1/ 8,925	2/ 8,925	102,156	9
4-year av.....	2,373	793	--	1,101	860	420	--	3,256	--	1/ 8,802	2/ 8,802	99,305	9
French Equatorial Africa:													
1955.....	1,403	194	--	3,474	1,531	643	1,765	2,572	197	1/	2/ 11,585	104,851	11
1956.....	1,672	200	--	3,436	1,516	782	1,827	2,866	183	1/	2/ 12,282	117,294	10
1957.....	1,899	476	--	3,508	1/	1/	1/	3,169	1/	1/	2/ 12,282	138,490	16
1958.....	1,991	384	--	2,454	1,980	2,299	2,187	6,276	382	1,298	22,251	110,281	16
4-year av.....	1,741	314	--	3,218	1,676	3/ 1,211	3/ 1,926	3,721	3/ 254	3/ 4,298	3/ 15,373	125,154	12
French West Africa:													
1955.....	11,603	16,212	2,805	16,715	5,678	8,098	2,890	10,187	1,062	10,980	86,230	383,377	22
1956.....	12,744	12,646	3,947	19,959	6,116	8,122	3,034	9,339	456	9,756	86,119	381,296	23
1957.....	12,586	19,633	3,792	21,547	7,306	9,478	3,126	9,407	692	10,945	98,544	440,238	24
1958.....	9,472	12,981	2,011	22,705	7,790	10,811	2,913	10,466	1/	1/	2/ 79,503	419,176	19
4-year av.....	11,601	15,368	3,139	20,232	6,722	9,127	2,991	9,850	3/ 737	3/ 10,560	87,592	393,672	22
Ghana:													
1955.....	6,045	853	331	4,529	3,007	749	4,326	4,691	1,231	10,352	36,114	246,029	15
1956.....	5,780	1,578	497	5,286	3,401	883	4,097	4,989	1,067	12,219	39,797	248,711	16
1957.....	6,194	3,502	592	7,335	3,810	1,021	4,926	4,251	1,341	11,911	46,863	270,382	17
1958.....	6,881	2,647	444	5,837	3,947	1,112	4,262	3,922	1,233	10,747	44,032	236,887	17
4-year av.....	6,725	2,145	466	5,742	3,541	941	4,403	4,463	1,218	11,307	40,952	250,510	16
Liberia:													
1955.....	114	1,055	564	106	378	445	420	878	82	700	4,742	25,965	18
1956.....	159	1,431	153	144	393	438	511	506	139	470	4,344	26,799	16
1957.....	158	2,003	242	159	448	592	630	849	228	621	5,930	38,256	16
1958.....	162	1,049	161	124	445	455	503	1,181	200	319	4,599	27,796	16
4-year av.....	148	1,384	280	133	416	482	516	854	162	528	4,904	29,704	16
Nigeria:													
1955.....	4,945	118	419	6,830	2,718	953	748	8,023	4,477	3,644	32,875	381,127	9
1956.....	5,506	170	431	8,548	3,708	1,030	1,009	9,290	4,053	5,203	39,048	427,598	9
1957.....	6,535	326	597	7,219	4,134	1,293	1,421	9,249	4,325	5,996	41,295	426,910	10
1958.....	5,927	160	660	9,361	4,488	1,647	1,552	9,729	4,172	6,073	43,789	467,338	11
4-year av.....	5,753	194	527	7,994	3,762	1,231	1,182	9,073	4,307	5,229	39,252	425,743	9



WEST ASIA: Value of principal agricultural exports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Grains-1/	Pulses	Vegetable oil and oilseeds 2/	Fruits-3/ and nuts	Cotton	Tobacco	Hides and skins	Wool	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total exports 10/	Percentage of total exports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Aden:</b>												
1955.....	3,909	5/	944	860	3,646	5/	3,338	--	17,013	29,710	175,533	17
1956.....	4,190	5/	1,267	854	4,867	5/	2,918	--	17,168	31,264	180,177	17
1957.....	3,966	5/	1,006	980	4,630	2/	2,521	--	18,938	32,041	182,842	18
1958.....	3,706	620	1,151	988	2,512	1,019	2,119	--	16,152	28,267	177,794	16
4-year av....	3,943	8/ 620	1,092	920	3,914	8/ 1,019	2,724	--	17,318	30,320	179,161	17
<b>Cyprus:</b>												
1955.....	3,344	--	--	4,780	164	461	284	566	7,164	16,763	49,140	34
1956.....	1,861	--	--	6,677	256	485	380	373	7,821	17,853	58,649	30
1957.....	1,740	--	--	7,718	5/	525	862	5/	5,088	15,933	50,200	32
1958.....	5/	--	--	7,632	5/	602	230	225	6/ 10,301	18,990	44,914	42
4-year av....	8/ 2,315	--	--	6,702	8/ 210	518	439	368	7,594	17,385	50,726	34
<b>Iran:</b>												
1955.....	10,095	2,075	3,160	19,811	38,560	--	4,272	8,016	8,369	94,358	105,707	89
1956.....	3,682	1,445	3,796	15,031	21,462	--	4,000	9,444	9,141	68,270	104,350	65
1957.....	657	2,112	1,835	17,329	22,302	--	3,835	8,837	12,031	68,968	109,907	63
1958.....	692	1,118	1,260	19,641	25,113	--	3,834	7,329	15,003	74,020	110,259	67
4-year av....	3,782	1,702	2,513	17,953	26,859	--	3,985	8,406	11,204	76,404	107,556	71
<b>Iraq:</b>												
1955.....	22,990	--	1,304	8,018	1,817	--	671	3,638	2,206	40,644	44,569	91
1956.....	14,463	--	1,071	6,910	2,135	--	910	4,504	2,448	32,441	38,184	85
1957.....	8,977	--	877	9,649	2,686	--	1,000	4,173	3,267	30,629	36,063	84
1958.....	14,482	--	843	8,003	3,697	--	943	2,588	4,499	35,055	39,894	88
4-year av....	15,228	--	1,028	8,115	2,584	--	881	3,726	3,105	34,692	39,678	87
<b>Israel:</b>												
1955.....	--	--	--	32,884	--	--	--	--	3,087	35,971	88,540	41
1956.....	--	--	--	41,867	--	--	--	--	4,977	46,844	104,802	45
1957.....	--	--	--	49,480	--	--	--	--	5,160	54,640	137,337	40
1958.....	--	--	--	50,398	--	--	--	--	6,661	57,059	141,538	40
4-year av....	--	--	--	43,657	--	--	--	--	4,971	48,628	118,054	42
<b>Jordan:</b>												
1955.....	264	220	973	966	--	--	221	--	1,894	4,538	7,334	62
1956.....	867	952	2,305	1,653	--	--	290	--	2,553	8,620	12,262	70
1957.....	456	5/	1,379	1,697	--	--	5/	--	5,233	8,765	12,046	73
1958.....	374	5/	1,376	1,376	--	--	5/	--	3,039	4,951	8,790	56
4-year av....	490	8/ 586	1,204	1,423	--	--	8/ 255	--	11/ 3,180	6,718	10,108	66
<b>Lebanon:</b>												
1955.....	492	2,350	550	5,752	622	--	716	1,937	1,221	13,640	38,592	35
1956.....	809	5,062	683	6,636	1,236	--	1,144	1,552	1,480	18,602	46,556	40
1957.....	423	1,080	759	8,272	1,309	--	997	1,660	1,913	19,413	48,744	40
1958.....	249	1,625	5/	8,816	1,205	--	1,030	861	3,564	17,350	35,362	44
4-year av....	493	3,219	8/ 664	7,369	9/ 1,093	--	972	1,502	2,044	16,823	42,338	40





WEST ASIA: Value of principal agricultural imports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Coffee	Sugar	Grains and prep. $\frac{1}{2}$	Dairy products $\frac{2}{2}$	Vegetable oil and oilseeds $\frac{3}{2}$	Tea	Tobacco	Cotton	Hides and skins	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total imports	Percentage of total imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Aden:</b>													
1955.....	10,034	4,512	5,409	1,697	1,200	1,381	872	3,592	7,187	13,342	19,227	197,264	25
1956.....	8,327	4,366	5,195	1,185	1,745	1,305	860	4,512	2,282	10,351	10,168	199,138	20
1957.....	8,862	6,414	6,044	1,134	1,287	1,116	927	4,421	1,834	11,154	13,293	201,385	21
1958.....	4,427	4,730	4,680	2,288	2,171	1,313	2,032	4,134	1,667	12,075	39,517	200,961	20
4-year av....	7,913	5,006	5,332	1,576	1,601	1,304	1,173	4,165	3,242	11,740	43,051	199,762	22
<b>Cyprus:</b>													
1955.....	551	1,231	4,493	1,256	--	140	661	--	--	2,964	11,296	85,177	13
1956.....	637	1,325	5,958	1,587	--	156	742	--	--	4,534	14,939	109,472	14
1957.....	651	1,468	3,934	1,828	--	5/	686	--	--	5,300	13,867	125,961	11
1958.....	795	1,670	1,051	2,459	--	5/	760	--	--	7/	19,222	102,888	19
4-year av....	658	1,423	3,659	1,782	--	6/ 148	712	--	--	6,321	14,831	105,874	14
<b>Iran:</b>													
1955.....	127	43,403	390	508	--	12,032	--	--	5/	3,538	59,998	284,444	21
1956.....	162	32,201	640	609	--	26,276	--	--	5/	4,830	64,718	318,782	20
1957.....	117	30,221	276	1,247	--	21,847	--	--	5/	3,950	52,975	267,081	20
1958.....	139	28,566	3,229	1,040	--	21,826	--	--	1,406	7,513	63,719	333,027	19
4-year av....	136	33,598	2,531	608	--	18,170	--	--	6/ 1,406	4,958	60,352	300,833	20
<b>Iraq:</b>													
1955.....	886	14,757	5/	5/	5/	22,687	--	--	--	1,470	39,800	272,045	15
1956.....	660	17,861	10,627	958	5/	19,534	--	--	--	5,789	55,429	317,594	17
1957.....	1,319	24,550	6,678	1,347	5/	18,161	--	--	--	10,217	62,572	340,998	18
1958.....	445	22,190	639	1,033	2,268	16,003	--	--	--	9,262	51,840	307,428	17
4-year av....	827	19,840	6/ 5,981	6/ 1,113	6/ 2,268	19,171	--	--	--	6,684	52,410	309,516	17
<b>Israel:</b>													
1955.....	5/	8,325	33,784	4,737	7,297	5/	5/	5,633	2,032	6,079	67,887	327,513	21
1956.....	5/	5,442	32,814	5,506	6,475	5/	5/	3,814	1,715	10,383	66,149	366,886	18
1957.....	1,551	7,986	29,886	2,526	14,447	1,177	954	2,341	3,063	11,833	75,464	406,448	19
1958.....	1,844	6,588	39,752	13,249	13,107	960	1,019	5,081	2,211	11,894	95,705	433,255	22
4-year av....	6/ 1,698	7,085	34,059	6,504	10,257	6/ 1,068	6/ 986	4,217	2,255	10,047	76,301	383,550	20
<b>Jordan:</b>													
1955.....	717	3,290	10,184	887	--	1,558	1,288	--	--	5,189	23,113	75,764	31
1956.....	900	3,690	6,858	989	--	917	936	--	--	6,342	20,632	77,892	26
1957.....	1,094	5,080	7,518	945	--	1,583	831	--	--	2,995	20,046	85,361	23
1958.....	1,020	4,733	13,497	5/	--	1,144	912	--	--	9,918	31,224	95,280	33
4-year av....	933	4,198	9,514	6/ 940	--	1,300	992	--	--	8/ 6,111	23,754	83,572	28
<b>Lebanon:</b>													
1955.....	1,207	1,677	13,459	4,367	2,953	--	--	1,767	1,732	11,669	38,831	169,303	23
1956.....	1,089	2,170	13,687	5,198	2,880	--	--	2,251	1,793	10,851	39,922	179,580	22
1957.....	1,259	2,644	13,604	6,231	2,951	--	--	3,101	1,994	5,059	36,842	200,503	18
1958.....	1,126	1,916	10,132	5,139	3,421	--	--	5/	1,459	11,010	34,203	165,866	21
4-year av....	1,170	2,101	12,720	5,234	3,051	--	--	6/ 2,373	1,744	9/ 9,648	37,450	178,813	21



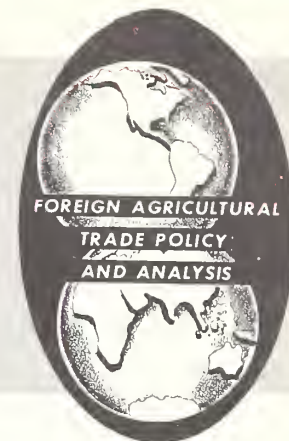
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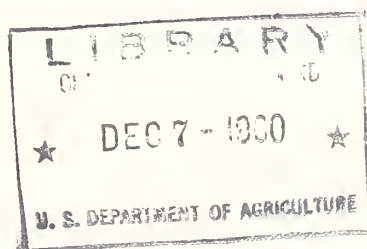
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 18-60  
(REVISED)  
November 10, 1960

(This Circular replaces  
FATP 18-60 dated  
July 22, 1960)

## DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE,

### AFRICA AND WEST ASIA, 1955-58

#### A F R I C A

The value of all agricultural commodities exported from Africa averaged about \$3.4 billion annually during the period 1955-1958. This was nearly 62 percent of total exports of agricultural plus non-agricultural items. Leading agricultural export products during the period and their average annual value were: Cotton, \$577 million; coffee, \$406 million; and cocoa, \$327 million. Africa's ranking exporter of agricultural commodities is the Union of South Africa which exported agricultural products valued at an average of \$424 million annually between 1955 and 1958. Egypt with an average \$373 million per year was second, followed by Algeria (\$336 million).

The value of all agricultural commodities imported by Africa averaged about \$1.0 billion annually from 1955 through 1958. This was only 15 percent of total imports. Grains, along with grain products, constituted Africa's major agricultural import, averaging \$202 million annually during the period. Sugar, averaging \$163 million, and dairy products, averaging \$86 million, followed. Ranking importers of agricultural products among African countries during the 1955-58 period were: Algeria, which imported agricultural products valued at \$178 million annually; Egypt, \$137 million, was second; and the Union of South Africa, \$101 million, was third.

#### North Africa 1/

Agricultural exports from North Africa in the 1955-58 period averaged \$1.1 billion annually--70 percent of total exports. Exports of cotton, the leading agricultural commodity shipped from this area, amounted to an average of \$404 million annually, of which 78 percent was from Egypt and 21 percent



from Sudan. Wine, grains, and citrus fruit followed in order. Algeria's wine exports averaged \$208 million, accounting for 88 percent of the wine exports from this area. Egypt and Algeria are the ranking agricultural exporters of the area. Egypt's annual average was \$373 million--cotton accounted for 85 percent; while Algeria's average was \$336 million--wine accounted for 62 percent.

Agricultural imports for the same period averaged \$519 million amounting to 23 percent of total annual imports. The leading agricultural imports and their average annual values during the period were: Sugar, \$104 million; grains and grain products, \$86 million; and tea, \$59 million. Ranking importers of agricultural goods and the average annual value of those imports were: Algeria, \$178 million; and Egypt, \$137 million.

#### East and South Africa 2/

Agricultural exports during 1955-58 averaged \$1.2 billion annually--52 percent of total exports. Coffee was the major agricultural commodity exported; its average annual export value was \$197 million. Uganda supplied 28 percent and Angola 26 percent of this amount. Wool was the second largest agricultural export at \$161 million per year during the period. Virtually all of this wool came from the Union of South Africa. Sugar ranked third in agricultural exports by averaging \$121 million annually, and Maritius exported 48 percent of this. Cotton and tobacco were the area's next largest exports, valued at an average of \$91 million and \$84 million respectively, per year. The Union of South Africa was the ranking agricultural exporter of the area with annual agricultural exports averaging \$424 million. Uganda followed with \$124 million.

The area's imports of agricultural commodities for the same period averaged \$275 million annually--10 percent of total imports. Grains and grain products (\$50 million annually) formed the most important agricultural import, with wheat flour a significant element. Beer and wine (\$29 million annually) ranked second. The Union of South Africa, with agricultural imports averaging \$101 million annually, led all other countries of the area. The Union's major agricultural import was tea, averaging about \$20 million per year. The area's second largest agricultural importer was the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (\$40 million annually).

#### Central and West Africa 3/

For the period 1955-58, agricultural exports from this area averaged \$1.1 billion annually--66 percent of total exports. The leading agricultural commodity exported was cocoa, with an average annual export value of \$327 million. Ghana shipped half of this; Nigeria was the next largest contributor. The second ranking agricultural export was peanuts and peanut products, averaging \$211 million annually; 58 percent of this came from French West Africa, and 39 percent from Nigeria. Oil Palm products at \$172 million and coffee at \$166 million annually were the third and fourth ranking agricultural exports. Nigeria's total agricultural exports (\$318 million annually) were greater

than those of any other country in the area, oil palm products, peanuts and peanut products, and cocoa being the largest elements. French West Africa ranked second in shipping agricultural products valued at \$297 million--peanuts and coffee being the largest items.

The area's imports of agricultural commodities for the same period averaged \$252 million annually--14 percent of total imports. Grains and grain products (\$66 million) formed the largest category of agricultural imports; wheat and wheat flour amounted to a little over half of this. Sugar (\$42 million) and beer and wine (\$38 million) were the largest of the other annual agricultural imports. French West Africa (\$88 million annually), Ghana (\$41 million), Nigeria (\$39 million), and the Belgian Congo (\$38 Million annually) were the ranking agricultural importers of the area.

#### W E S T A S I A <sup>4/</sup>

Agricultural exports from West Asia during the 1955-58 period averaged \$560 million annually--57 percent of total exports from the area of study excluding petroleum from Iran and Iraq. Ranking agricultural export was fruits and nuts (\$145 million annually); about 40 percent of these came from Turkey, and 30 percent from Israel. Cotton (\$120 million) ranked second; Syria supplied 43 percent, Turkey, 28 percent. Tobacco was third with an average annual export value of \$103 million, virtually all from Turkey. Turkey was by far the leading agricultural exporter of the area with an average annual figure of \$234 million. Iran was second with \$76 million.

The area's imports of agricultural items for the same period averaged \$375 million per year--18 percent of total imports. The largest category was grains and grain products at \$100 million annually--35 percent of which went to Israel and 25 percent to Turkey. Sugar was second (\$78 million), 43 percent to Iran and 25 percent to Iraq. Israel (\$76 million annually) was the leading agricultural importer of the area, Iran (\$60 million) second, Iraq (\$52 million) third, and Turkey (\$50 million) fourth.

Trade details by area, country, and commodity are given in the following tables.

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- 1/ Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia.
  - 2/ Angola, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion, Tanganyika, Uganda, Union of South Africa, & Zanzibar.
  - 3/ Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroun, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo.
  - 4/ Aden, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey. Because of insufficient data, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and the Trucial States are not included.

Percent of area : total: 46/	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Algeria.....	24.5	53.2	35.6	45.5	9.4	21.6	88.1	.3	37.5	14.5	30.9	29.2	
Egypt.....	30.6	--	9.0	25.1	6.8	--	--	78.2	--	5.3	34.3	27.9	
Ethiopia.....	.5	--	--	.1	11.6	20.6	--	--	34.7	35.0	5.7	4.2	
Libye.....	--	--	8.3	--	2.3	--	--	--	3.6	3.7	.9	.8	
Morocco.....	32.6	41.1	14.4	28.1	10.3	51.0	4.9	.4	--	15.2	11.2	20.5	
Sudan.....	--	--	28.4	--	31.4	--	--	21.1	15.5	22.4	13.4	9.4	
Tunisia.....	11.8	5.7	4.3	1.2	28.2	6.8	7.0	--	6.7	3.9	3.6	8.0	

- 1 Includes wheat, wheat flour and semolina, corn, durra, barley, rice, and oats.  
2 Includes coffee, which are exported as such either for fresh consumption or oil extraction within the importing country.  
3 Includes olive oil, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and oilseeds.  
4 Tobacco, sheep, and wool account for much of this figure.  
5 If any, included in "other agriculture."  
6 Coffee, Ethiopia's main export, makes up most of this total.  
7 Livestock and Esparto grass included in this total.  
8 Includes a large amount of gum arabic.  
9 Three year average, 1955-57.  
10 Not separately reported.  
11 Includes exports of fresh vegetables.  
12 Total includes listed items only.  
13 Trade figures taken from Despatch No. 445, February 4, 1960.  
14 Less than 4-year average, based on available data.  
15 Not available.  
16 Each country's share of the total amount of each commodity exported from the area during the 4-year period.



NORTH AFRICA: Value of principal agricultural imports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Grains 1/	Sugar	Coffees	Dairy products	Fruits and nuts 2/	Oil and oilseeds 3/	Tea	Tobacco	Pulses	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total imports	Percentage of total imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Algeria:													
1955.....	30	35,237	19,854	20,314	4,951	10,029	3,283	298	1,843	4/ 28,036	123,875	697,089	18
1956.....	9,794	35,650	20,958	26,072	5,172	15,970	3,409	3,446	2,227	4/ 58,577	181,275	779,126	23
1957.....	6,529	42,259	22,624	29,811	5,732	18,439	3,374	4,333	2,393	4/ 63,094	198,588	1,015,454	20
1958.....	12,201	39,832	23,246	33,348	11,240	20,630	4,178	4,522	5,160	4/ 55,408	209,765	1,140,029	18
4-year av....	7,138	38,244	21,670	27,386	6,774	16,267	3,561	3,150	2,906	4/ 51,279	178,376	907,924	20
Egypt:													
1955.....	5/	161	3,507	3,226	7,849	1,914	28,129	13,839	1,958	31,754	92,337	432,655	21
1956.....	29,422	64	3,738	2,399	6,464	10,431	18,839	14,651	4,207	23,950	114,165	420,038	27
1957.....	62,427	3,143	3,877	2,043	5,016	12,664	19,941	15,662	4,650	38,549	167,972	355,980	47
1958.....	72,776	2,107	6,312	2,144	2,272	7,289	22,027	15,386	1,425	41,167	172,905	685,947	25
4-year av....	7/ 54,875	1,369	4,359	2,453	5,400	8,074	22,234	14,884	3,060	33,855	136,845	473,655	29
Ethiopia:													
1955.....	45	579	--	86	71	--	248	5/	--	6/ 1,345	2,374	65,031	4
1956.....	262	1,664	--	612	5/	--	588	5/	--	6/ 3,201	6,327	66,956	9
1957.....	456	512	--	317	5/	--	474	5/	--	6/ 3,958	5,717	60,482	9
1958.....	547	667	--	441	5/	--	476	5/	--	6/ 3,078	5,209	77,673	7
4-year av....	328	855	--	364	7/ 71	--	446	--	--	6/ 2,896	4,907	67,536	7
Libya:													
1955.....	8/ 3,812	1,650	212	5/	--	5/	3,532	--	5/	4,364	13,570	40,577	33
1956.....	8/ 4,862	1,579	212	656	--	5/	2,448	--	5/	4,601	14,358	420,981	31
1957.....	8/ 4,740	3,167	253	849	--	5/	3,688	--	5/	2,653	15,350	78,613	20
1958.....	8/ 3,655	2,154	283	950	--	388	2,802	--	5/	3,609	13,841	96,589	14
4-year av....	4,267	2,137	240	7/ 818	--	7/ 388	3,118	--	--	3,807	14,280	65,690	22
Morocco: 9/													
1955.....	1,617	45,584	5,146	11,434	6,358	7,658	21,757	5/	--	15,976	115,530	497,096	23
1956.....	1,861	40,068	5,263	11,421	5,755	13,438	18,117	5/	--	14,990	110,613	444,639	25
1957.....	8,227	39,156	4,009	10,255	4,232	10,530	14,007	1,523	--	4,299	96,588	344,612	28
1958.....	2,516	26,179	5,372	10,913	4,192	10,448	18,722	1,523	--	5,078	84,943	397,443	21
4-year av....	3,555	37,747	4,948	10,931	5,134	10,518	18,151	7/ 1,698	--	10,086	101,918	420,997	24
Sudan:													
1955.....	4,972	9,185	4,329	--	--	--	9,110	5/	--	7,094	34,690	440,063	25
1956.....	3,782	13,311	5,512	--	--	--	4,968	5/	--	5,328	32,901	129,865	25
1957.....	7,003	17,593	6,110	--	--	--	8,129	5/	--	7,211	46,046	193,888	24
1958.....	3,421	10,950	3,885	--	--	--	7,546	5/	--	4,846	30,648	182,694	17
4-year av....	4,794	12,760	4,959	--	--	--	7,438	--	--	6,120	36,071	161,627	22
Tunisia:													
1955.....	4,969	11,583	1,590	3,831	2,644	1,171	3,526	1,191	639	9,820	40,964	180,789	23
1956.....	17,261	12,845	1,570	4,099	3,071	6,271	4,777	1,786	789	7,508	61,977	194,285	32
1957.....	8,558	9,084	1,408	3,063	1,941	485	4,730	970	513	6,943	37,695	150,837	25
1958.....	2,453	8,562	10/	10/	10/	77	3,438	10/	10/	10/	10/	154,418	10/
4-year av....	8,310	10,518	7/ 1,523	7/ 3,664	7/ 2,552	2,501	4,118	7/ 1,316	7/ 647	7/ 8,090	7/ 46,879	170,082	28
Total of above averages.....	85,745	103,630	37,699	45,616	19,931	37,748	59,066	21,048	6,613	117,018	519,276	2,267,511	23

Percent of area	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
total: 11/													
Algeria.....	10.3	37.0	58.1	61.5	35.2	43.4	6.0	15.8	45.0	44.9	35.1	40.0	
Egypt.....	59.2	1.3	11.7	5.5	28.1	21.6	37.6	74.9	47.4	29.7	27.0	20.9	
Ethiopia.....	.5	.8	--	.8	.1	--	.8	--	--	2.5	1.0	3.0	
Libya.....	6.1	2.1	.6	1.4	--	.3	5.3	--	--	3.3	2.8	2.9	
Morocco.....	5.1	36.4	13.2	24.6	26.7	28.1	30.7	4.3	--	8.8	20.1	18.6	
Sudan.....	6.9	12.3	13.3	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	5.4	7.1	7.1	
Tunisia.....	11.9	10.1	3.1	6.2	9.9	6.6	7.0	5.0	7.6	5.3	6.9	7.5	

1/ Includes wheat, wheat flour, rice, corn, and barley.

2/ Consists of dried, fresh, and processed fruits, and peanuts.

3/ Includes peanut, vegetable, soya, colza, rapeseed, and cottonseed oil, and oilseeds.

4/ Includes considerable quantities of meat and meat products, potatoes including seed potatoes, and spices.

5/ If any, included in "other agriculture."

6/ Cotton, the chief agricultural import of Ethiopia, makes up the greater part of this figure.

7/ Less than a 4-year average, based on available data.

8/ In addition to this total, Libya received from the United States under Title II of Public Law 480, bread grains valued at \$4.1 million in fiscal year 1955; \$3.4 million for 1956; \$1.8 million for 1957, and \$4.6 million for 1958.

9/ For 1955-57, former French Morocco only.

10/ Not available.

11/ Each country's share of the total amount of each commodity imported into the area during the 4-year period.

Note: Conversions to dollars have been made at the following rates per United States dollar -- Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia: 1955 and 1956, 350 francs; 1957, 350/420 francs; 1958, 420 francs; Ethiopia, 2.48 Ethiopian dollars; Egypt, .348 Egyptian pound; Sudan, .348 Sudanese pound; and Libya, .357 Libyan pound.



EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA: Value of principal exports by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Coffee	Corn	Sugar	Tea	Cotton	Sisal	Tobacco	Oilseeds/and products	Hides and skins	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total exports	Percentage of total exports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Angola:</b>													
1955.....	44,525	3,031	2,901	--	3,247	6,853	134	3,811	495	4,153	69,150	97,894	71
1956.....	55,970	6,698	2,948	--	3,283	6,409	165	4,411	275	5,198	85,357	124,800	74
1957.....	50,783	1,488	3,630	--	4,342	6,630	118	4,899	278	4,887	77,085	117,374	66
1958.....	54,912	7,624	3,055	--	2,967	7,468	142	4,557	281	5,046	85,952	128,744	67
4-year av....	51,548	4,710	3,134	--	3,460	6,840	122	4,419	332	4,821	79,386	114,703	69
<b>Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:</b>													
1955.....	--	2,110	--	8,769	98	--	71,085	1,772	2,326	5,801	91,961	475,139	19
1956.....	--	1,796	--	8,323	6	--	78,156	5,068	2,419	5,614	101,382	500,916	20
1957.....	--	9,687	--	9,745	804	--	77,024	3,678	2,520	6,399	109,857	426,835	26
1958.....	--	4,536	--	8,115	992	--	77,936	2,012	2,090	6,411	102,122	365,077	28
4-year av....	--	4,532	--	8,746	475	--	76,050	3,133	2,339	6,056	101,331	441,992	23
<b>Kenya: 2/</b>													
1955.....	25,340	4,663	--	7,918	1,941	5,485	189	916	5,611	3/ 20,747	72,810	88,764	82
1956.....	38,569	251	--	8,077	2,390	5,811	210	1,257	3,270	3/ 17,913	77,748	106,290	73
1957.....	30,559	1,307	--	9,377	1,040	5,824	175	1,482	4,124	3/ 23,863	77,751	105,835	73
1958.....	29,424	5,305	--	10,482	1,459	6,250	238	1,444	2,850	3/ 29,817	87,269	118,229	74
4-year av....	30,973	2,881	--	8,963	1,708	5,813	203	1,275	3,964	23,085	78,895	104,780	75
<b>Madagascar:</b>													
1955.....	35,386	--	1,711	--	--	4/ 4,930	5,469	2,046	1,152	5/ 25,467	76,161	81,530	93
1956.....	40,077	--	1,765	--	--	4/ 4,725	5,232	2,492	1,288	5/ 31,028	86,607	93,138	93
1957.....	36,460	--	3,164	--	--	4/ 4,180	5,280	2,367	1,565	5/ 26,420	79,436	85,894	92
1958.....	38,005	--	5,140	--	--	4/ 3,196	4,868	2,535	1,368	5/ 34,832	89,944	96,417	93
4-year av....	37,482	--	2,945	--	--	4,258	5,212	2,360	1,343	29,437	83,037	89,245	93
<b>Mauritius:</b>													
1955.....	--	--	49,840	198	--	--	--	--	--	693	50,731	52,177	97
1956.....	--	--	59,299	172	--	--	--	--	--	823	60,294	62,596	96
1957.....	--	--	64,617	477	--	--	--	--	--	1,203	66,297	69,361	96
1958.....	--	--	58,195	493	--	--	--	--	--	1,218	59,906	60,669	99
4-year av....	--	--	57,988	335	--	--	--	--	--	984	59,307	61,201	97
<b>Mozambique:</b>													
1955.....	--	267	7,457	5,415	15,040	4,239	188	9,374	267	7,128	49,375	59,189	83
1956.....	--	1,456	8,674	4,205	10,779	4,432	52	10,660	370	8,266	48,894	60,582	81
1957.....	--	288	11,029	4,127	16,652	4,454	218	10,901	485	11,975	60,129	70,830	85
1958.....	--	1	11,769	5,084	19,765	4,586	347	10,949	445	13,022	65,368	76,527	85
4-year av....	--	503	9,732	4,708	15,409	4,428	201	10,471	392	10,098	55,942	66,782	84
<b>Reunion:</b>													
1955.....	--	--	28,138	--	--	--	--	--	--	6/ 3,497	31,635	33,347	95
1956.....	--	--	29,707	--	--	--	--	--	--	6/ 4,268	33,975	35,912	95
1957.....	--	--	29,137	--	--	--	--	--	--	6/ 4,656	33,793	36,259	93
1958.....	--	--	25,495	--	--	--	--	--	--	6/ 4,448	29,943	31,514	95
4-year av....	--	--	28,119	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,217	32,336	34,258	94

Tanganyika: 2/	19,567	2,090	--	1,530	15,497	27,888	1,169	4,965	3,651	13,030	89,387	106,092	84
1955.....	25,880	5,792	--	1,656	20,963	30,306	826	9,564	3,795	14,444	113,226	131,296	86
1956.....	20,096	493	--	1,857	18,118	26,583	1,469	10,200	3,540	14,464	97,120	116,224	84
1957.....	21,217	901	--	1,404	20,300	28,998	1,354	10,975	3,366	13,559	102,174	124,667	82
1958.....	21,690	2,319	--	1,612	18,794	28,444	1,205	8,926	3,588	13,899	100,476	119,420	84
4-year av....	56,413	816	2,340	3,033	45,893	99	121	3,445	1,955	6,993	121,108	139,386	87
Uganda: 2/	44,029	179	1,674	2,563	54,003	112	96	4,625	2,298	6,131	115,710	125,645	92
1955.....	60,603	153	3,351	3,256	48,934	56	1,018	5,200	1,842	5,744	130,127	143,309	91
1956.....	58,447	1	3,355	2,921	50,823	63	2,093	4,114	2,310	4,604	128,761	144,574	89
1957.....	54,873	287	2,680	2,943	49,913	82	832	4,354	2,101	5,861	123,927	138,229	90
4-year av....	259	38,360	19,429	--	8/	--	251	13,623	33,848	9/ 293,849	399,619	928,412	43
Union of South	207	45,895	14,362	--	1,031	--	283	18,912	35,081	9/ 316,598	432,369	1,036,192	42
Africa:	212	54,152	12,760	--	698	--	944	19,404	36,223	9/ 343,144	467,537	1,128,029	41
1955.....	206	50,026	20,612	--	772	--	950	10,812	31,904	9/ 282,587	397,869	972,616	41
1956.....	221	47,108	16,791	--	834	--	607	15,688	34,264	9/ 309,045	424,349	1,016,312	42
1957.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,055	--	10/ 11,715	13,770	13,874	99
1958.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,169	--	10/ 11,536	13,705	13,837	99
4-year av....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,770	--	10/ 11,394	13,164	13,291	99
Angola.....	26.2	7.6	2.6	--	3.8	13.7	.2	8.4	.7	1.2	6.9	5.2	
Fed. of Rhodesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Nyasaland.....	15.8	4.6	--	32.0	.5	--	90.1	5.9	4.8	1.4	8.8	20.1	
Kenya.....	19.0	--	2.4	32.8	1.9	11.7	.2	2.4	8.2	5.5	6.8	4.8	
Madagascar.....	--	--	47.8	--	--	8.5	6.2	4.5	2.8	7.0	7.2	4.1	
Mauritius.....	--	--	8.0	17.2	--	--	--	--	--	.2	5.1	2.8	
Mozambique.....	--	--	23.2	--	17.0	8.9	.2	19.9	.8	2.4	4.9	3.0	
Reunion.....	11.0	3.7	--	6.0	20.7	57.0	1.4	16.8	7.4	1.0	2.8	1.5	
Tanganyika.....	27.9	.5	2.2	10.8	55.1	.2	1.0	8.2	4.3	3.3	8.7	5.4	
Uganda.....	.1	75.6	13.8	--	.9	--	.7	29.7	71.0	74.0	36.9	46.2	
Union of South	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	2.6	1.1	.6	
Africa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Zanzibar.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total of above averages.....	196,787	62,340	121,388	27,307	90,593	49,895	84,432	52,828	48,323	11/ 418,227	1,151,912	2,199,969	52

1/ Includes cottonseed, cottonseed cake, peanuts, palm kernels, copra, and oils of cottonseed, peanut, castor, tung, sunflower, palm, and coconut.

2/ Includes Interterritorial Trade (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika).

3/ Includes mainly butter, meat and meat preparations, pyrethrum and extract, wattle bark and extract, and wheat flour.

4/ Includes rapia.

5/ Includes mainly rice, vanilla, and cloves.

6/ Includes only the principal "other" agricultural exports.

7/ Includes only the principal "agricultural" exports.

8/ If any, included in "other agricultural" total.

9/ Includes mainly wool and fruits from the Union of South Africa--the two leading exports.

10/ Includes the main export cloves--60 to 80 percent of total export.

11/ Over one half of "other agricultural total" includes wool and fruit from Union of South Africa.

12/ Each country's 4-year average exports as a percentage of the 4-year average exports from the area.

Note: Franc zone values computed at 175 CFA franc per United States \$1.00 before August 11, 1957, and at 210 CFA francs per United States \$1.00 on and after that date.

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA: Value of principal imports by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice and other cereals	Sugar	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Beer and wine	Oilseeds and products	Cotton	Tobacco	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total imports	Percentage of total imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Angola:													
1955.....	1,498	98	--	1,488	574	8,676	1,445	--	159	2,591	16,529	93,820	18
1956.....	1,389	101	--	1,570	601	10,182	1,485	--	280	3,352	19,260	110,374	17
1957.....	1,644	120	--	2,154	597	12,624	1,672	--	254	3,146	22,211	123,406	18
1958.....	1,863	115	--	2,149	796	12,967	1,509	--	287	2,834	22,520	130,479	17
4-year av....	1,599	108	--	1,840	642	11,187	1,528	--	245	2,981	20,130	114,520	18
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:													
1955.....	5,565	407	6,067	3,525	3,410	873	749	1,876	--	14,184	36,656	338,008	11
1956.....	4,443	715	5,471	3,847	3,757	678	930	1,849	--	15,423	36,813	445,944	6
1957.....	4,879	515	7,204	3,744	3,495	899	890	1,302	--	18,356	41,254	496,871	8
1958.....	5,927	897	7,161	3,708	4,620	766	1,682	2,087	--	16,912	43,760	441,376	10
4-year av....	5,129	634	6,476	3,698	3,820	804	1,063	1,778	--	16,219	39,621	430,550	9
Kenya: 2/													
1955.....	261	670	4,905	670	2,596	634	1,653	105	1,399	5,853	18,746	217,166	7
1956.....	1,309	1,763	6,520	1,058	2,738	783	1,831	82	1,274	3,174	20,532	248,210	8
1957.....	1,510	2,489	7,231	1,354	3,124	898	3,530	120	2,569	6,306	29,131	259,024	11
1958.....	1,213	2,138	5,924	1,029	2,776	875	3,510	76	3,404	6,068	27,013	230,782	12
4-year av....	1,073	1,765	6,145	1,028	2,808	798	2,631	96	2,162	5,350	23,856	238,795	10
Madagascar:													
1955.....	2,038	99	1,447	2,223	203	5,946	1,247	--	739	3,646	17,588	122,387	14
1956.....	2,425	578	50	2,176	243	4,651	1,298	--	315	3,369	15,105	131,962	11
1957.....	2,429	937	42	1,698	3/	9,164	3/	--	3/	3/	44,270	138,397	11
1958.....	2,477	807	47	2,524	548	4,640	1,522	--	496	2,964	16,025	126,493	13
4-year av....	2,342	605	397	2,155	5/ 331	6,100	5/ 1,356	--	5/ 517	5/ 3,326	15,747	129,810	12
Mauritius:													
1955.....	2,165	8,804	--	1,081	1,022	437	1,189	--	320	2,948	17,966	52,599	34
1956.....	1,357	5,900	--	1,038	1,145	438	1,836	--	239	2,692	14,645	47,911	31
1957.....	1,665	7,787	--	1,016	1,345	497	2,270	--	142	2,900	15,092	55,402	32
1958.....	2,327	9,582	--	1,482	1,914	603	1,606	--	262	2,570	20,343	62,836	32
4-year av....	1,878	8,018	--	1,154	1,357	494	1,725	--	241	2,777	17,644	54,687	32
Mozambique:													
1955.....	1,837	706	--	1,685	565	4,254	502	--	122	3,161	12,832	94,960	14
1956.....	1,665	213	--	1,733	625	5,162	536	--	159	3,023	13,116	99,229	13
1957.....	1,407	459	--	1,972	624	6,518	681	--	148	3,283	15,092	108,606	14
1958.....	2,487	1,763	--	2,123	861	6,511	596	--	150	3,861	18,352	119,438	15
4-year av....	1,849	785	--	1,878	669	5,611	579	--	145	3,332	14,448	105,558	14
Reunion:													
1955.....	662	5,910	--	727	882	960	3/	--	--	2,788	11,929	40,787	29
1956.....	623	5,988	--	886	846	926	3/	--	--	2,141	11,110	46,180	24
1957.....	571	5,148	--	587	984	1,127	698	--	--	2,985	12,100	47,645	25
1958.....	671	6,410	--	643	1,286	1,281	586	--	--	3/	11,625	48,333	24
4-year av....	632	5,864	--	711	1,000	1,074	5/ 642	--	--	5/ 2,638	11,766	45,736	26

Tanganyika: 2/	1,794	324	2,820	1,685	961	1,669	914	45	510	2,260	12,982	137,888	9
1955.....	1,416	377	3,143	1,552	786	1,724	987	51	13	2,356	12,405	110,214	11
1956.....	2,045	831	3,332	1,752	911	1,568	916	37	5	3,835	15,232	118,368	13
1957.....	2,516	310	2,459	2,005	1,057	1,732	709	21	3	3,677	14,519	105,469	14
1958.....	1,950	468	2,938	1,749	929	1,673	882	39	133	3,032	13,792	117,985	12
4-year av....	1,165	1,587	861	1,466	668	1,150	845	21	1,181	2,036	10,980	106,236	10
Uganda: 2/	228	529	512	1,552	525	742	512	9	397	1,961	6,967	59,709	12
1955.....	1,683	795	93	2,391	578	811	383	23	307	2,397	9,464	67,610	14
1956.....	1,500	1,015	123	2,404	796	779	448	83	708	3,835	11,691	64,688	18
1957.....	1,144	982	397	1,953	642	871	547	34	648	2,557	9,775	74,568	13
4-year av....	13,560	3,152	---	200	2,239	---	4,857	2,576	5,107	5/ 84,815	116,806	1,346,772	9
Union of South Africa:	10,618	3,607	---	249	2,559	---	4,831	4,981	5,452	5/ 72,772	105,069	1,385,674	8
1955.....	0	5,164	---	690	2,324	---	5,109	6,489	1,965	5/ 68,524	90,265	1,539,491	6
1956.....	0	5,156	---	1,108	2,709	---	4,954	6,953	1,441	5/ 70,073	92,094	1,555,298	6
1957.....	6,044	4,270	---	562	2,158	---	4,938	5,250	3,491	74,046	101,059	1,456,809	7
4-year av....	904	2,494	677	333	235	---	---	---	---	2,949	7,592	18,767	40
Zanzibar:	573	1,571	783	318	231	---	---	---	---	3,077	6,553	17,884	37
1955.....	803	2,421	975	385	322	---	---	---	---	2,922	7,828	18,282	43
1956.....	695	1,892	822	303	216	---	---	---	---	2,426	6,354	14,971	42
1957.....	744	2,094	814	335	251	---	---	---	---	2,844	7,082	17,476	41
4-year av....	24,384	25,593	17,167	17,063	14,907	28,612	15,891	7,197	7,582	119,102	275,320	2,786,494	10
Total of above averages.....													
Percent of area total: 1/	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Angola.....	6.6	4	---	10.8	4.3	39.1	9.6	---	3.2	2.5	7.3	4.1	
Fed. of Rhodesia & Nyasaland....	21.0	2.5	37.7	21.7	25.6	2.8	6.7	24.7	---	13.6	14.4	15.4	
Kenya.....	4.4	6.9	35.8	6.0	18.9	2.8	16.6	1.3	28.5	4.5	8.6	8.6	
Madagascar....	9.6	2.4	2.3	12.6	2.2	21.3	8.5	---	6.8	2.8	5.7	4.7	
Mauritius.....	7.7	31.3	---	6.8	9.1	1.7	10.9	---	3.2	2.3	6.4	2.0	
Mozambique.....	7.6	3.1	---	11.0	4.5	19.6	3.6	---	1.9	2.8	5.4	3.8	
Reunion.....	2.6	22.9	---	4.2	6.7	3.8	4.0	---	---	2.2	4.3	1.6	
Tanganyika.....	8.0	1.8	17.1	10.2	6.2	5.9	5.6	.5	1.8	2.6	5.0	4.2	
Uganda.....	4.7	3.8	2.3	11.4	4.3	3.0	3.4	.5	8.5	2.1	3.6	2.7	
Union of South Africa.....	24.8	16.7	---	3.3	16.5	---	31.1	73.0	46.1	62.2	36.7	52.3	
Zanzibar.....	3.0	8.2	4.8	2.0	1.7	---	---	---	---	2.4	2.6	.6	

1/ Includes coconut, cottonseed, palm, castor, tung, peanut, olive, linseed oils, peanuts, and copra.

2/ Includes Interterritorial Trade (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika).

3/ Data not available.

4/ Includes only "principal" agricultural imports.

5/ Less than 4-year average, calculated on available data.

6/ Includes the leading imports as tea, coffee, fibers (other than cotton), tallow, and wool.

7/ Each country's 4-year average imports as a percentage of the 4-year average imports into the area.

Note: Franc zone values computed at 175 CFA francs per United States \$1.00 before August 11, 1957, and at 210 francs per United States \$1.00 on and after that date.



CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA: Value of principal agricultural exports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Coffee	Peanuts, oil and cake	Other oilseeds	Oil palm products	Bananas	Cocoa	Cotton	Rubber	Hides and skins	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total exports	Percentage of total exports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi:</b>													
1955.....	40,882	1,800	3,440	46,660	1,717	2,980	32,303	15,938	1,047	10,473	157,240	462,860	34
1956.....	44,543	3,260	4,010	49,900	1,554	2,400	36,656	20,702	856	8,929	172,840	542,118	32
1957.....	58,340	2,673	3,716	53,779	1,465	2,468	25,740	20,371	785	8,785	178,122	479,179	37
1958.....	56,312	2,017	2,746	54,480	1,149	4,005	21,547	16,989	754	9,534	169,533	411,625	41
4-year av.....	50,019	2,438	3,486	51,205	1,471	2,963	29,062	18,500	861	9,430	169,434	473,946	36
<b>Cameroun:</b>													
1955.....	13,267	1,636	1,518	2,155	7,049	46,447	3,360	2,595	--	5,994	84,021	94,574	89
1956.....	15,165	1,833	1,187	2,443	6,114	25,950	4,178	1,859	--	4,379	62,808	75,411	84
1957.....	14,811	1,326	693	1,793	7,273	30,495	4,111	1,843	--	5,553	67,931	79,386	85
1958.....	23,643	2,241	933	1,707	5,583	46,010	4,611	2,071	--	7,868	94,667	106,417	89
4-year av.....	16,722	1,759	1,083	1,949	6,505	37,225	4,073	2,092	--	5,949	77,357	88,812	87
<b>French Equatorial Africa:</b>													
1955.....	2,712	1,062	--	2,071	--	2,065	25,842	91	411	2,766	37,020	78,222	47
1956.....	4,250	2,033	--	1,712	--	2,232	26,833	160	480	3,177	40,877	80,769	51
1957.....	3,228	2,344	--	1,730	--	1,381	23,233	323	704	3,413	36,356	81,497	45
1958.....	4,335	1,550	--	1,619	--	2,155	28,201	257	776	3,864	42,757	94,702	45
4-year av.....	3,631	1,747	--	1,783	--	1,958	26,027	208	593	3,305	39,252	83,798	47
<b>French West Africa:</b>													
1955.....	77,366	94,352	--	15,052	10,808	63,197	1,448	--	1,509	13,842	277,574	304,427	91
1956.....	95,870	127,392	--	14,972	9,386	48,027	768	--	1,743	15,460	313,318	342,961	91
1957.....	82,172	132,650	--	12,324	10,550	33,428	822	--	1,690	14,754	288,390	319,834	90
1958.....	98,219	132,722	--	15,752	11,147	30,548	1,071	--	1,401	3/309,170	349,338	349,338	89
4-year av.....	88,407	121,779	--	14,525	10,473	43,800	1,027	--	1,586	15,516	297,113	329,440	91
<b>Ghana:</b>													
1955.....	950	--	420	949	--	183,565	--	--	--	1,021	186,905	268,041	69
1956.....	401	--	638	1,472	--	142,975	--	--	--	3,700	149,186	240,621	62
1957.....	247	--	449	774	--	142,446	--	--	--	1,045	144,861	254,842	57
1958.....	243	--	376	938	--	174,490	--	--	--	2,507	178,554	290,369	62
4-year av.....	460	--	470	1,033	--	160,869	--	--	--	2,068	164,901	263,418	63
<b>Liberia:</b>													
1955.....	227	--	--	1,001	--	315	--	33,042	--	326	34,911	42,839	81
1956.....	333	--	--	1,044	--	263	--	30,257	--	304	32,171	44,538	72
1957.....	282	--	--	1,175	--	232	--	27,457	--	383	29,529	39,233	75
1958.....	340	--	--	1,006	--	411	--	26,123	--	467	28,347	38,736	73
4-year av.....	296	--	--	1,049	--	305	--	29,220	--	370	31,240	41,336	76
<b>Nigeria:</b>													
1955.....	247	77,578	8,338	90,572	6,563	73,324	26,264	15,616	8,903	3,372	310,777	363,287	85
1956.....	737	92,673	8,419	98,857	6,729	67,157	19,916	17,945	8,457	3,562	321,452	370,331	88
1957.....	1,030	72,323	8,049	88,926	7,829	72,900	17,744	19,634	8,657	4,774	301,874	347,695	87
1958.....	1,628	89,248	7,620	92,750	9,110	75,026	21,965	21,383	9,126	7,264	335,150	372,473	90
4-year av.....	911	82,956	8,106	92,776	7,567	72,102	21,472	18,644	8,786	4,743	318,063	363,372	88

[illegible]

17 Includes cottonseed, cottonseed oil, sesame, copra, soybeans, castor beans.

1/ Includes cottonseed, cottonseed oil, sesame, copra, soybeans, castor oil, and palm oil.

2/ Includes palm oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, palm kernel cake.

2/ Includes palm oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, palm kernel cake.  
3/ Does not include some minor agricultural exports; data not available.

3/ Does not include some minor agricultural exports; data not available.

4/ Each country's 4-year average exports as a percentage of the 4-year average exports from the area.

4/ Each country's 4-year average exports as a percentage of the 4-year average exports from the area.

Note: Trade statistics for 4 years for Gambia and Portuguese Guinea not available at time of publication and are not included at this time.

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA: Value of principal agricultural imports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1956

Country and year	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other cereals	Sugar	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Meat and meat prep.	Beer and wine	Tobacco	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total imports	Percentage of total imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi:													
1955.....	4,074	--	2,012	1,372	5,574	3,048	6,573	3,166	2,362	4,219	32,400	369,371	9
1956.....	4,558	--	3,194	1,877	6,472	3,478	7,286	3,907	2,667	7,461	40,900	402,108	10
1957.....	5,211	--	3,640	1,961	5,571	3,616	7,547	2,803	3,539	8,459	42,447	425,967	10
1958.....	5,280	--	3,219	1,694	5,685	3,424	5,863	2,072	3,567	6,243	37,047	350,667	11
4-year av.....	4,781	--	3,016	1,726	5,826	3,392	6,817	2,987	3,059	6,596	38,198	387,103	10
Cameroun:													
1955.....	2,271	978	--	1,072	835	555	--	4,058	--	1/	2/ 9,769	103,784	9
1956.....	2,517	565	--	1,076	933	327	--	3,026	--	1/	2/ 8,446	95,254	9
1957.....	2,332	851	--	1,058	801	281	--	2,747	--	1/	2/ 8,070	90,027	8
1958.....	2,369	779	--	1,198	871	516	--	3,192	--	1/	2/ 8,925	102,156	9
4-year av.....	2,373	793	--	1,101	860	420	--	3,256	--	1/	2/ 8,802	99,305	9
French Equatorial Africa:													
1955.....	1,403	194	--	3,474	1,531	643	1,765	2,572	197	1/	2/ 11,585	104,851	11
1956.....	1,672	200	--	3,436	1,516	782	1,827	2,866	183	1/	2/ 12,282	117,294	10
1957.....	1,899	476	--	3,508	1/	1/	1/	3,169	1/	1/	2/ 13,190	136,190	1/
1958.....	1,991	384	--	2,454	1,980	2,299	2,187	6,276	382	4,298	22,251	140,281	16
4-year av.....	1,741	314	--	3,218	3/ 1,676	3/ 1,241	3/ 1,926	3,721	3/ 254	3/ 4,298	3/ 15,373	123,154	12
French West Africa:													
1955.....	11,603	16,212	2,805	16,715	5,678	8,098	2,890	10,187	1,062	10,980	86,230	383,977	22
1956.....	12,744	12,646	3,947	19,959	6,116	8,122	3,034	9,339	456	9,756	86,119	381,296	23
1957.....	12,586	19,633	3,792	21,549	7,306	9,478	3,126	9,407	692	10,945	98,514	410,238	24
1958.....	9,472	12,981	2,011	22,705	7,790	10,811	2,913	10,466	1/	1/	2/ 79,503	419,176	19
4-year av.....	11,601	15,368	3,139	20,232	6,722	9,127	2,991	9,850	3/ 737	3/ 10,560	87,592	396,672	22
Ghana:													
1955.....	6,045	853	331	4,529	3,007	749	4,326	4,691	1,231	10,352	36,114	246,029	15
1956.....	5,780	1,431	497	5,286	3,401	883	4,097	4,989	1,067	12,219	39,797	248,711	16
1957.....	8,194	3,502	592	7,315	3,810	1,021	4,926	4,251	1,311	11,911	46,863	270,382	17
1958.....	6,881	2,647	444	5,837	3,947	1,112	4,262	3,922	1,233	10,747	41,032	236,887	17
4-year av.....	6,725	2,415	466	5,742	3,541	941	4,403	4,463	1,218	11,307	40,952	250,510	16
Liberia:													
1955.....	114	1,055	564	106	378	445	420	878	82	700	4,742	25,965	18
1956.....	159	1,431	153	144	393	438	511	506	139	470	4,344	26,799	16
1957.....	2,003	2,003	242	159	448	592	630	849	228	621	5,930	38,256	16
1958.....	162	1,049	161	124	445	455	503	1,181	200	319	4,599	27,796	16
4-year av.....	118	1,384	280	133	416	482	516	854	162	528	4,904	29,704	16
Nigeria:													
1955.....	4,945	118	419	6,830	2,718	953	748	8,023	4,177	3,644	32,875	381,127	9
1956.....	5,606	170	431	8,548	3,708	1,030	1,009	9,290	4,053	5,203	39,048	427,598	9
1957.....	6,535	326	597	7,219	4,134	1,293	1,241	9,249	4,525	5,996	41,295	426,910	10
1958.....	5,927	160	660	9,381	4,488	1,647	1,552	9,729	4,172	6,073	43,789	467,338	11
4-year av.....	5,753	194	527	7,994	3,762	1,231	1,182	9,073	4,307	5,229	39,252	425,713	9





WEST ASIA: Value of principal agricultural exports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Grains <sup>1/</sup>	Pulses	Vegetable oil and oilseeds <sup>2/</sup>	Fruits <sup>3/</sup> and nuts	Cotton	Tobacco	Hides and skins	Wool	Other agricultural <sup>4/</sup>	Total agricultural <sup>5/</sup>	Total exports <sup>10/</sup>	Percentage of total exports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Aden:</b>												
1955.....	3,909	5/	944	860	3,646	5/	3,338	--	17,013	29,710	175,533	17
1956.....	4,190	5/	1,267	854	4,867	5/	2,918	--	17,168	31,264	180,477	17
1957.....	3,966	5/	1,006	980	4,630	5/	2,521	--	18,938	32,041	182,842	18
1958.....	3,706	620	1,151	988	2,512	1,019	2,119	--	16,152	28,267	177,794	16
4-year av....	3,943	8/ 820	1,092	920	3,944	8/ 1,019	2,724	--	17,318	30,320	179,161	17
<b>Cyprus:</b>												
1955.....	3,344	--	--	4,780	164	461	284	566	7,164	16,763	149,140	34
1956.....	1,861	--	--	6,677	256	485	380	373	7,821	17,853	58,649	30
1957.....	1,710	--	--	7,718	5/	525	862	5/	5,088	15,933	50,200	32
1958.....	5/	--	--	7,632	5/	602	230	225	6/ 10,301	18,990	44,914	42
4-year av....	8/ 2,315	--	--	6,702	8/ 210	518	439	8/ 388	7,594	17,385	50,726	34
<b>Iran:</b>												
1955.....	10,095	2,075	3,160	19,811	38,560	--	4,272	8,016	8,369	94,358	105,707	89
1956.....	3,682	1,445	3,796	15,031	21,462	--	4,000	9,440	9,414	68,270	104,350	65
1957.....	657	2,112	1,835	17,329	22,302	--	3,834	7,329	12,031	68,968	109,907	63
1958.....	692	1,148	1,260	19,611	25,113	--	3,985	8,406	15,003	74,020	110,259	67
4-year av....	3,782	1,702	2,513	17,953	26,859	--	3,985	8,406	11,204	76,404	107,556	71
<b>Iraq:</b>												
1955.....	22,990	--	1,304	8,018	1,817	--	671	3,638	2,206	40,644	44,569	91
1956.....	11,463	--	1,071	6,910	2,135	--	910	4,504	2,448	32,441	38,184	85
1957.....	8,977	--	877	9,649	2,686	--	1,000	4,173	3,267	30,629	36,063	84
1958.....	14,482	--	843	8,003	3,697	--	943	2,588	4,499	35,055	39,894	88
4-year av....	15,228	--	1,028	8,415	2,584	--	881	3,726	3,105	34,692	39,678	87
<b>Israel:</b>												
1955.....	--	--	--	32,884	--	--	--	--	3,087	35,971	88,540	41
1956.....	--	--	--	41,867	--	--	--	--	4,977	46,844	104,802	45
1957.....	--	--	--	49,480	--	--	--	--	5,160	54,640	137,337	40
1958.....	--	--	--	50,398	--	--	--	--	6,661	57,059	141,538	40
4-year av....	--	--	--	43,657	--	--	--	--	4,971	48,628	118,054	42
<b>Jordan:</b>												
1955.....	264	220	973	966	--	--	221	--	1,894	4,538	7,334	62
1956.....	867	952	2,305	1,653	--	--	290	--	2,553	8,620	12,262	70
1957.....	456	5/	1,379	1,697	--	--	5/	--	5,233	8,765	12,046	73
1958.....	374	5/	1,62	1,376	--	--	8/	--	3,039	4,951	8,790	56
4-year av....	490	8/ 586	1,204	1,423	--	--	8/ 255	--	11/ 3,180	6,718	10,108	66
<b>Lebanon:</b>												
1955.....	492	2,350	550	5,752	622	--	716	1,937	1,221	13,640	38,592	35
1956.....	809	5,062	683	6,636	1,236	--	1,414	1,552	1,480	18,602	46,656	40
1957.....	423	4,080	759	8,272	1,309	--	997	1,660	1,913	19,413	48,744	40
1958.....	249	1,625	5/	8,816	1,205	--	1,030	861	3,564	17,350	35,362	44
4-year av....	493	3,279	8/ 664	7,369	9/ 1,093	--	972	1,502	2,044	16,823	42,538	40



WEST ASIA: Value of principal agricultural imports, by country, annual and average, 1955-1958

Country and year	Coffee	Sugar	Grains and prep. l/	Dairy products <sup>2/</sup>	Vegetable oil and oilseeds <sup>3/</sup>	Tea	Tobacco	Cotton	Hides and skins	Other agriculture	Total agriculture	Total imports	Percentage agriculture of total imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>Aden:</b>													
1955.....	10,034	4,512	5,409	1,697	1,200	1,381	872	3,592	7,187	13,342	49,227	197,264	25
1956.....	8,327	4,366	5,195	1,185	1,745	1,305	860	4,512	2,282	10,391	40,168	199,438	20
1957.....	8,862	6,444	5,044	1,134	1,287	1,216	927	4,421	1,834	11,154	43,293	201,385	21
1958.....	4,427	4,730	4,680	2,288	2,171	1,313	2,032	4,134	1,667	12,075	39,517	200,961	20
4-year av....	7,913	5,006	5,332	1,576	1,601	1,304	1,173	4,165	3,242	11,740	43,051	199,762	22
<b>Cyprus:</b>													
1955.....	551	1,231	4,493	1,256	--	1140	661	--	--	2,964	11,296	85,177	13
1956.....	637	1,325	5,958	1,587	--	156	742	--	--	4,534	14,939	109,472	14
1957.....	651	1,168	3,934	1,828	--	5/	686	--	--	5,300	12,561	125,961	11
1958.....	795	1,670	1,051	2,459	--	5/	760	--	--	7/ 12,187	19,222	102,888	19
4-year av....	658	1,423	3,859	1,782	--	6/ 1148	712	--	--	6,321	14,831	105,874	14
<b>Iran:</b>													
1955.....	127	43,403	390	508	--	12,032	--	--	5/	3,538	59,998	284,444	21
1956.....	162	32,201	640	609	--	26,276	--	--	5/	4,530	64,718	318,782	20
1957.....	117	30,221	5,864	276	--	12,547	--	--	5/	3,950	52,975	267,081	20
1958.....	139	28,566	3,229	1,040	--	21,826	--	--	1,406	7,513	63,719	333,027	19
4-year av....	136	33,598	2,531	608	--	18,170	--	--	6/ 1,406	4,958	60,352	300,833	20
<b>Iraq:</b>													
1955.....	886	14,757	5/	5/	5/	22,687	--	--	--	1,470	39,800	272,045	15
1956.....	660	17,861	10,627	958	5/	19,534	--	--	--	5,789	55,429	317,594	17
1957.....	1,319	21,550	6,678	1,347	5/	18,161	--	--	--	10,217	62,572	310,998	18
1958.....	445	22,190	639	1,033	2,268	16,003	--	--	--	9,262	51,840	307,428	17
4-year av....	827	19,840	6/ 5,981	6/ 1,113	6/ 2,268	19,171	--	--	--	6,684	52,410	309,516	17
<b>Israel:</b>													
1955.....	5/	8,325	33,784	4,737	7,297	5/	5/	5,633	2,032	6,079	67,887	327,613	21
1956.....	5/	5,142	32,814	5,506	6,475	5/	5/	3,844	1,715	10,383	66,119	366,886	18
1957.....	1,551	7,986	29,886	2,526	14,147	1,177	954	2,341	3,063	11,833	75,464	406,448	19
1958.....	1,844	6,588	39,752	13,249	13,107	960	1,019	5,081	2,211	11,894	95,705	433,255	22
4-year av....	6/ 1,698	7,085	34,059	6,504	10,257	6/ 1,068	6/ 986	4,217	2,255	10,047	76,301	383,550	20
<b>Jordan:</b>													
1955.....	717	3,290	10,184	887	--	1,558	1,288	--	--	5,189	23,113	75,764	31
1956.....	900	3,690	6,858	989	--	917	936	--	--	6,342	20,632	77,892	26
1957.....	1,094	5,080	7,518	945	--	1,583	831	--	--	2,995	20,046	85,361	23
1958.....	1,020	4,733	13,497	5/	--	1,144	912	--	--	9,918	31,224	95,280	33
4-year av....	933	4,198	9,514	6/ 940	--	1,300	992	--	--	8/ 6,111	23,754	83,572	28
<b>Lebanon:</b>													
1955.....	1,207	1,677	13,459	4,367	2,953	--	--	1,767	1,732	11,669	38,831	169,303	23
1956.....	1,089	2,170	13,687	5,198	2,880	--	--	2,251	1,793	10,854	39,922	179,580	22
1957.....	1,259	2,644	13,604	6,231	2,951	--	--	3,101	1,994	5,059	36,842	200,503	18
1958.....	1,126	1,916	10,132	5,139	3,421	--	--	5/	1,459	11,010	34,203	165,866	21
4-year av....	1,170	2,101	12,720	5,234	3,051	--	--	6/ 2,373	1,744	9/ 9,648	37,450	178,813	21









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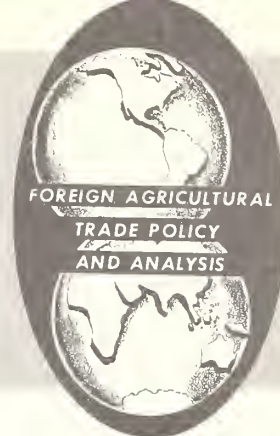
                      
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP-19-60  
July 22, 1960

## GOLD AND DOLLAR ASSETS OF FOREIGN

## COUNTRIES AGAIN UP IN FIRST QUARTER 1960

### Summary

During the first quarter (January-March) of 1960 total gold and dollar assets, both public and private, of foreign countries 1/ rose \$328 million to a new high of \$36.8 billion. Holdings of international institutions, mainly the International Monetary Fund (IMF) also increased, rising \$237 million to a total of \$6.5 billion.

The smaller quarterly accumulation of reserves compared with 1958 and 1959 reflects foreign countries' transfers of gold to the IMF to meet recently enlarged quotas and also repayments of earlier IMF borrowings (drawings). It also reflects a smaller net outflow of gold and dollars from the United States.

The United Kingdom recorded the largest reserve gain during the quarter. Canadian reserves also increased; so did those of Japan and many other Asian countries. Continental Western European countries in the total lost gold and dollar assets. Increases by France and Belgium and others were more than offset by declines, mainly associated with expanding business activity, in Italy, Switzerland and Austria. This is the first net decrease in gold and dollar assets by Continental Western Europe since the first of 1957.

A large number of the Latin American countries lost varying amounts of gold and dollar assets. Argentina, however, continued to make impressive gains.

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1/ -- Excludes gold holdings of Soviet Bloc.



## U.S. Balance of Payments

The first quarter deficit in the U.S. balance of payments amounted to \$599 million, compared with \$872 million for the same period a year ago. Seasonally adjusted on an annual rate, this puts the U.S. payments deficit close to \$3.0 billion, compared with \$3.8 billion in 1959 and \$3.5 billion in 1958.

Contributing to this improvement--although the net balance of payments deficit is still large--was a betterment in the U.S. trade balance. This was due to an increase in exports and, in a lesser degree, to a decline in imports.

U.S. exports valued at \$4,596 million were up \$278 million over the previous quarter while imports valued at \$3,819 million showed a decline of \$167 million.

The rise in exports has been mainly to Europe and Japan. These countries accounted for nearly three-fourths of the increase, and Canada, Australia, and New Zealand for another 10 percent.

About one-third of the export increase was due to higher exports of cotton. Other agricultural products raised the proportion to 45 percent. Exports of aircraft also contributed significantly to the export gain. Higher U.S. payments for services such as tourism and transportation, offset part of the increased trade surplus. Moreover, U.S. tourism expenditures abroad in all of 1960, are expected to rise to highest levels ever.

U.S. Government capital outflow and grants were slightly lower, thus continuing the gradual decline of the past 2 years. The net outflow of private capital was about \$200 million less than in the previous quarter. In Western Europe, however, tightened credit and higher interest rates could stimulate movement of U.S. capital into this area.

## Individual Country Developments

A number of industrialized countries showed some signs of a leveling-off of gold and dollar reserves. In general, this has been accomplished by exporting capital to newly-developing countries. The outstanding changes during the first quarter (January-March) 1960 are summarized as follows:

The gold and dollar reserves of the United Kingdom rose by \$251 million to \$4,045 million. This increase, although somewhat less than that during the comparable quarter a year earlier, was nevertheless a considerable improvement over the end of 1959 when, due to large debt repayments, reserves declined by \$426 million. The increase in 1960 was largely the result of expanding exports and the response of business finances to the increase of the discount rate in February from 4 to 5 percent.

Canada's gold and dollar holdings increased \$177 million to \$3.8 billion at the end of March. A large part of this increase can be attributed to a smaller trade deficit which resulted from exports rising faster than imports. Exports were 21 percent above the value exported in the comparable quarter

Estimated Gold Reserves and Dollar Holdings of Foreign Countries and International Institutions

Area and country	Dec.31 1957	Dec.31 1958	Dec.31 1959	Mar.31 1960 <u>p/</u>	Change since Dec. 31,1959
<u>Million U.S. Dollars</u>					
Continental Western Europe:					
Austria	460	612	630	563	- 67
Belgium-Luxembourg (& Belgian Congo)	1,192	1,528	1,367	1,441	74
Denmark	149	206	232	209	- 23
Finland	104	105	116	126	10
France (& dependencies)	955	1,307	1,992	2,090	98
Germany (Federal Republic of)	4,113	4,407	4,640	4,698	58
Greece	167	143	212	187	- 25
Italy	1,533	2,209	3,118	2,975	- 143
Netherlands (& Netherlands West Indies & Surinam)	1,058	1,512	1,761	1,766	5
Norway	243	293	266	270	4
Portugal (& dependencies)	651	707	734	723	- 11
Spain (& dependencies)	129	97	144	170	26
Sweden	484	517	505	467	- 38
Switzerland	2,813	2,853	2,991	2,786	- 205
Turkey	162	164	164	163	- 1
Other <u>1/</u>	863	1,212	1,107	1,186	79
Total	15,076	17,872	19,979	19,820	- 159
Sterling Area:					
United Kingdom	3,080	3,917	3,794	4,045	251
United Kingdom dependencies	108	113	119	124	5
Australia	211	241	268	268	-
India	330	324	361	361	-
Union of South Africa	256	242	288	300	12
Other	262	294	287	303	16
Total	4,247	5,131	5,117	5,401	284
Canada	3,180	3,438	3,607	3,784	177
Latin America:					
Argentina	263	210	393	444	51
Brazil	457	464	479	451	- 28
Chile	116	140	228	193	- 35
Colombia	215	241	288	276	- 12
Cuba	525	452	296	252	- 44
Guatemala	92	69	61	77	16
Mexico	569	565	567	578	11
Panama, Republic of	137	148	132	131	- 1
Peru	88	96	111	101	- 10
Uruguay	236	262	242	242	-
Venezuela	1,556	1,215	934	902	- 32
Other	290	261	265	285	20
Total	4,544	4,123	4,016	3,932	- 84
Asia:					
Indonesia	190	145	173	184	11
Iran	193	184	187	176	- 11
Japan	716	1,095	1,541	1,617	76
Philippines	186	189	184	193	9
Thailand	270	246	241	251	10
Other	785	785	1,043	1,049	6
Total	2,340	2,644	3,369	3,470	101
All Other:					
Egypt <u>2/</u>	228	190	194	207	13
Other	169	148	180	176	- 4
Total	397	338	374	383	9
Total foreign countries <u>3/</u>	29,784	33,546	36,462	36,790	328
International institutions	2,919	3,371	6,225	6,462	237
Grand Total <u>3/</u>	32,703	36,917	42,687	43,252	565

p/ Preliminary

1/ Includes Yugoslavia, Bank for International Settlements (including European Payments Union account through December 1958 and European Fund account thereafter), gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for Restitution of Monetary Gold, and unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries.

2/ Part of the United Arab Republic since February 1958.

3/ Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

Note -- Gold and short-term dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves, and total dollar holdings. Also includes U.S. Govt. bonds and notes with original maturities of more than one year.

of 1959. The net long-term capital inflow, totaling near \$380 million, more than offset the deficit on goods and services.

France accumulated \$98 million in reserves most of which occurred in March. French exports have rapidly expanded since the currency reforms of December 1958. Exports for the month of February 1960, for example, reached \$407 million, a new monthly record for France. Also, the arrival of crude oil from the Sahara is reducing the quantity imported from the Middle East. France also repaid another \$50 million to the IMF on its 1957 drawing.

Japan's gold and dollar holdings at the end of March totaled \$1,617 million, another postwar high. This represents a rise of \$76 million for the quarter, and is due primarily to a prosperous Japanese economy. Inflationary pressures are not apparent. Consequently, trade and reserves have risen while price levels remain relatively steady.

Belgium's economy has fully recovered from the 1958-59 recession. Exports in the first quarter set alltime records and was the main factor for further gains in Belgian gold and dollar holdings which totaled \$1,441 million on March 31. This figure is slightly less than the postwar high of \$1,528 million of December 31, 1958. Repatriation of short-term money also contributed to the reserve gain. Movements of capital from the Belgian Congo were mainly to the mother country and thus do not affect the total for the Belgian monetary area.

Switzerland's gold and dollar assets dropped \$205 million to \$2,975 million. This was the result of a larger trade deficit--imports expanding faster than exports--and to a number of foreign borrowers floating loans in the Swiss capital market. Foreign loans, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development amounted to about \$37 million.

Preliminary data for Italy show a \$143 million drop but, in view of a favorable balance of payments during the quarter, there is reason to believe that the figures reflect changes being instituted in reporting procedure rather than actual deterioration in the reserve situation.

As a result of its booming economy Austria's imports greatly outpaced exports, resulting in a record trade deficit. This deficit was only partly covered by seasonally low tourist receipts and, in the absence of foreign capital inflow, gold and dollar reserves were drawn down \$67 million. However, it is expected that receipts from tourism during the balance of 1960 will be above the record 1959 level and should contribute favorably to Austria's balance of payments for the remainder of 1960.

The gold and dollar reserves of the Union of South Africa gained \$12 million despite higher import expenditures and an outflow of some types of private capital. Gold production declined slightly but other exports continued to rise.

Thailand's gold and dollar assets, after remaining relatively stable over the past 2 years, moved upward to a total of \$251 million, an increase of \$10 million. Efforts by Thailand to attract foreign investors plus a brighter export outlook, particularly for tin and rubber, are contributing to its



improved reserve position.

In Latin America the overall effect for the region as a whole was a net loss of \$84 million in reserves since the end of 1959.

Argentina's reserves registered remarkable gains since it embarked on its stabilization program in early 1959. Gold and dollar assets reached \$444 million on March 31, 1960, up \$51 million since the end of 1959, and more than double holdings when the stabilization program began. However, the likelihood of some increase in imports above the present restricted level and a heavy schedule of debt payments will, in total, continue to strain Argentina's balance of payments in the immediate future.

Chile, another South American country that has embarked on a stabilization program, lost \$35 million in reserves since the end of 1959. This loss, however, was due primarily to loan repayments, resulting in a one-time reduction in dollar assets held by U.S. banks, rather than by basic structural problems. Even so, present reserves of \$193 million represent a substantial improvement over the year earlier figure of \$135 million.

Guatemala, after some difficulties last year, now has reserves of \$77 million, an improvement of \$16 million since the end of 1959 and \$7 million above a year ago.

Cuba's holdings, already very low, dropped further during the quarter.



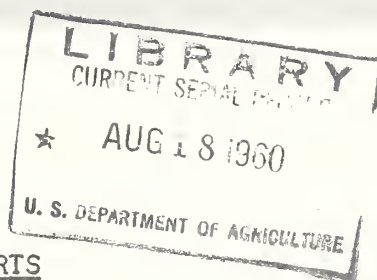
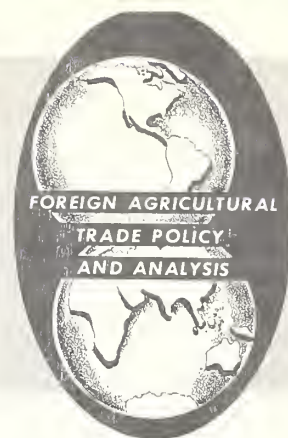
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 20-60  
August 8, 1960

## MALAYA INCREASES DIRECT IMPORTS OF U. S. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Malaya<sup>1/</sup> increased direct imports of U. S. agricultural products 50 percent in 1959 over the previous year. About three-fourths of the \$6 million worth of agricultural commodities were direct shipments while the remaining imports were shipped via Hong Kong. In the past only about half of the agricultural imports from the United States have been direct shipments.

Much of the increase in direct trade was a result of dollar liberalization. On August 1, 1959 Singapore and the Federation of Malaya removed restrictions on direct importation of most items from the United States and other dollar areas. Reexports of dollar goods from Singapore and Penang, a free port of the Federation, were also permitted.

### Trade Regulations

Lifting control of dollar imports does not mean that the Federation and Singapore have relinquished power to control the flow of trade by licensing. Both governments continue to regulate external trade by means of import and export licensing; however, goods from dollar sources are now imported on an open license basis rather than by a specific license requirement. The only restrictions remaining are on a few items licensed for security, health, and moral reasons.

Exchange Control: Both the Federation and Singapore governments are continuing exchange control operations despite easing of the dollar situation. This is to insure that all dollar expenditures are bona fide. Imports, whether under open general license or otherwise, must be accompanied by licenses before dollar exchange is granted.

<sup>1/</sup> The term "Malaya" refers to both the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. When referred to separately, the "Federation" or "Singapore" is used.

Tariffs: Soon after the liberalization of dollar imports was announced, the Federation government raised its import tariffs on agricultural products and manufactured goods. Revised import duties are expected to bring in substantial additional revenue. They range from 10 to 100 percent ad valorem on a wide range of agricultural commodities and manufactured goods.

Commonwealth goods remain either duty-free or are accorded preferential rates. Commodities from other countries have to pay non-preferential rates which work to the disadvantage of non-Commonwealth countries. Therefore, revised import duties will further strengthen trade ties with Commonwealth countries. Also, by increasing import duties on fruits and vegetables, the Federation hopes to encourage local production of these commodities.

Singapore and Penang are free ports and levy import duties only on tobacco, liquors, automobiles, and petroleum and petroleum products. Goods moving from either port, although Penang is part of the Federation, into the Federation interior are charged the applicable import duty.

Other Import Controls: Singapore and the Federation regulate importation of non-fat dried milk to authorized health and social welfare organizations and commercial industries. They also require imported hen eggs in the shell to be stamped in indelible ink indicating the country of origin.

Export Taxes: Malaya has neither subsidies nor export aids for farm commodities; however, the Federation has export taxes on a number of agricultural products. Export taxes of 10 percent ad valorem are placed on shipments of tallow and hides, skins and furs. Taxes of 5 percent ad valorem are charged on exports of palm oil, palm kernel oil, coconut oil, copra, tapioca root and tapioca products, and areca-nuts.

The export tax on rubber is based on a series of schedules and prevailing rubber prices. Revenue from the various taxes on rubber exports is continually returned to the industry for research and replanting. For example, a large part of the 4.5-Malayan-cent tax per pound on rubber exports is used to finance a fund which will give smallholders payments for rubber replanting.

Exports of these commodities are tax free in Singapore and Penang. But any export from the Federation interior to either port is charged the applicable export tax.

Bilateral Trade Agreements: The Federation of Malaya has 2 trade agreements--with Australia and Japan. The 3-year agreement with Australia expires August 26, 1961. It calls for the Federation to buy a minimum of 81,000 metric tons of wheat flour annually from Australia. In return Australia agreed to remove the import duty on rubber from the Federation and confirm the free entry of tin. It also agreed not to increase the rate of import duty on the Federation's undressed sawn timber. Rubber, tin, and timber are the principal exports from the Federation to Australia.

Malaya <sup>1/</sup>: Imports of selected agricultural commodities by value from all countries, the United States, and the United States via Hong Kong, 1958-59

Commodity group	: All Countries		: United States		: U. S. via Hong Kong <sup>2/</sup>	
	: 1958	: 1959	: 1958	: 1959	: 1958	: 1959
	: 1,000 : 1,000	: 1,000 : 1,000	: 1,000 : 1,000	: 1,000 : 1,000	: 1,000 : 1,000	: 1,000 : 1,000
	: U.S.dol.	: U.S.dol.	: U.S.dol.	: U.S.dol.	: U.S.dol.	: U.S.dol.
Cereals and prep.....	109,528:	89,829:	830:	405:	138:	78
Dairy products.....	42,312:	43,379:	100:	149:	83:	57
Coffee, tea, and spices..	49,412:	40,368:	72:	56:	67:	38
Fruits and vegetables...	40,387:	36,039:	2,825:	3,106:	1,234:	692
Sugar and prep.....	33,176:	25,661:	141:	143:	126:	111
Oilseeds and oil nuts...	27,719:	30,409:	<u>3/</u> :	51:	<u>3/</u> :	33
Feedings stuffs.....	16,423:	21,396:	56:	30:	34:	12
Meats and prep.....	10,537:	9,820:	834:	604:	815:	367
Fats and oils.....	4,736:	6,071:	3:	14:	1:	1
Tobacco, unmg.....	3,072:	2,134:	54:	812:	--:	--
Live animals for food...	3,985:	4,239:	--:	--:	--:	--
Miscellaneous food prep..	2,556:	2,789:	282:	341:	270:	228
Cotton, raw.....	592:	1,959:	450:	243:	--:	22
Total.....	344,435:	314,093:	5,647:	5,954:	2,768:	1,639

Department of Statistics, Singapore. Converted at M\$3.06 per U.S. \$.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, but excludes trade between the two countries.

<sup>2/</sup> Included in imports from the United States

<sup>3/</sup> Less than \$500.

The bilateral trade agreement with Japan, signed May 10, 1960, covers a wider field than that with Australia. It will remain in force for 3 years and then may be continued, amended, or terminated upon mutual agreement. The features of the trade agreement are: (1) Mutual granting of the most-favored nation treatment in trade, exchange control, immigration, and shipping; (2) abolition of maximum level on imports from Japan by the Federation; (3) assurance of the maintenance of market by Japan for Malayan rubber, tin, iron ore, and bauxite (Malayan timber and canned pineapple will also be afforded an opportunity to compete in the Japanese market), and (4) mutual consent to hold consultation on matters such as dumping by a third country, imposition and revision of import tariffs on each other's products, and disposal by either country or by a third country of surplus primary commodities from noncommercial stockpiles which is or may be detrimental to the interest of either country.



### Agricultural Trade

Although Malaya's imports of U. S. agricultural products increased 5 percent in 1959, the U. S. share of the Malayan agricultural market remained less than 2 percent. Agricultural exports to the United States range from 15 to 20 times greater than the \$6 million imported. This imbalance of trade is caused by large U. S. purchases of rubber.

Rubber is Malaya's most important export commodity, accounting for about half of the export earnings. Rubber exports are followed in importance by tin, iron ore, palm oil, canned pineapple, copra, and coconut oil. The United Kingdom, United States and Japan are Malaya's most important customers.

Malaya's principal imports are rice, wheat flour, sugar, condensed milk, and fresh fruits. Singapore also imports large quantities of crude rubber, copra, pepper, tea, and coffee for processing and reexporting. Fruits are Malaya's chief imports from the United States with flavoring sirups, canned vegetables, and wheat flour also important. Tobacco imports from the United States increased considerably in 1959, but cotton shipments were only about half of those in 1958. Development of textile and cigarette manufacturing industries in Malaya should increase the demand for both cotton and tobacco.

The increase in direct trade with Malaya is expected to improve the market for U. S. agricultural commodities; however, an abrupt increase is not likely. There is strong consumer preference in Malaya for Commonwealth products and high freight differentials between dollar areas and traditional sources act as a major trade deterrent. On the other hand, elimination of the commission on purchases through Hong Kong should lower the import price on U. S. goods. And with increased consumer demand, based on rising rural and urban incomes, prospects of an improved market are good for both consumer and capital goods.

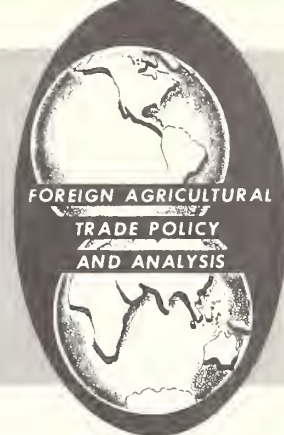
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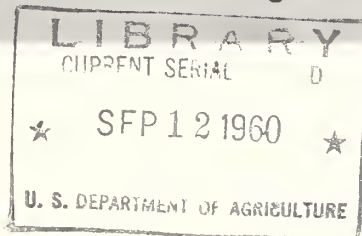
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 21-60  
August 22, 1960

## RECENT DUTCH TRADE LIBERALIZATION SHORTENS LIST OF RESTRICTED FARM COMMODITIES

On July 1, 1960, a number of products were freed from quantitative restrictions in the Netherlands. The newly liberalized commodities include such important farm products as fresh apples and pears; fresh, chilled, or frozen pork and pork offals; lard; butter; and eggs.

Though the move is a welcome one it is not expected to result in greatly increased trade. Licenses have been granted freely for some of the recently freed products. For others the Dutch price is too low to encourage imports.

Two lists are given below. The first shows the agricultural products that were liberalized on July 1; the second one lists those that remain subject to quantitative restrictions. Starred items in the second list are freely admitted when originating in Belgium-Luxembourg.

### Farm Products Liberalized on July 1, 1960:

#### Number in Dutch Tariff

01 03-a-2	Live hogs other than breeding animals of pure breed.
ex 02 01-a-3	Pork, fresh or chilled, as well as bacon, fresh, chilled, or frozen.
ex 02 01-b-2	Edible offals of hogs, fresh or chilled.
02 05-a	Fat backs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, pickled, dried, or smoked.
02 05-b	Hog fat and poultry fat (neither pressed nor melted) fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, pickled, dried, or smoked.

ex 02 06-a,b	Meat and edible offals of all sorts (excluding poultry livers and meat meal) from horses, cattle, and hogs, salted, pickled, dried, or smoked.
04 01	Milk and cream, fresh, not evaporated, without added sugar.
ex 04 02-a-1	Milk and cream, evaporated, without added sugar; milk and cream, condensed, without added sugar.
04 03	Butter.
04 05-a-1	Poultry eggs, in the shell.
ex 06 03	Cut flowers, blossoms, and buds for flower pieces or ornamenting, fresh.
07 01-b	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.
07 01-f-1	Cauliflower, fresh or chilled.
07 01-f ex 3	Cabbages, fresh or chilled.
07 01-g	Spinach, fresh or chilled.
07 01 ex h	Lettuce endive, other salad greens (excl. chicory) fresh or chilled.
07 01-i	Peas and French beans, fresh or chilled.
07 01 ex k	Carrots, fresh or chilled.
07 01 ex n	Onions, fresh or chilled.
08 06-a,b	Apples and pears, fresh.
08 07-b	Peaches, fresh.
08 07-c,d	Cherries, black cherries and plums, fresh.
ex 08 08-b	Strawberries, fresh.
ex 10 01	Seed wheat.
ex 10 03	Seed barley.
ex 10 04	Seed oats.
15 01	Lard and other pressed or melted hog greases; pressed or melted poultry grease.
ex 15 03	Hog stearin, not emulsified, not mixed and not otherwise prepared.
ex 16 02-b	Meat, edible slaughterwaste of all sorts (excluding poultry livers) and fat backs in simple preparation, not packed airtight, of horses, cattle and hogs.

Farm Products That Remain on Restricted List:

*ex 01 01-a	Live slaughter colts, live horses, other than breeding horses of pure breed and other than slaughter horses.
ex 01 02-a-2	Live cattle, except oxen, which is common domestically, and other than breeding animals of pure breed.
*ex 02 01-a-1	Horsemeat, fresh or chilled.
ex 02 01-a-2	Beef, fresh or chilled.
*ex 02 01-b-2	Edible offal from horses, fresh or chilled.
ex 02 01-b-2	Edible offal of cattle, fresh or chilled.
07 01-c-2,3	Potatoes, except seed potatoes, fresh or chilled.
*ex 07 01-0	Leek and celery, fresh or chilled.
08 04-a	Grapes.
ex 10 01	Wheat and mixed grains, other than seed products.
ex 11 01	Flour, other than self-rising flour, of wheat and of mixed grains.
ex 11 02-a	Groats, semolina, semolina flour, pearl barley, and other peeled, pearled, broken, or rolled grains (including flakes) of wheat.
ex 12 04	Sugar beets, whether or not cut, fresh, dried, or powdered.
* 12 05	Chicory roots, fresh or dried, cut or uncut, unroasted.
* 12 06	Hops.
* 15 07-ij	Castor oil, liquid or solid, crude or refined.
*ex 15 08	Dehydrated castor oil.
*ex 15 10-b	Industrial fatty acids, except tall oil fatty acids.
*ex 27 03	Peat moss litter.



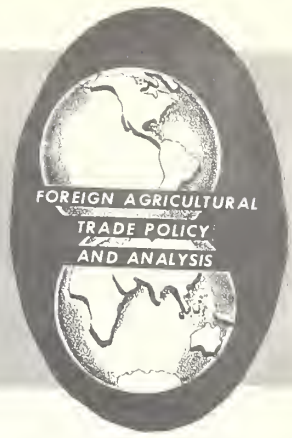
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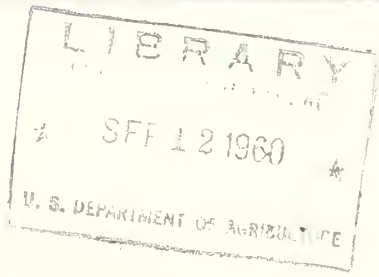
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 22-60  
August 26, 1960

## EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET AGRICULTURAL PROPOSALS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE

"We appreciate the broad policy objectives of the European Economic Community and the difficulties of attaining them. We support the idea of a larger market that would make possible economies that could not otherwise be gained. We have expressed our satisfaction with regard to certain features of the proposals for an agricultural policy.

"But there are other features--major features--in these proposals which give us very great concern and which, if adopted as proposed, could become a serious obstacle to the development and expansion of trade between the Community and other countries."

These views were expressed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in a major policy address delivered in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, on August 4, 1960.

The purpose of this Circular is to present the major features of the proposed Common Market agricultural policy so that they may be understood by those who have a stake in future agricultural trade relationships with the European Economic Community.

## SUMMARY

The European Common Market is the world's largest trading community. In 1959, its total imports were \$24 billion. Exports from the area exceeded \$25 billion. Roughly one-third of the total in each direction was accounted for by trade between the member states. 1/

Within this overall framework, the area is the most important commercial foreign outlet for American farm products. In recent years up to one-fourth of total U.S. exports of agricultural commodities has gone to meet food and fiber needs of the 170 million consumers in this market. Wheat and wheat flour, feed grains, cotton, tobacco, fruit, oilseeds and oils, lard, tallow, hides and skins--all are important in the total. In calendar 1959, for example, exports of agricultural commodities totaled over \$900 million, as shown in Table I.

While the bulk of U.S. imports from the 6-country area are industrial goods, agricultural items add up to a sizable total.

Two recent events have stimulated renewed interest in future market potentials for agricultural products in the community:

- (1) The approval in mid-May of acceleration plans which stepped up the timetable for implementing provisions of the Rome Treaty. 2/
- (2) Delivery to the EEC Council of Ministers, 3/ in mid-July, of so-called definitive proposals for a common agricultural policy for the community. These proposals were prepared by the EEC Commission, 4/ as provided by the Treaty.

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1/ Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, Italy, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

2/ Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) - the so-called European Common Market.

3/ The principal executive body, composed of six representatives of Member States--each Government designating one member.

4/ The principal administrative body, composed of nine nationals of Member States, chosen for their general competence and indisputable independence.

Table I - U.S. Domestic Exports of Selected Agricultural Commodities to the E.E.C. Countries, 1959

Commodity	Total	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium and Luxembourg
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Wheat and flour...	53,124	19,169	5,699	4,879	17,760	5,617
Feed grains.....	241,716	57,760	1,627	7,652	116,956	57,721
Dairy products...	10,162	3,139	22	3,205	1,847	1,949
Cattle and beef...	3,717	40	18	37	3,518	104
Hogs and pork.....	744	441	8	1	275	19
Poultry and eggs...	20,967	18,498	37	223	1,780	429
Fruits and veg. ..	57,945	25,994	5,587	1,337	13,654	11,373
Lard and tallow....	49,065	10,190	723	21,704	13,511	2,937
Cotton, unmd. ..	108,338	28,536	29,105	32,056	10,177	8,464
Tobacco, unmd. ..	82,143	47,228	4,255	8,251	12,047	10,362
Soybeans .....	98,452	32,196	6,733	3,340	48,294	7,889
Vegetable oils....	42,260	20,021	220	6,468	15,323	228
Other .....	157,378	42,010	8,436	27,570	63,417	15,945
Total.....	926,011	305,222	62,470	116,723	318,559	123,037



In general, the acceleration plan provides for eliminating duties between Member States and for establishing a common external tariff more rapidly than originally scheduled. Implementation of related provisions of the Rome Treaty was also speeded up. Of direct concern to American agriculture, the plan steps up development of the common agricultural policy. It brings closer the time when existing trade relationships and market forces may be changed. Approval of the acceleration plan also serves to emphasize the acceptance or reality of the Common Market plan--the Community is fast becoming a "going concern".

The acceleration plan called for submission by the EEC Commission to the Council of Ministers of the definitive proposals for a common agricultural policy before June 30, 1960. This has now been done. The plan also calls for a progress report by the Council on its consideration of the proposals before December 31, 1960. The Rome Treaty which established the European Economic Community came into force on January 1, 1958. In a special chapter on agriculture, the Treaty provided for the development of a common agricultural policy for the Member States. It is this provision of the Treaty which is now being implemented by the EEC institutions.

As to the proposals themselves, a tentative draft was widely distributed for comment within the Community in late 1959 by the EEC.

It was on the basis of such comments and preliminary review that the so-called "definitive" proposals were prepared and forwarded to the Council of Ministers. The proposals were extensive in scope, accounting for about 90 percent of the 6-country agricultural production. They cover commodities which accounted for nearly one-half of last year's exports of U.S. farm products to the area. Of principal trade interests, thus far, are feed grains and wheat flour, fruit and poultry. Before December 31, 1960, the Commission will submit proposals for a common policy for rice. It is also preparing proposals for a common policy for fats and oils, fish, tobacco and forestry.

In general, the policies finally adopted are scheduled to come into force by June 30, 1967. The time between now and then will be devoted to implementing the measures required to reach the full Common Market stage. Some of the measures of external protection will, however, come into force in 1961 or 1962.

As for market regulation, the proposals outline fairly detailed intervention by Central Offices for Grains, Sugar and Dairy Products. For internal markets the interventions will be based on a proposed system of fixed domestic price supports supplemented by purchase and loan programs. The external measures that are to protect this domestic support program will be based mainly on variable import levies which would, for many commodities, replace the existing fixed duties, and which would bring import prices up to the level of the desired domestic price goals. Export subsidies would also be used where necessary for the protection of the support programs. In most cases import licenses would be authorized for emergency use.

For Beef, Pork, Poultry and Eggs, the intervention on internal markets is less detailed. Protection for this group of commodities would depend on regulation of the external market through minimum import prices linked closely to those for feed grains. Supplementing this proposal would be customs duties serving to "protect processing". As before, administration of the program for these commodities would rest with a central marketing organization or bureau.

For Fruits, Vegetables and Wine marketing organization is expected to be achieved mainly through establishing standards for quality control. External protection is to be afforded by the common external tariff which, however, will vary between seasons.

Speaking of these proposals recently in Rotterdam, Secretary Benson had this to say:

"We appreciate the broad policy objectives of the European Economic Community and the difficulties of attaining them. We support the idea of a larger market that would make possible economies that could not otherwise be gained. We have expressed our satisfaction with regard to certain features of the proposals for an agricultural policy. But there are other features, major features, in these proposals which give us very great concern and which, if adopted as proposed, could become a serious obstacle to the development and expansion of trade between the Community and other countries.

"While in general the industrial sector of the Common Market will rely primarily on fixed tariffs for protection against outside competition, for agriculture a widespread program of government intervention is suggested. This system would (1) support prices internally at levels considerably above world levels, and would (2) effectively protect such price and production policy by insulating the domestic market from outside competition.

"This insulation would be achieved mainly by the use of variable import levies. These would at all times raise import prices to at least the level desired for market supplies produced inside the Common Market area.

"The insulation of the domestic market from outside competition by variable import levies would present additional obstacles to achievement of a liberal international trade policy. Such a device would continuously operate to offset at any level the shifting economic advantage that some producers enjoy over others. It would eliminate the benefits of competition and specialization which form the basis of the multilateral trading system that, with the help of GATT, has been built since the war.

"Certainly the workability of a system of variable levies in the GATT framework poses many difficulties. Moreover, if such a system were to be adopted, as an integral part of its trade policy, by what will become the largest trading area of the world, it would inevitably spread to other areas, and its extension might not be confined to agricultural products.

"The eyes of the world are on the European Economic Community. The course the Community takes will, for better or for worse, greatly affect policies in the rest of the world."

The Secretary also said that "the degree of protection at present given agriculture in the 6 countries is a matter of great concern to my Government."

"We expect that during the transition to the Common Agricultural Policy, protection will be progressively lowered so that the Community will be properly prepared for the expansion of its trade with other friendly countries."

A more detailed review of the proposed scheme is given below. It should be emphasized that the Proposals have yet to be approved and accepted by the Council of Ministers of the Community.

### THE PROPOSALS

General. So far as market and price policies are concerned, the Community's measures are to be geared to the ultimate realization of a unified Common Market. The proposed measures concern not only the final phase of market unification, but also the transitional phase of the next 7 years.



The Proposals for an agricultural policy by the Commission are made up of 2 basic parts: (1) measures for longterm structural adjustments, such as land consolidation, meliorations, farm credit, technical training, and help for shifts out of marginal farms, and (2) a part on market and price policy. This description is concerned with the part on market and price policy only.

Three types of market management may be distinguished by groups of commodities. The first includes cereals, <sup>5/</sup> sugar and dairy products--for which there will be a system of goal prices and (slightly lower) support prices, support purchases, variable import levies (to equalize import prices with the desired domestic price level), and import licenses.

The second type comprises such livestock products as beef, pork, poultry meat, and eggs. In their case, the desired market support does not, except in the case of frozen beef, provide for import licenses. Protection is derived from 3 types of import levies: a fixed tariff, a variable equalization fee to compensate for the protection given to Feed grain prices, plus an additional variable import fee if the other 2 imposts do not assure the desired domestic price level. This latter provision is sometimes expressed in the form of a regulation that foresees minimum import prices in case of need.

The third type relates to fruits, vegetables, and wine--a group of products to be mainly protected by seasonally adjusted, but otherwise fixed tariffs. Even in the case of these products, however, the EEC is to reserve the right of restricting imports if there is a need to restrict sales or market supplies (or output of the domestic product). A system of quality and packing standards will specify the supplies that can be admitted to the markets of the Community. Imported produce will be subject to comparable standards.

No specific proposals have yet been made for the regulation of the markets of fats and oils, fish, and tobacco. For rice, such proposals are to be made by December 31, 1960. Specific proposals will also be made for products whose markets must be "harmonized" with those to which the present regulations apply (for example, live animals), including regulations for the importation of processed products whose raw materials are subject to market management.

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<sup>5/</sup> Excepting rice for which proposals are still in preparation.



In its introductory statement to the proposals, the Commission also points out that some products to be included in the common agricultural policy are of particular importance for EEC's associated overseas territories, such as oilseeds (which they mostly export) and rice, sugar, tobacco, grains, and dairy products (which they mostly import). The Commission expects to find "an appropriate arrangement" for these products in order "to achieve a harmonious development of trade between the Community's member states and the associated overseas countries and territories."

Furthermore, the Commission states its intention to aid those territories by participating in multilateral commodity agreements for coffee, cocoa and cotton. The substance of such a policy is not further discussed in the proposals, but may include long-term contracts with definite purchase commitments and specified prices, or with specification of floor prices.

Aside from the proposal to create a "European Fund" for the promotion of structural improvements in agriculture, there is also a proposal for the establishment of a "European Agricultural Adjustment and Guaranty Fund."

The "Fund" will have branches organized by groups of commodities. Contributions to these "sub-funds" or branches are to come from the variable import levies ("skimmings"), from special contributions by member governments, from contributions by producers, and possibly from "other sources" yet to be determined.

Some transfers of funds from one "branch" to another may be authorized in certain circumstances. In general the funds are to be used for financing market interventions; for "refunds" of import levies on feed grains for the export of livestock products; generally for "refunds" of import levies in the case of exports of identical or of "corresponding" products; and also to subsidize exports "to secure a fair share in international trade," as provided in individual commodity chapters of the Proposals.

All bilateral trade arrangements between EEC members and third countries are to cease by the end of the transitional period of 7 years because such bilateral arrangements of individual member countries would not fit the community-wide approaches that are to be sought. Variable duties are also to take the place, inside the area, of intra-area tariffs during the transitional period. By tapering them off gradually between members, this system is to assist the gradual approximation of unified prices throughout the region.

The Community will give immediate preference to intra-area supplies. Thus, it is stated that the variable import levies a country applies toward other countries of the Community in the transitional period, in relation to those it applies to third countries, should be set in such a way as to assure "a preference in favor of the member states".

Cereals. Establishment of a European Grain Board and of Adjustment and Guaranty Funds for wheat and feed grains separately is to make possible the organization and regulations of trade both within the Community and with third countries. Guiding prices will be set as goals that the controls on domestic and foreign trade are to aim at. Support prices, at which the European Grain Board must intervene, will be set at 5 to 7 percent below the guiding prices.

Variable import levies will at all times bring import prices at least up to the comparable level of domestic guiding prices. These levies are to take effect on July 1, 1962. There are to be variable levies for intra-area trade as well. However, the intra-area levies are to be set in such a way as to leave a margin of "preference in favor of the member states" as against imports from third countries. Upon introduction of the intra-area levies all intra-area tariff and quantitative restrictions will cease.

All imports from third countries will be subject to import licenses to be issued "up to the quantities demanded" but with validity only for 3 months. The Commission can suspend the issuance of licenses at any time if there is a threat of damage to producers, especially if substantial support purchases must be effected to maintain market prices at the support price levels.

Export Aids are to consist of refunds of import charges for exports of "corresponding" products. Furthermore, there is to be provision for "the possibility of grain exports by the private trade for the account of the European Cereals Board." The Community is to be enabled "to secure a fair share in international trade." The establishment of a Wheat Fund and a Feed Grains Fund, as part of the European Agricultural Adjustment and Guaranty Fund, will be instrumental in financing market intervention and regulation, including export refunds and subsidies. The Funds will be primarily financed from the variable levies or equalization fees on imports; they may also receive contributions from producers or from funds for other commodities.

There will be a first move towards narrowing the price-spreads for grains that now exist within the EEC. For the 1961-62 harvest year the Commission proposes the following increases and decreases (in cents per bushel):

Table II

<u>Country</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Barley</u> (Cents per bushel)	<u>Corn</u>
France	+ 6.5	+ 5.2	- 6.1
Netherlands	+ 3.25		
Italy	- 6.5		+ 6.1
Luxembourg	- 9.8		
West Germany	- 6.5	- 5.2	

As shown in the following table these are changes of less than 3 percent of existing prices.

Table III  
EEC Grain: Support prices, 1959-60

<u>Country</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rye</u> (U.S. Dollars per bushel)	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>
France	: 2.11	: 1.58	: 2.0	: 0.68	: 1.39-1.44
West Germany	: 2.68-3.09	: 2.20-2.58	: --	: 1.08-1.27	: 1.88-2.09
Italy	: 2.83	: --	: --	: --	: --
Netherlands	: 2.23	: 1.84	: --	: 0.05	: 1.53
Belg/Lux	: 2.44-2.65	: --	: --	: --	: --

Sugar. There will be a European Sugar Board and an Adjustment and Guaranty Fund. There will be guiding prices and support prices, as well as variable import levies (from July 1, 1962) to equalize import prices with the desired domestic price levels. Import licenses are to be issued "up to the quantities demanded," but only with 3-month validity and subject to suspension of their issuance in cases of a threat of injury or the need for support purchases. Refunds of import levies are to benefit exports. Also there is to be a possibility of exports for the account of the European Sugar Board. Production quotas may be introduced if supply and demand cannot be reasonably adjusted to each other. Taxation of sugar is to be "coordinated."

A first move toward price adjustment within the Community is to take place in 1961-62 when prices in Germany are to be raised by 21.6 cents per 100 lbs., in France by 5.4 and in the Netherlands by 10.8 cents. Italy is to reduce its price by 21.6 cents.



Dairy Products. A European Dairy Board and an Adjustment and Guaranty Fund will assist in carrying out the task of domestic market and foreign trade regulation, including the establishment and administration of guiding producer prices for whole milk (possibly separate for fluid milk and manufacturing milk) and of support prices for butter. Variable import fees are to be levied from January 1, 1962. There will also be refunds for exports and possibly other aids "to assure the Community of a fair share in world trade." Import licenses for dairy products will be issued "up to the quantities demanded," but will be of limited time-validity. Issuance of licenses will be suspended if stability of the market is threatened. If necessary, output may be controlled (in conjunction with programs of structural adjustments) and domestic consumption may be stimulated by special subsidies. It is significant that the Dairy Fund may receive contributions not only from other Funds but also from governments of the Member States.

Meat and Eggs. Although there are some differences as between the proposed regulations for beef, pork, poultry, and eggs, the essentials of the scheme are identical.

Establishment of a European Meat and Egg Board and an Adjustment and Guaranty Fund for the poultry market is to organize and regulate trade within the Community, control imports, and unify trade policies toward third countries. These organizations also are to equalize prices throughout the Community (account taken of necessary differences of location and consumer preferences).

For the execution of these tasks minimum import prices will be set, separately for various qualities of each of these products, to protect desired domestic price levels. And these minimum import prices are to be enforced by fixed tariffs, plus variable import levies to compensate for higher feed costs due to protection, plus --if necessary to maintain the desired domestic price levels-- an additional variable import levy. It is also proposed, if necessary for the achievement of the domestic price goals, to have storage operations by the Board and to subsidize exports to third countries.

Export pricing in any case will provide for "refunds" to compensate for import protection; and additional subsidies may be authorized "to enable the Community to secure a fair share in world trade."

The system of variable import levies will take effect on January 1, 1961, and will in the transitional period (except for beef) also be applied by individual countries of the Community toward each other until complete unification is achieved. There will be no quantitative restrictions on imports, by licenses or otherwise, except in the case of frozen beef (imports of which will be subject to license).



- 12 -

Finally, there is a provision that, in addition to variable import fees, member countries may levy a reduced fixed tariff towards each other beginning January 1, 1961; such a tariff must, however, be lower than that applied toward third countries "in order to assure a preference for producers in the member states." This provision does not apply to beef for which the desired preference is assured by the internal reduction by January 1, 1961, of the original tariff by 25 percent.

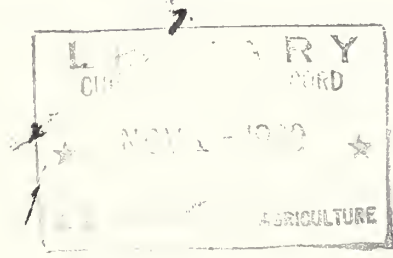
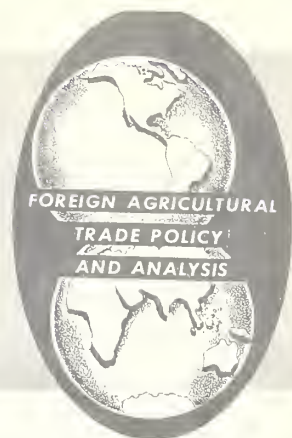
Fruits and Vegetables. This group of products (as also wine) is to be protected mainly by fixed tariffs--seasonally adjusted to shelter marketing of the bulk of the domestic crops.

The Commission proposes, however, to restrict or exclude imports in case of flush conditions and if it is found necessary to restrict sales or market supplies (or output) of the domestic product. This would be cases, like those foreseen in GATT, permitting import restrictions necessary to the enforcement of governmental measures for domestic restriction.

Quality and packing standards are to be developed and market supplies will be subject to compulsory control for compliance with such standards. Imported products will be subject to comparable standards. Market news and research services are to be coordinated throughout the area. All these measures are to be initiated as soon as possible in the transitional period in order that there be a gradual freeing of the interior EEC market and resultant approximation of price parities. To this end, an advisory committee will begin its work on March 1, 1961.

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 23-60  
September 30, 1960

## RICE EXPANSION RANKS HIGH IN THAILAND'S AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

Thailand's Ministry of Agriculture early in 1960 proposed a 6-year rice program. The program includes as its principal objective exporting not less than 1.2 million metric tons of milled rice each year. This goal is in line with the average exports of 1.24 million metric tons between 1948 and 1960.

The second feature of the program is a plan to provide an adequate internal supply of rice for the growing population. It will take an estimated additional 65-70 thousand metric tons of milled rice each year to feed the annual increase of about 500,000 persons in Thailand's population. Finally, the program calls for lowering rice prices through more efficient production, especially from improved irrigation systems, to facilitate export sales.

About 85 percent of the Thai population depends on farming for its livelihood. Agriculture provides almost half of the national income, and about 80 percent of the country's exports by value. With the country's economy based so firmly on agriculture, government policies dealing with the production and marketing of farm products are of paramount importance. At the same time, the impact of these policies on foreign trade is of substantial interest to the United States.

## Agricultural Policy

Principal policy objectives currently affecting agriculture and agricultural trade are to: (1) develop production in the now relatively underdeveloped northeast; (2) maximize, within economic limits, the production and export of rice and rubber, the two major export commodities; (3) diversify agricultural production, with special emphasis on crops having export potential; and (4) maximize government revenue from both imports and exports of agricultural products.

Northeast region: Since the government has given the development of the northeast region first priority, several projects have been carried out emphasizing increased agricultural production and improved local marketing. The government is also trying to promote the establishment of oilseed-crushing mills in this region since oilseeds such as peanuts, soybeans and castor beans, can be produced successfully. This is part of the movement to diversify crop production in areas where rice cultivation is a marginal farm operation. Crops with an export potential are being favored as replacements for rice. Better water control is also being stressed through the use of irrigation tanks and drainage canals, but little progress is currently being made in this direction.

Rice: In order to increase rice production to fulfill the 6-year rice program, the government plans to embark on a program emphasizing better water control, seed improvement, and the greater use of commercial fertilizers. Better water control will be attained through improved irrigation and flood control methods and projects. Seed improvement will be attained by the introduction of improved rice varieties and through experimentation.

Currently, only 3 percent of Thailand's rice land is cultivated with commercial fertilizers, all of which must be imported. There is little organic and no inorganic fertilizer produced in the country. Of the approximately 30,000 metric tons of commercial fertilizers imported during 1958 less than 9,000 metric tons were used on rice fields, although 75 percent of the 19 million acres of arable land is devoted to rice production.

To encourage the use of fertilizers the government has exempted them from import duties. In addition, it does not control the internal distribution or sale of fertilizers. It is estimated that by 1964, 30,000 metric tons of commercial fertilizers will be used by rice growers and that 20 percent of the rice land will be fertilized.

Whether the use of fertilizers will prove economical for the farmer, under the present price structure, is not known. Even if the answer proves affirmative, substantial credit assistance will be necessary to bring about the desired increase in the use of fertilizers.

Thailand: Harvested rice acreage, yield per acre and production of rough rice and exports, average 1950-51/1954-55 annual 1957-58 to 1959-60

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Production	Exports <sup>2/</sup>
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 M.T.</u>	<u>1,000 M.T.</u>
Ave. 1950-51 to 1954-55	13,153	1,151	6,864	1,380
1957-58	10,970	1,138	5,665	1,140 (1958)
1958-59 <sup>1/</sup>	13,014	1,194	7,050	1,100 (1959)
1959-60 <sup>1/</sup>	13,245	1,208	7,256	1,300 (1960)

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Milled rice.

Rubber: The government is providing aid to rubber growers for improving poor plantations through the distribution of high quality rubber seedlings. Experimental rubber seedling centers have been established in various southern provinces for this purpose.

Thailand: Cultivated rubber acreage, production and exports of natural rubber, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59, projected 1965.

Year	Cultivated Acreage	Production	Exports
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 M.T.</u>	<u>1,000 M.T.</u>
Ave. 1951-55	500 <sup>1/</sup>	112	111
1957	538	135	134
1958	551	140	139
1959	633	173	172
1965 <sup>2/</sup>	760	240	--

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2/</sup> Thai Government forecast.

Diversification of production: Cultivation of field crops, such as corn and fiber crops, with an expanding export potential are being promoted by the government. Emphasis will be placed on high-yielding varieties.



Currently, yields of corn are about 20 bushels per acre, but some agronomists feel that yields of up to 100 bushels per acre are feasible in certain areas of the north and northeast with proper cultivation and fertilization. Research in field crop cultivation practices such as soil preparation, spacing of plants, fertilization of crops, and research on storage are also being carried out.

Trade: A general tariff revision effective March 3, 1960, made only minor changes for most agricultural commodities. Of the principal commodities imported from the United States, the rate for unmanufactured tobacco increased slightly; raw cotton, butter, and wheat flour were unchanged; but a significant rate reduction, estimated at about 50 percent, was made on milk powder including nonfat dry milk.

Import licenses are required on a number of items which are considered competitive with local production. These items include gunny bags, low-count cotton yarn, gray cotton shirting and poplin, gray cotton bags, fresh or frozen meat, potatoes, and fresh fruits.

Export licenses are required for rubber, rice, live cattle, and certain other animals. Although the export of these items is subject to licensing, it is only for control purposes, and except in special cases, does not actually restrict the export of these goods.

USDA, Agril. Marketing Service  
1-20-60 Floyd F. Hedlund, Deputy Dir  
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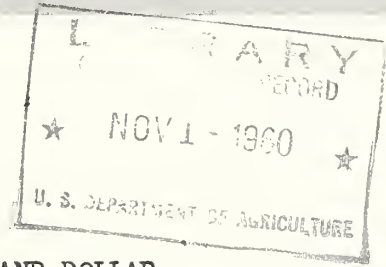
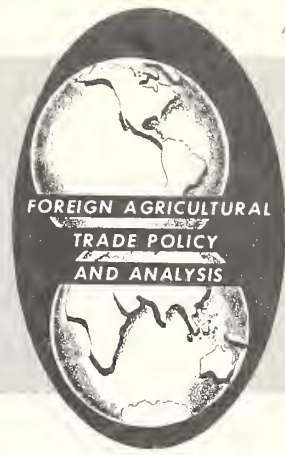
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 24-60  
October 4, 1960

## GROWTH OF FOREIGN GOLD AND DOLLAR

### ASSETS SLOWER IN FIRST HALF 1960

#### Summary

The gold and dollar assets (public and private) of foreign countries 1/ amounted to \$37.9 billion on June 30, 1960. This represents an increase of \$1.4 billion in the first half of this year compared with a gain of \$2.0 billion during the same period of 1959. The reason for this smaller gain was the reduced U. S. balance of payments deficit which resulted from the revival of U. S. exports.

Most of the increase again was in the more industrialized countries, although some of these countries showed losses. The largest gains were in West Germany, the United Kingdom and France.

The less developed countries, in general, lost small amounts of gold and dollars. Again the situation was not uniform because some, such as Spain and Argentina, made fairly large gains. Since many of these countries have instituted ambitious development programs, the tendency has been to spend earnings for imported capital goods rather than accumulate earnings in the form of reserves. In some, inflation is also an important factor; however, in a number of cases, inflation has been slowed down by greater restraint in monetary and fiscal sectors, resulting in the comparative stability of their imports.

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1/-- Excludes gold holdings of the Soviet Bloc.

## World Trade and Commodity Prices

The upswing in economic activity in the industrial countries was reflected in a renewed expansion of world trade during 1959, when world exports increased 6 percent over the preceding year. Estimated exports for 1960 (based on the first quarter) were at an annual rate of \$111 billion or 15 percent above the low level of 1958, and a high level of trade is continuing.

The trade increase was brought about mainly by higher demand in the industrialized countries. The resultant rise in their imports did not, however, bring about a commensurate rise in the export earnings of the primary producing countries. Although countries exporting metals and rubber benefited from higher prices, exporters of food and some raw materials such as cotton and crude petroleum in general experienced lower prices. The United States is the largest single agricultural exporter and its trade reflected the general trend of prices. For example, during the marketing year 1959-60, it shipped a record volume of agricultural commodities, yet the total value was some \$200 million below the record of \$4.7 billion in 1956-57.

Not all agricultural prices were depressed. While prices of coffee, cocoa, rice and cotton did not respond to increased demand, higher demand and smaller supplies caused prices of meat, butter and wool to rise.

## U. S. Balance of Payments

The most important factor in the gold and dollar reserve level of foreign countries is the U. S. balance of payments. During the first half of 1960 (January-June), the U. S. balance of payments deficit amounted to \$1.4 billion or \$2.8 billion on an annual-rate basis. This was a decline of \$686 million compared with the same period of 1959, when the payments deficit reached a record high.

The improvement was due to a betterment in the U. S. trade balance. While imports remained stable, exports rose sharply and exceeded imports by \$1.9 billion or nearly \$4.0 billion on an annual rate basis. This compares with a trade surplus of only \$381 million during the comparable period of 1959. Larger exports of U. S. agricultural commodities contributed substantially to the improved U. S. trade position. Major increases were recorded for cotton, grains and feeds, vegetable oils and oil seeds.

The improved trade balance was, however, offset in part by a rise in the outflow of U. S. capital, in the private and government sectors.

Private capital outflow (net) totaled \$1.2 million, a rise of \$100 million over the same period of 1959. The increase was principally short-term money seeking higher interest rates in several European countries. U. S. Government capital recorded a net increase of \$270 million, due mainly to smaller repayments of U. S. Government loans. U. S. military expenditures remained unchanged.

United States: Balance of payments with foreign countries  
first half 1959 and 1960 1/ (non-adjusted)

	1st Half 1959	1st Half 1960
	--Million dollars--	
Dollars paid by foreign countries		
U. S. exports of goods and services		
Merchandise	7,862	9,606
Services and other transactions	3,356	3,570
Foreign long-term investment in U. S.	262	336
Errors, omissions and unaccounted (net)	<u>525</u>	<u>- 146</u>
Total payments	12,005	13,366
Dollars received by foreign countries		
U. S. imports of goods and services		
Merchandise	7,481	7,674
Services and other transactions	2,727	2,966
Private capital outflow (net)	1,136	1,172
U. S. Government spending		
U. S. military expenditures	1,565	1,502
Economic grants and loans	<u>1,197</u> <u>2/</u>	<u>1,467</u>
Total receipts	14,106	14,781
Resulting increase in foreign gold and liquid dollar assets	+2,101	+1,415

1/-- Excludes military grant aid.

2/-- Excludes IMF payments of \$1,375 million



### Highlights in the Industrialized Countries

Following the upsurge of economic activity in 1959 and resulting inflationary pressures, the industrialized countries took strong measures to hold these tendencies in check. Seven countries raised their bank discount rates, in addition to other credit restraints. This increase in interest rates, however, also attracted outside capital (mostly short-term) and in part nullified the other restraints; accordingly those countries, whose reserves showed sudden large gains, instituted additional measures designed to discourage this inflow. The disinflationary policies of the industrialized countries may slow down both output and imports.

Major changes in gold and dollar assets during January-June were:

Despite a widening trade (deficit) due to a rapid expansion of imports, the United Kingdom added \$674 million to its reserves. These holdings on June 30 amounted to \$4,487 million, an alltime high. Much of this gain can be attributed to the inward movement of short-term capital due to higher interest rates. Part of this money came from the United States.

West Germany's assets increased \$621 million, mostly in the April-June quarter. A continued large trade surplus of over \$500 million, combined with an unusual capital inflow accounted for most of the gain. One of the main reasons for the extreme capital inflow was the fact that commercial banks, feeling the pinch of credit restraints, brought back much of the short-term assets invested in other countries.

France's holdings rose \$348 million to a record high of \$2,340 million. It has more than recovered its reserve losses of 1956 and 1957 at which time reserves amounted to less than \$1 billion. In addition to reserve gains, many external debts were paid off, much of it in advance of the due dates. These payments totaled \$255 million during the period. This remarkable recovery is the result of fiscal and financial reforms undertaken in 1958.

The holdings of Canada amounted to \$3.9 billion, a rise of \$259 million. This gain exceeded the entire increase recorded in 1959. Although there was some improvement in its trade and services account, the continued inflow of capital was the main factor leading to such a large payments surplus. In response to this capital movement the Canadian-U. S. dollar exchange rate reached a record high of more than US \$1.05. There followed a marked decline to slightly more than US \$1.01 near the end of May. Since then the rate strengthened and at the end of August it exceeded US \$1.03.

Estimated Gold Reserves and Dollar Holdings of Foreign Countries and International Institutions

Area and Country	Dec.31 1957	Dec.31 1958	June 30 1959	Dec.31 1959	June 30 1960 <sup>p</sup>	Change since Dec.31, 1959
<u>Million U.S. Dollars</u>						
Continental Western Europe:						
Austria	460	612	653	630	497	- 133
Belgium-Luxembourg (& Belgian Congo)	1,192	1,528	1,517	1,294	1,362	- 68
Denmark	149	206	185	232	164	- 68
Finland	104	105	110	116	100	- 16
France (& dependencies)	955	1,146	1,925	1,992	2,340	348
Germany (Federal Republic of)	4,113	4,407	4,187	4,640	5,261	621
Greece	167	139	179	212	138	- 74
Italy	1,533	2,209	2,722	3,118	2,962	- 156
Netherlands (& Netherlands West Indies & Surinam)	1,058	1,512	1,649	1,761	1,795	34
Norway	243	293	289	266	287	21
Portugal (& dependencies)	651	707	712	734	686	- 48
Spain (& dependencies)	129	97	95	144	207	63
Sweden	484	517	586	505	511	6
Switzerland	2,813	2,853	2,869	2,991	2,797	- 194
Turkey	162	164	165	164	152	- 12
Other 1/	863	1,373	1,127	1,108	1,192	84
Total	15,076	17,858	18,970	19,707	20,451	544
Sterling Area:						
United Kingdom	3,080	3,219	4,110	3,813	4,487	674
United Kingdom dependencies	108	113	109	119	118	- 1
Australia	211	241	226	268	268	---
India	330	324	346	361	346	- 15
Union of South Africa	256	242	238	288	281	- 7
Other	262	294	254	287	303	16
Total	4,247	5,133	5,283	5,136	5,803	667
Canada	3,180	3,438	3,537	3,611	3,870	259
Latin America:						
Argentina	263	203	263	393	443	50
Brazil	457	464	481	479	449	- 30
Chile	116	140	170	228	186	- 42
Colombia	215	241	278	288	262	- 26
Cuba	525	452	399	296	231	- 65
Guatemala	92	69	67	61	71	10
Mexico	569	565	570	587	501	- 86
Panama, Republic of	137	148	149	132	118	- 14
Peru	88	96	96	111	106	- 5
Uruguay	236	262	269	242	240	- 2
Venezuela	1,556	1,215	1,221	934	818	- 116
Other	290	259	315	265	397	132
Total	4,544	4,114	4,278	4,016	3,822	- 194
Asia:						
Indonesia	190	145	119	173	188	15
Iran	193	184	179	187	168	- 19
Japan	716	1,095	1,382	1,541	1,722	181
Philippines	186	189	181	184	215	31
Thailand	270	246	247	241	259	18
Other	785	785	938	1,043	945	- 98
Total	2,340	2,644	3,046	3,369	3,497	128
All Other:						
Egypt	228	190	190	194	216	22
Other	169	148	181	253	275	22
Total 2/	397	338	371	447	491	44
Total Foreign Countries 2/	29,784	33,535	35,485	36,486	37,934	1,448
International Institutions	2,919	3,371	5,188	6,225	6,585	360
Grand Total	32,703	36,906	40,673	42,711	44,519	1,808

p. Preliminary

1/ Includes Yugoslavia, Bank for International Settlements (including European Payments Union account through December 1958 and European Fund account thereafter), gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for restitution of Monetary Gold, and unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries.

2/ Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

Note -- Gold and short-term dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves, and total dollar holdings. U.S. Government bonds and notes, included in above figures, represent estimated holdings with original maturities of more than one year.

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

Japan also recorded impressive gold and dollar gains. Reserves rose \$181 million to \$1.7 billion, again setting a record high. Most of this increase was due to invisible receipts, including U. S. military spending and, in a lesser degree receipts from services such as shipping.

Other countries gaining assets were the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, and Sweden.

Among the industrial countries experiencing declines were Denmark, and Austria. These losses were due mainly to a rapid increase in imports. Demand for imports was higher because of the accelerated economic boom. Denmark's reserves declined \$68 million and Austria lost \$133 million. Both countries raised their bank discount rate and took other remedial measures in an effort to equilibrate their balance of payments. Imports have been slowed down and both will benefit from the tourist season which at that time was just getting under way.

Switzerland's holdings declined by \$194 million, all during the first 3 months. This reflected capital exports together with an outflow of proceeds of a number of bond issues which were floated in that country. But in July and August 1960, an inflow of short-term capital caused its reserves to rise sharply. Swiss monetary authorities took steps to discourage such an inflow by not paying interest on foreign deposits; and charging a banking commission on foreign deposits of less than 6 months duration.

Italy's reserves declined \$156 million to \$2,962 million, although its balance of payments actually recorded a surplus of about the same amount. The apparent discrepancy is understood to have resulted from changes in official Italian accounting procedures.

#### Highlights in the Less Developed Countries

In most instances, gold and dollar reserves of individual countries remained fairly stable or declined during the first half of 1960. Some countries, however, recorded significant reserve gains.

The largest increase was achieved by Spain, which gained \$63 million. Since the inception of its stabilization program in June 1959, gold and dollar holdings have nearly doubled and stood at \$207 million on June 30, 1960. A large balance of payments surplus resulted from a rise in exports and a pronounced increase in tourist receipts, combined with relatively stable imports.

Argentina, also undertaking a stabilization program, greatly improved its external financial position. In the 18-month period ending June 30, 1960, holdings more than doubled to a total of \$443 million. Most of



this gain is attributed to its favorable trade surplus. Owing to a gradual freeing of import restrictions, the accumulation slowed down during the first half of 1960.

Thailand and the Philippines gained \$18 and \$31 million gold and dollar assets, respectively. This increase is attributed to a slow down in imports combined with a modest increase in their export earnings.

Among the countries showing losses was Mexico, whose holdings declined \$86 million to \$501 million. Most of its payments deficit is due to a surge in imports and seasonally slack exports of commodities such as cotton and coffee.

Cuba continued to lose heavily, experiencing a \$65 million loss. Reserves are now far below the last decade's norm of \$500-\$600 million.

Colombia also experienced a small payments deficit as a result of lower coffee earnings and some seasonality in its other commodity exports. Reserves declined to \$262 million, a drop of \$26 million.

Other countries in Latin America losing substantial amounts of gold and dollars included Venezuela, Chile, Brazil, and Panama.

Iran experienced some deterioration in its balance of payments, due mostly to a rapid expansion in imports. Dollar holdings dropped \$19 million and there was also a similar loss in their sterling holdings.



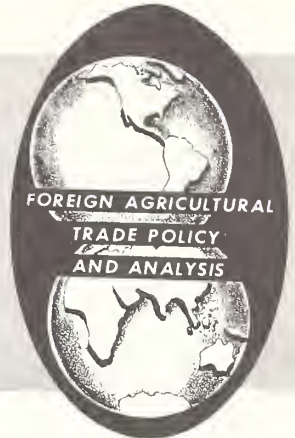
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FATP 25-60  
October 11, 1960

U. S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE  
WITH WEST ASIA AND AFRICA

Agricultural exports from the United States to West Asia in 1959 maintained the same high level that was reached in 1958 (\$133 million). At the same time, agricultural shipments from the United States to Africa rose to an all-time high of \$160 million--an increase of 129 percent or \$90 million over 1958. This was due mostly to a \$70 million increase in grain exports to Africa; they rose to \$95.2 million in 1959.

TABLE I.--U.S. - West Asia and Africa trade: Total and agricultural, average 1950-55, annual 1957-59

Area and year	U. S. exports				U. S. imports			
	Agric.	Non-agric.	Total	Percent agric.	Agric.	Non-agric.	Total	Percent agric.
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Percent	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Percent
West Asia <sup>1/</sup>								
Average: 1950-55	61	288	349	17	92	161	253	36
1957	129	413	542	24	100	232	332	30
1958	133	410	543	25	95	320	415	23
1959	133	436	569	23	108	399	507	21
Africa:								
Average: 1950-55	72	454	526	14	274	188	462	59
1957	83	598	681	12	329	259	588	56
1958	70	544	614	11	337	200	537	63
1959	160	513	673	24	343	229	572	60

<sup>1/</sup> West Asia comprises Aden, Bahrein, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and the Arabian Peninsula States not named.

TABLE 2.--U.S. exports: Total and agricultural to West Asia and Africa, by value and destination, annual 1957-59

1/ Country	Agricultural			Total			Percent
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	agric. of
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	total
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	1959
West Asia:							Percent
Israel . . .	45,359	53,617	55,179	93,437	101,618	111,070	50
Turkey . . .	58,538	55,345	36,969	138,887	126,912	123,600	30
Lebanon . . .	4,890	7,542	11,837	40,177	36,045	39,721	30
Jordan . . .	1,157	3,615	8,508	6,632	9,999	15,561	55
Saudi Arabia	8,168	6,166	5,613	68,841	58,574	49,625	11
Iran . . .	6,213	3,026	5,197	82,827	105,825	113,393	5
2/ Arabian Peninsula States	175	299	2,520	6,120	6,883	8,748	29
Kuwait . . .	1,654	1,857	2,464	38,787	42,545	59,809	4
Iraq . . .	1,107	472	2,301	40,013	32,121	27,506	8
Aden . . .	22	49	756	943	686	1,818	42
Syria . . .	971	592	715	17,731	15,731	11,762	6
Others . . .	851	712	612	7,438	6,326	6,407	10
Total . . .	129,105	133,292	132,671	541,833	543,265	569,020	23
Africa:							
Egypt . . .	13,447	15,275	77,382	40,081	51,866	105,791	73
Union of							
3/ So. Africa:	11,683	9,118	16,001	284,708	248,182	220,464	7
Morocco . . .	14,558	10,435	12,411	46,963	41,406	39,033	32
Nigeria . . .	7,789	7,741	7,879	17,844	22,991	32,390	24
Ghana . . .	5,054	5,656	5,772	8,719	10,491	13,071	44
Fr.W.Africa:	3,559	4/ 1,516	4/ 5,532	18,449	15,315	15,174	36
Libya . . .	2,226	1,316	5,290	13,989	20,130	31,371	17
Tunisia . . .	3,615	3,934	4,452	6,028	6,483	9,282	48
Canary Isl.:	1,477	1,379	4,183	5,496	2,526	5,917	71
Liberia . . .	3,122	2,975	3,919	59,606	53,438	87,623	4
Belgian Congo	5,617	4,628	3,820	58,485	39,062	30,800	12
Ethiopia . .	158	216	3,781	5,397	10,730	9,695	39
Algeria . . .	3,452	587	3,725	27,081	27,646	26,527	14
Mozambique .	487	1,540	1,107	8,934	9,606	7,508	15
Angola . . .	967	649	746	14,976	11,733	10,595	7
Br.W.Africa:	749	630	625	2,224	1,026	1,781	35
Rhodesias -:							
Nyasaland .	1,790	422	606	20,115	11,667	10,239	6
Br.E.Africa:	167	392	550	7,521	4,798	8,567	6
Others . . .	3,137	1,346	1,974	34,613	25,314	7,058	28
Total . . .	83,054	69,755	159,755	681,229	614,410	672,886	24

1/ For each area, countries are listed according to volume of 1959 agricultural trade. 2/ Includes states not listed separately. 3/ Former French Morocco only. 4/ Figures for 1958 and 1959 include the Republic of Togo.

Exports: Israel and Turkey remained the leading customers for U.S. agricultural commodities in West Asia in 1959. Shipments to Israel increased to \$55 million from \$53.6 million in 1958, while exports to Turkey dropped from a level of \$55 million in 1958 to \$37 million in 1959 as a result of smaller grain shipments (only slightly more than \$1 million in 1959, compared with \$18 million in 1958). Shipments of grains to Israel rose from \$26 million to \$30 million; fats, oils, and oilseeds rose from \$11 million to \$18 million.

Most countries in Africa increased their imports of U.S. agricultural products in 1959. Over 70 percent of all U.S. agricultural exports to Africa went to four countries--Egypt, the Union of South Africa, Morocco, and Nigeria.

Grains and grain preparations accounted for 43 percent of the United States' total agricultural exports to West Asia in 1959--only a slight increase over the previous year. Africa, however, purchased almost 4 times more grain than in 1958; thus grain accounted for 60 percent of Africa's agricultural imports from the United States in 1959.

Imports: U.S. agricultural imports from West Asia increased from \$95 million in 1958 to \$108 million in 1959--mostly tobacco and wool. Leading suppliers were Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria. Imports from Africa amounted to \$343 million and consisted chiefly of cocoa beans, coffee, tea, and rubber; the major suppliers were Ghana, the Belgian Congo, British East Africa, Nigeria, and Liberia.

TABLE 3.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by selected major commodity groups to countries of West Asia and Africa, average 1953-57, annual 1958-1959.

Country and year <u>1/</u>	: Grains : and : preps.	: Cotton, : unmd.	: Fats, oils, : and oil- : seeds <u>2/</u>	: Tobacco, : unmd.	: Dairy : products	: Food for : relief and : charity
	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>
West Asia:						
Israel:						
1953-57	: 18,467:	: 2,672:	: 5,940:	: 197:	: 3,952:	: 5,400
1958	: 25,641:	: 2,965:	: 10,773:	: 193:	: 9,874:	: 1,360
1959	: 29,707:	: 2,714:	: 17,659:	: 210:	: 1,555:	: 950
Lebanon:						
1953-57	: 3,850:	: 270:	: 237:	: 39:	: 2,389:	: 795
1958	: 6,110:	: 137:	: 138:	: 260:	: 286:	: 59
1959	: 9,653:	: 336:	: 135:	: 41:	: 503:	: 446
Saudi Arabia:						
1953-57	: 5,445:	: 0:	: 43:	: 0:	: 275:	: 6
1958	: 4,202:	: 0:	: 54:	: 0:	: 244:	: 0
1959	: 4,092:	: 0:	: 59:	: 0:	: 122:	: 9
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :

- continued -



TABLE 3.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by selected major commodity groups to countries of West Asia and Africa, average 1953-57, annual 1958-1959.

-continued-

Country and year <sup>1/</sup>	Grains: and preps.	Cotton: unmd.	Fats, oils, and oil-seeds <sup>2/</sup>	Tobacco: unmd.	Dairy products:	Food for relief and charity
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
Turkey:						
1953-57	18,393:	6:	3,251:	2:	1,496:	85
1958	18,233:	0:	26,191:	0:	2,688:	13
1959	1,299:	0:	30,437:	0:	1,233:	139
Iran:						
1953-57	2,416:	0:	458:	0:	753:	316
1958	1,345:	0:	1,159:	0:	523:	71
1959	375:	0:	3,280:	0:	338:	442
Others:						
1953-57	1,186:	7:	585:	733:	524:	333
1958	3,776:	6:	294:	873:	207:	681
1959	12,387:	0:	494:	1,017:	551:	1,336
Total						
West Asia:						
1953-57	49,757:	2,955:	10,514:	971:	9,389:	6,935
1958	59,307:	3,108:	38,609:	1,326:	13,822:	2,184
1959	57,513:	3,050:	52,064:	1,268:	4,302:	3,322
Africa:						
Egypt:						
1953-57	12,399:	0:	4,016:	4,484:	805:	5,593
1958	863:	0:	6,309:	5,776:	77:	1,890
1959	47,803:	0:	7,250:	10,591:	244:	10,461
Union of So. Africa:						
1953-57	5,341:	1,784:	4,776:	215:	152:	(3/)
1958	51:	4,151:	2,633:	39:	175:	0
1959	7,354:	2,454:	3,479:	135:	247:	0
<sup>4/</sup> Fr.W. Africa:						
1953-57	1,757:	42:	0:	542:	31:	1
1958	1,072:	0:	0:	435:	0:	6
1959	5,089:	0:	0:	287:	0:	115
Nigeria:						
1953-57	3,216:	0:	0:	3,120:	4:	14
1958	4,581:	0:	0:	3,119:	0:	22
1959	5,081:	0:	86:	2,597:	2:	20

- continued -

TABLE 3.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by selected major commodity groups to countries of West Asia and Africa, average 1953-57, annual 1958-1959  
- continued -

Country and year <sup>1/</sup>	Grains and preps.	Cotton, unmfd.	Fats, oils, and oil seeds <sup>2/</sup>	Tobacco, unmfd.	Dairy products	Food for relief and charity
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Tunisia:						
1953-57	1,533:	0:	0:	246:	161:	55
1958	2,485:	0:	0:	341:	1,029:	69
1959	4,272:	0:	0:	56:	390:	95
Libya:						
1953-57	1,403:	0:	0:	0:	108:	180
1958	151:	0:	0:	0:	44:	896
1959	3,932:	0:	2:	0:	108:	822
Canary Isls:						
1953-57	1,983:	0:	22:	283:	0:	3
1958	875:	0:	0:	501:	0:	0
1959	3,614:	0:	0:	555:	0:	0
Ghana:						
1953-57	3,071:	0:	0:	1,123:	5:	12
1958	4,384:	0:	0:	1,150:	15:	12
1959	3,095:	0:	0:	2,358:	18:	69
Belgian Congo:						
1953-57	2,274:	0:	11:	560:	588:	29
1958	3,130:	0:	0:	1,100:	61:	49
1959	2,733:	0:	34:	444:	68:	57
Liberia:						
1953-57	1,402:	0:	68:	16:	44:	10
1958	1,960:	0:	112:	0:	72:	17
1959	2,675:	0:	166:	39:	40:	215
Algeria:						
1953-57	570:	155:	1,260:	361:	0:	147
1958	4:	114:	0:	225:	0:	172
1959	2,571:	136:	0:	340:	0:	565
Morocco:						
1953-57	831:	1,691:	2,990:	153:	50:	674
1958	1,878:	1,767:	4,118:	50:	79:	1,683
1959	1,119:	932:	8,489:	0:	114:	1,529

- continued -

TABLE 3.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by selected major commodity groups to countries of West Asia and Africa, average 1953-57, annual 1958-1959  
- continued.

Country and year <sup>1/</sup>	:Grains : and : preps.:	:Cotton, : unmfd.:	:Fats, oils, : and oil- : seeds <sup>2/</sup>	:Tobacco, : unmfd.:	:Dairy : products:	:Food for : relief and : charity
	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>
Angola:						
1953-57	: 979:	: 0:	: (3/)	: 158:	: 34:	: 0
1958	: 94:	: 0:	: 0:	: 347:	: 44:	: 2
1959	: 591:	: 0:	: 0:	: 43:	: 25:	: 1
Others:						
1953-57	: 1,853:	: 1,563:	: 1,143:	: 1,391:	: 103:	: 88
1958	: 2,751:	: 282:	: 119:	: 778:	: 272:	: 32
1959	: 5,321:	: 354:	: 132:	: 732:	: 518:	: 133
Total Africa:						
1953-57	: 38,612:	: 5,235:	: 14,286:	: 12,652:	: 2,085:	: 6,806
1958	: 24,279:	: 6,314:	: 13,291:	: 13,861:	: 1,868:	: 4,850
1959	: 95,250:	: 3,876:	: 19,638:	: 18,177:	: 1,774:	: 14,082

<sup>1/</sup> For each area, the countries are listed according to value of 1959 agricultural trade.

<sup>2/</sup> Principally lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, linseed oil, soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>4/</sup> Figures for 1958 and 1959 include the Republic of Togo.

TABLE 4.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value of principal commodities to major destinations in West Asia and Africa, average 1953-57, annual 1958 and 1959.

1/Commodity and country	1953-57: average	1958	1959	1/Commodity and country	1953-57: average	1958	1959
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>TOBACCO</b>				<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS</b>			
West Asia:				West Asia:			
Jordan	592	821	997	Israel	3,953	9,874	1,555
Israel	197	198	210	Turkey	1,496	2,688	1,233
Others	182	312	561	Lebanon	2,389	286	503
Total	971	1,331	1,768	Iran	753	524	338
Africa:				Saudi Arabia	275	244	122
Egypt	4,484	5,777	10,591	Others	525	241	552
Nigeria	3,120	3,118	2,597	Total	9,391	13,857	4,303
Ghana	1,123	1,150	2,358	Africa:			
Canary Isl.	303	501	555	Tunisia	161	1,029	390
Belgian Congo	320	1,100	444	U. of South Africa	152	174	247
Algeria	361	278	340	Egypt	805	77	244
Fr.W.Africa	542	435	287	Morocco	51	79	114
U. of So. Africa	215	40	135	Libya	108	44	108
Tunisia	246	341	56	Belgian Congo	588	61	68
Morocco	153	50	0	Fr.W.Africa	31	0	0
Others	1,566	1,126	994	Others	193	383	85
Total	12,433	13,916	18,357	Total	2,089	1,847	1,256
<b>COTTON</b>				<b>RICE, MILLED &amp; ROUGH</b>			
West Asia:				West Asia:			
Israel	2,672	2,965	2,714	Israel	59	14	812
Lebanon	431	137	336	Saudi Arabia	1,273	913	798
Others	13	6	0	Kuwait	135	558	756
Total	3,116	3,108	3,050	Turkey	282	0	695
Africa:				Others	84	95	1,942
U. of South Africa	1,784	4,151	2,454	Total	1,833	1,580	5,003
Morocco	1,691	1,767	932	Africa:			
Rhodesias-				Egypt	5	0	4,900
Nyasaland	361	236	322	Fr.W.Africa	498	6	3,519
Others	1,400	160	168	Liberia	1,427	1,680	2,336
Total	5,236	6,314	3,876	U. of South Africa	69	51	973
				Ghana	2	96	529
				Others	19	420	370
				Total	2,020	2,253	12,627



TABLE 4.—U.S. agricultural exports: Value of principal commodities to major destinations in West Asia and Africa, average 1953-57, annual 1958 and 1959  
- continued -

1/ Commodity and country	1953-57 average	1958	1959	1/ Commodity and country	1953-57 average	1958	1959
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR				TALLOW, INEDIBLE			
West Asia:				West Asia:			
Israel	13,905	12,406	12,739	Iran	223	1,075	2,403
Lebanon	3,685	5,960	7,373	Iraq	157	93	248
Saudi Arabia	3,833	3,094	2,954	Israel	199	529	87
Turkey	8,268	16,056	604	Turkey	864	28	0
Iran	2,396	1,146	216	Others	6	0	0
Others	933	1,976	5,238	Total	1,449	1,725	2,738
Total	33,020	40,638	29,124	Africa:			
Africa:				Egypt	3,937	38	4,040
Egypt	12,368	863	39,518	U. of South Africa	4,227	2,381	3,462
Nigeria	3,215	4,581	5,022	Morocco	317	1,041	1,075
Tunisia	1,533	2,485	4,272	Rhodesias-			
Ghana	3,065	4,009	2,542	Nyasaland	394	4	56
Belgian Congo	1,700	2,446	2,159	Others	103	125	59
Libya	1,400	123	1,796	Total	8,978	3,589	8,692
Morocco	770	1,844	865	COTTONSEED			
Fr. W. Africa	983	653	347	OIL			
Others	9,205	2,595	13,306	West Asia:			
Total	34,239	19,599	69,827	Turkey	2,204	2,100	21,351
CORN AND CORN MEAL				Israel	622	760	1,399
West Asia:				Others	22	5	0
Israel	1,360	1,716	4,560	Total	2,848	2,865	22,750
Turkey	591	2,177	0	Africa:			
Others	419	43	3	Morocco	726	0	3,019
Total	2,370	3,936	4,563	Algeria	588	0	0
Africa:				Others	7	0	0
Canary Isl.	736	849	1,457	Total	1,321	0	3,019
Others	2,580	283	0	SOYBEANS			
Total	3,316	1,132	1,457	West Asia:			
				Israel	4,202	8,343	15,244
				Total	4,202	8,343	15,244
				Africa:			
				Morocco	80	558	2,806
				Total	80	558	2,806

See page 9 for footnotes.

TABLE 5.--U.S. imports: Value by country, West Asia and Africa, annual 1957-59

1/ Country	Agricultural			Total			Percent :agrl. of : total
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	Percent
West Asia:							
Turkey	49,582	51,998	59,606	67,269	65,002	68,339	87
Iran	19,397	25,434	21,196	35,492	43,326	46,484	46
Iraq	13,524	7,801	12,249	28,977	30,192	33,372	37
Syria	9,421	3,606	8,895	9,716	5,414	9,510	94
Lebanon	3,549	2,186	2,181	4,704	3,065	2,865	76
2/ Arabian Peninsula	3,667	3,024	863	8,005	6,498	2,377	36
Israel	683	571	642	19,630	18,047	27,633	2
Saudi Arabia	6	78	30	41,403	72,167	50,254	(3/)
Other	169	791	1,997	117,037	170,915	266,526	7
Total	99,998	95,489	107,659	332,233	414,626	507,360	21
Africa:							
Belgian Congo	47,160	43,461	60,334	101,741	91,436	106,994	56
Ghana	28,026	43,603	48,865	29,937	57,439	66,456	74
Br. E. Africa	43,678	45,860	39,563	44,848	46,749	40,837	97
Nigeria	23,461	21,393	29,885	25,811	22,406	32,390	92
Liberia	26,269	24,484	29,362	38,350	33,002	41,866	70
Angola	36,909	33,593	27,319	39,782	37,615	31,989	85
4/ Fr.W.Africa	23,487	29,174	23,825	24,651	30,356	25,495	93
U.of So.Afric	13,158	15,398	22,687	111,341	94,282	104,843	22
Ethiopia	32,319	28,214	15,211	32,578	28,603	15,528	98
Egypt	15,288	14,725	12,310	17,058	16,406	14,377	86
Madagascar	18,210	15,884	10,633	19,431	16,645	11,786	90
Fr. Cameroon	5,777	6,687	5,436	5,910	6,752	9,682	56
Br.W.Africa	1,882	2,011	2,439	3,208	2,452	3,125	78
Mozambique	2,531	2,023	2,301	3,858	3,150	3,592	64
Morocco	2,751	1,454	2,217	11,171	6,476	10,242	22
Other	8,219	9,310	10,439	78,770	43,751	52,489	20
Total	329,125	337,274	342,826	588,445	537,520	571,691	60

1/ For each area, the countries are listed according to value of 1959 agricultural trade. 2/ Saudi Arabia not included. 3/ Less than 0.5. 4/ Figures for 1958 and 1959 include the Republic of Togo.

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TABLE 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by selected major commodity groups from countries of West Asia and Africa, average 1953-57, annual 1958 and 1959

1/ Country and year	Cocoa, tea, and coffee	Drugs and spices	2/ Cotton and other fibers	Wool	Hides and skins	Tobacco, unmd.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
West Asia:						
Turkey:						
1953-57	0	2,180	5	468	232	38,388
1958	0	689	0	0	835	46,375
1959	0	1,292	0	859	1,730	48,624
Lebanon:						
1953-57	0	10	1	900	228	84
1958	0	13	0	152	341	283
1959	0	5	0	349	717	718
Syria:						
1953-57	0	13	20	8,306	13	841
1958	0	3	31	3,689	560	293
1959	0	3	15	7,272	1,280	234
Iran:						
1953-57	2	592	8	10,698	2,405	(3/)
1958	42	405	0	1,541	6,673	3
1959	1	1,165	0	7,750	8,272	3
Iraq:						
1953-57	0	502	0	8,158	61	0
1958	0	739	0	3,119	381	0
1959	0	722	0	8,107	319	0
Others:						
1953-57	3,592	4	0	50	80	0
1958	3,517	24	192	0	89	0
1959	1,164	113	7	501	43	435
TOTAL WEST ASIA:						
1953-57	3,594	3,301	34	28,580	3,019	39,313
1958	3,559	1,873	223	8,501	8,879	46,954
1959	1,165	3,300	22	24,838	12,361	50,014
Africa:						
Ghana:						
1953-57	38,486	3	64	0	8	0
1958	43,408	3	0	0	0	0
1959	47,236	0	6	0	0	0

- continued -

TABLE 6.-- U.S. agricultural imports: Value by selected major commodity groups from countries of West Asia and Africa, average 1953-57, annual 1958 and 1959 - continued.

1/ Country and year	Cocoa, tea, and coffee	Drugs and spices	2/ Cotton and other fibers	Wool	Hides and skins	Tobacco, unmd.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Belgian Congo:						
1953-57	22,503	1,643	53	0	278	0
1958	27,711	1,181	12	0	216	0
1959	36,513	461	13	0	204	0
Br. E. Africa:						
1953-57	24,547	2,706	6,051	0	1,576	0
1958	39,562	3,172	1,807	0	948	0
1959	29,915	744	3,648	0	1,927	0
Angola:						
1953-57	34,125	0	418	0	0	0
1958	32,553	0	332	0	0	0
1959	26,436	0	489	0	0	0
4/ Fr. West Africa:						
1953-57	23,293	36	3	0	241	0
1958	28,394	3	6	0	309	(3/)
1959	23,060	16	0	0	358	0
Nigeria:						
1953-57	24,306	129	297	0	2,879	0
1958	14,511	134	226	0	2,135	0
1959	17,782	85	224	0	4,248	0
Ethiopia:						
1953-57	27,299	39	0	0	2,533	0
1958	25,446	117	0	0	2,153	0
1959	11,670	15	0	0	3,177	0
Madagascar:						
1953-57	4,605	5,052	269	0	0	0
1958	6,643	7,788	128	0	0	0
1959	1,180	7,406	167	0	0	0
Liberia:						
1953-57	203	0	27	0	0	0
1958	139	0	0	0	0	0
1959	463	0	0	0	0	0
U. of So. Africa:						
1953-57	50	102	389	6,161	579	0
1958	67	219	47	13,849	630	0
1959	186	21	92	20,475	869	0

- continued -



TABLE 6.—U.S. agricultural imports: Value by selected major commodity groups from countries of West Asia and Africa, average 1953-57, annual 1958 and 1959 - continued

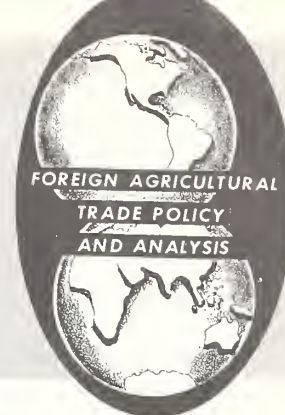
<u>1/</u> Country and year	Cocoa, tea, and coffee	Drugs and spices	<u>2/</u> Cotton and other fibers	Wool	Hides and skins	Tobacco, unmd.
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
French Cameroun:						
1953-57	7,493	2	0	0	0	0
1958	4,983	0	0	0	0	0
1959	4,189	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique:						
1953-57	835	6	1,594	0	0	0
1958	173	1	1,140	0	14	0
1959	380	8	1,133	0	24	0
Egypt:						
1953-57	0	24	17,111	221	118	0
1958	0	63	13,260	0	44	0
1959	0	8	11,468	0	100	0
Morocco:						
1953-57	1	108	45	2	287	0
1958	0	208	7	0	467	0
1959	0	347	14	127	554	0
Others:						
1953-57	2,780	201	928	6	1,651	65
1958	3,883	176	305	0	1,387	158
1959	4,391	224	578	6	1,842	237
<u>5/</u> TOTAL AFRICA:						
1953-57	210,526	10,051	27,249	6,390	10,150	65
1958	227,473	13,065	17,270	13,849	8,303	158
1959	203,401	9,335	17,832	20,608	13,303	237

1/ For each area, the countries are listed according to value of 1959 agricultural trade. 2/ Includes cotton, sisal, henequen, flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibers. 3/ Less than \$500. 4/ Figures for 1958 and 1959 include the Republic of Togo. 5/ Rubber, a leading import from Africa is not listed in this table; chief African suppliers of rubber to the United States were:

<u>Africa</u>	<u>1953-57 average</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
Liberia	25,752	24,344	28,899
Belgian Congo	3,700	4,739	10,834
Nigeria	2,449	4,178	7,406
Others	675	1,416	2,124
Total	32,576	34,677	49,263

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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## U. S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

### FISCAL YEAR 1960 WITH COMPARISONS

U. S. agricultural imports in 1960 were relatively unchanged from 1959. Imports totaled \$4,017 million in fiscal year 1960, \$13 million ahead of 1959. Supplementary (somewhat competitive) and complementary (noncompetitive) commodities continued to account for equal shares of the total as they have in recent years. Supplementary imports declined 2 percent from their near record high in 1959 while complementary imports gained 3 percent, recovering slightly from the downward trend in the past 4 years.

Sharp cutbacks in imports of cattle accounted for the drop in the supplementary group. Imports of dutiable cattle totaled \$65 million, about half the value in 1959. Declines in pork offset slight increases in other meat products and cane sugar. For complementary imports, increases in crude rubber more than compensated for declines in coffee and cocoa beans, resulting in a higher complementary total. Imports of coffee reached a record high of 3 billion pounds as world prices continued to decline during 1960.

The volume of agricultural imports was slightly higher in fiscal year 1960, with the index of quantity at 107 (1952-54 = 100) compared with 105 in 1959. The index for supplementary imports declined from 110 to 108. On the other hand, the index for complementary imports increased from 102 to 107.

Contrary to general opinion, agricultural imports have not made major strides in recent years. They reached a record high of \$5.1 billion in fiscal year 1951, declined to a post-Korean War low of \$3.8 billion in 1957, and have since averaged \$4 billion annually. Correspondingly, agriculture's share of total imports has also declined annually since 1951, reaching an alltime low of 26 percent in 1960. Imports declined from the major trading areas Latin America, Asia, and Canada while substantial increases occurred for Europe and Oceania, with Africa remaining relatively unchanged in recent years. (See table 1.) The decline can further be

characterized as a decrease in the value of complementary imports whereas supplementary imports have gained in recent years.

### IMPORTS FROM MAJOR WORLD AREAS

Latin America was the United States' leading agricultural supplier. Primarily dependent on their agricultural economy, the Latin American republics have accounted for an annual average of \$2 billion worth of the agricultural commodities imported into the U. S. market. Though declining in recent years, these shipments have accounted for approximately 50 percent of U. S. agricultural imports. Imports from this area in fiscal year 1960 totaled \$1.9 billion, 7 percent below the value in 1959 and 16 percent below the 1952-54 average. This decline can be mainly attributed to a value decline in complementary imports resulting from lower coffee and cocoa bean prices. These two commodities accounted for 85 percent of Latin American agricultural shipments to the United States in 1960. Increased supplementary imports in the form of cane sugar, cattle, and meats have partially offset the reduction in complementary imports. Five countries have accounted for 80 percent of annual Latin American shipments to the United States: Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, Mexico, and Argentina.

One-fifth of U. S. agricultural imports came from Asian countries. Last year, Asian countries supplied 85 percent of U. S. crude rubber, approximately 90 percent of tea, and 20 percent of cane sugar imports. Agricultural imports from Asia totaled \$852 million in fiscal year 1960, slightly below the 1952-54 average but 18 percent ahead of 1959. Increases occurred in both complementary (almost entirely crude rubber) and supplementary (mainly cane sugar, copra, and wool) commodities. Five countries--the Philippines, Indonesia, Federation of Malaya, India, and Thailand--annually have accounted for 75 percent of imports from Asia.

Agricultural imports from Europe have increased. They totaled \$508 million in fiscal year 1960, an increase of 4 percent over 1959 and 41 percent more than the 1952-54 average. In a period during which agricultural imports have been declining from most areas of the world, increased reliance has been placed on specialty shipments (mainly supplementary items) from Europe.

Table 1.--U. S. agricultural imports from major world areas, calendar year average 1952-54, fiscal years 1959 and 1960, with percentage comparisons

Country	:Calendar year: Fiscal years			: Percentage	
	: average	: 1959 : 1960		: change	: change
	: 1952-54	: 1959	: 1960	: since 1952-54	: since 1959
	: Million	Million	Million		
	: dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent	Percent
Latin America .....	2,240	2,024	1,887	-16	-7
Asia .....	860	720	852	-1	+18
Europe .....	360	488	508	+41	+4
Africa .....	336	323	343	+2	+6
Oceania .....	154	208	243	+58	+17
Canada .....	269	241	184	-32	-24
Total .....	4,219	4,004	4,017	-5	1/

1/ Less than one-half of 1 percent.



These products have included canned hams from the Netherlands, oriental-type tobaccos from Greece and Turkey, and a variety of specialty fruits, vegetables, and nuts from various other European countries. Principal countries have included the Netherlands, Turkey, Italy, Denmark, France, and Spain. These 6 countries have accounted for 65 percent of imports from Europe.

Imports of agricultural commodities in 1960 from the Common Market (European Economic Community) countries--the Netherlands, France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg--comprised 43 percent of agricultural imports from Europe but only 5 percent of total agricultural imports--relatively unchanged during recent years. On the other hand, agricultural imports from the "Outer Seven" (European Free Trade Association) countries--the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, and Austria--accounted for only 18 percent of imports from Europe and only 2 percent of imports from all countries--also relatively unchanged during recent years.

Agricultural imports from Africa have increased slightly. U. S. agricultural imports from Africa amounted to \$343 million in fiscal year 1960, 2 percent ahead of the 1952-54 average and 6 percent more than in 1959. African produce consisted of 80 percent complementary commodities, principally coffee, cocoa beans, and crude rubber, and 20 percent supplementary commodities, mainly cotton, wool, and vanilla beans. Principal supplying countries in this group included the Congo, Ghana, British East Africa, Angola, Liberia, Nigeria, and French West Africa. These 7 countries accounted for 70 percent of U. S. imports from all countries in this area.

Imports from Oceania have shown a strong increase in the past 2 years. Agricultural imports from countries in Oceania totaled \$242 million in fiscal year 1960, 58 percent above the 1952-54 average and 17 percent more than in 1959. Nearly all of the imports came from New Zealand and Australia. Increased imports from this area can be attributed mainly to larger shipments of frozen beef and veal, with smaller gains in other animal products.

Imports from Canada have declined sharply in the past 3 years. Agricultural imports from Canada totaled \$184 million in fiscal year 1960, 24 percent below the value in 1959 and 30 percent below the 1952-54 average. Principally a supplier of supplementary commodities, Canadian shipments to the United States are subject to the everchanging demand structure resulting from shifts in production and market prices.

#### IMPORTS FROM MAJOR COUNTRIES

Although the United States imported a multitude of commodities from more than 125 different countries, the bulk of the trade has been with 10 major countries shipping 6 basic commodities. The United States last year imported over \$100 million worth of agricultural commodities from each of these countries: Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, the Philippines, Mexico, Canada, Indonesia, New Zealand, Federation of Malaya, and Australia. (See table 2.) Collectively, they accounted for \$2.3 billion, or 58 percent, of U.S. agricultural imports. The 6 basic commodities--coffee, cane sugar, crude



rubber, meats, cocoa beans, and carpet wool--accounted for approximately 60 percent of the import total.

Table 2.--Principal suppliers of U. S. agricultural imports, calendar year average 1952-54, fiscal years 1959 and 1960 with percentage comparisons

Country	Calendar year:	Fiscal years		Percentage	Percentage
	average	1959	1960	change	change
	1952-54	1959	1960	since 1952-54	since 1959
	Million	Million	Million		
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent	Percent
Brazil .....	713	518	532	-25	+3
Cuba .....	373	426	424	+14	1/
Colombia .....	410	303	266	-35	-12
Philippines .....	212	225	247	+16	+10
Mexico .....	151	229	186	+23	-19
Canada .....	269	241	184	-32	-24
Indonesia .....	179	101	135	-23	+34
New Zealand .....	63	127	126	+100	-1
Fed. of Malaya .....	2/	72	114	2/	+58
Australia .....	91	78	114	+25	+46
Total .....	<u>2,661</u>	<u>2,320</u>	<u>2,328</u>	<u>-13</u>	<u>1/</u>
Other .....	<u>1,558</u>	<u>1,684</u>	<u>1,689</u>	<u>+8</u>	<u>1/</u>
Total, all countries .....	4,219	4,004	4,017	-5	1/

1/ Less than one-half of 1 percent.

2/ Included with British Malaya prior to January 1958.

#### Principal Suppliers of Supplementary Commodities

Six of the above countries--Cuba, the Philippines, Canada, Mexico, Australia, and New Zealand--can be designated as principal suppliers of supplementary commodities.

Agricultural imports from Cuba in 1960 totaled \$424 million, of which 99 percent were supplementary. Although relatively stable in the past 3 years, they were 14 percent above the 1952-54 average. Sugar has been this country's chief import from Cuba, accounting for 70 percent of sugar imports in 1960.

The Philippines have accounted for approximately 98 percent of U. S. copra and 20 percent of U. S. cane sugar imports annually. Agricultural imports from the Philippines, practically all supplementary, totaled \$247 million in 1960, 16 percent ahead of the 1952-54 average and 10 percent more than in 1959.

Canada, a major supplier of grains, meats, and other animal products, has been receiving a smaller share of the U. S. import market in recent years. Supplementary shipments to the United States in 1960 totaled \$181 million, 24 percent less than in 1959 and 32 percent below the 1952-54 average.

Imports of supplementary agricultural commodities from Mexico increased sharply through fiscal year 1958 and 1959--a result of larger shipments of dutiable cattle and other meats. However, these two commodities were

also responsible for the decline witnessed in 1960. Supplementary imports from Mexico totaled \$118 million in 1960, 18 percent less than in 1959 but 84 percent more than the 1952-54 average.

Supplementary imports from Australia totaled \$113 million in 1960, 45 percent higher than in 1959 and 25 percent more than the 1952-54 average. Larger shipments to the United States are attributable mainly to a 97 percent rise in fresh and frozen beef shipments.

Increased fresh and frozen beef imports have also accounted for the sharp rise in supplementary shipments from New Zealand in recent years. Though declining slightly during fiscal year 1960, supplementary imports from New Zealand were 82 percent above the 1952-54 average.

Other major supplementary suppliers included the Netherlands, Turkey, Italy, and Argentina. (See table 3.) Ten countries annually have accounted for over 70 percent of U. S. supplementary imports.

Table 3.--Principal suppliers of U. S. supplementary agricultural imports, calendar year average 1952-54, fiscal years 1959 and 1960, with percentage comparisons

Country	: Calendar year:	Fiscal years		: Percentage	: Percentage
	: average	:		: change	: change
	: 1952-54	: 1959	: 1960	: since 1952-54	: since 1959
	: Million	Million	Million		
	: dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent	Percent
Cuba .....	371	423	421	+13	1/
Philippines .....	196	214	235	+20	+10
Canada .....	266	239	181	-32	-24
Mexico .....	64	144	118	+84	-18
Australia .....	90	78	113	+25	+45
New Zealand .....	52	99	96	+85	-3
Netherlands .....	56	73	66	+18	-10
Turkey .....	40	57	62	+55	+9
Italy .....	40	52	52	+30	1/
Argentina .....	90	87	52	-42	-40
Total .....	1,265	1,466	1,396	+10	-5
Other .....	489	563	586	+20	+4
Total, all					
countries .....	1,754	2,029	1,982	+13	-2

1/ Less than one-half of 1 percent.

#### Principal Suppliers of Complementary Commodities

Four countries--Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, and the Federation of Malaya--are principal suppliers of complementary commodities in the U. S. market.

Brazil is the leading supplier of total agricultural products, principally complementary. Though declining in recent years, Brazil has annually accounted for over 10 percent of U. S. agricultural imports. Complementary shipments totaled \$486 million in 1960, 5 percent ahead of 1959 but 27 percent below the 1952-54 average. Brazil has supplied over two-fifths of U. S. coffee and one-fourth of U. S. cocoa bean imports.

Colombia, like her sister country Brazil, is a principal supplier of raw coffee. This product accounted for over 99 percent of agricultural imports from Colombia. Colombia's agricultural shipments to the United States totaled \$266 million in fiscal year 1960, 12 percent below 1959 and 35 percent below the 1952-54 average. The decrease in imports from Brazil and Colombia is in part a value decline due to lower coffee prices whereas quantities in several instances have increased substantially.

Indonesia is the United States' leading supplier of crude rubber. In turn, this commodity ranks as Indonesia's main export to the United States, accounting for more than 80 percent of its agricultural shipments. Agricultural imports from Indonesia totaled \$135 million in fiscal year 1960, of which 99 percent were in the form of complementary commodities. These imports increased 34 percent in 1960, due mainly to larger rubber shipments, though continuing well below the 1952-54 average.

The Federation of Malaya, previously reported as part of British Malaya, has annually accounted for a significant share of U. S. complementary imports. Imports from the Federation in 1960 totaled \$114 million, almost entirely complementary commodities. Although 58 percent ahead of 1959, imports from this area last year were slightly below the 1952-54 average. Crude rubber, Malaya's principal export, accounted for approximately 30 percent of U. S. rubber imports.

Other major complementary suppliers included Mexico, Thailand, Guatemala, Ecuador, the Congo, and the Dominican Republic. Ten countries annually have accounted for more than 65 percent of total complementary imports. (See table 4.)

Table 4.--Principal suppliers of U. S. complementary agricultural imports, calendar year average 1952-54, fiscal years 1959 and 1960, with percentage comparisons

Country	Calendar year <sup>1</sup>	Fiscal years		Percentage	Percentage
	average 1952-54	1959	1960	change since 1952-54	change since 1959
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
Brazil .....	667	465	486	-27	+5
Colombia .....	409	303	266	-35	-12
Indonesia .....	173	100	134	-42	+34
Fed. of Malaya .....	1/	72	114	1/	+58
Mexico .....	87	85	68	-22	-20
Thailand .....	56	59	61	+9	+3
Guatemala .....	61	57	59	-3	+3
Ecuador .....	44	52	58	+20	+12
Belgian Congo .....	20	36	48	+140	+33
Dominican Republic..	49	39	42	-16	+8
Total .....	<u>1,566</u>	<u>1,268</u>	<u>1,336</u>	<u>-15</u>	<u>+5</u>
Other .....	899	707	699	-22	-1
Total, all countries .....	2,465	1,975	2,035	-17	+3

1/ Included with British Malaya prior to January 1958.



Table 5.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of all commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60

Country	Average	Fiscal years				
	1952-54 1/	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Greenland.....	1	6	0	8	0	0
Canada.....	268,685	169,383	167,264	264,286	241,177	184,164
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	3
Latin American Republics:						
Mexico.....	151,216	130,944	155,535	213,331	228,787	186,398
Guatemala.....	61,531	65,073	67,930	70,056	57,490	59,176
El Salvador.....	62,204	42,155	57,448	40,580	46,109	29,641
Honduras.....	25,005	21,789	29,196	23,581	23,035	21,059
Nicaragua.....	22,442	19,230	19,545	21,448	12,705	13,720
Costa Rica.....	32,458	18,766	24,692	30,122	34,631	28,033
Panama, Republic of.....	12,357	15,293	13,194	17,846	16,722	17,972
Cuba.....	373,436	397,452	382,911	442,123	425,822	423,640
Haiti.....	22,585	14,742	10,083	20,480	11,035	11,869
Dominican Republic.....	58,578	59,139	47,464	71,160	59,708	61,514
Colombia.....	409,739	442,839	323,134	324,949	303,007	265,818
Venezuela.....	49,839	31,915	39,285	41,875	31,902	20,306
Ecuador.....	45,268	42,921	48,481	52,120	52,908	57,846
Peru.....	19,264	24,197	24,976	28,306	35,782	30,614
Bolivia.....	1,020	2,082	1,179	1,154	1,836	1,848
Chile.....	5,434	4,459	4,150	4,339	5,904	4,669
Brazil.....	713,364	699,092	667,620	540,117	517,929	531,777
Paraguay.....	2,620	1,723	3,209	2,788	5,870	4,850
Uruguay.....	38,633	20,099	11,818	6,435	14,451	13,264
Argentina.....	122,563	114,641	102,644	96,042	123,899	88,312
Total L. A. Republics....	2,229,556	2,168,551	2,034,494	2,048,852	2,009,532	1,872,326
Other Latin America:						
West Indies Federation.....	8,907	8,683	10,160	10,501	10,554	9,801
Bahamas.....	150	31	112	174	147	1,004
Bermuda.....	51	40	25	27	16	200
British Honduras.....	168	295	196	158	160	128
French West Indies.....	211	291	243	605	283	173
Netherlands Antilles.....	127	303	108	141	344	187
British Guiana.....	343	13	24	22	440	118
Surinam.....	112	859	490	286	1,743	2,079
French Guiana.....	29	11	25	30	903	147
Falkland Islands.....	5	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone.....	173	549	65	283	258	583
Total Latin America.....	2,239,832	2,179,626	2,045,942	2,061,079	2,024,380	1,886,746
Europe:						
Iceland.....	627	774	2,220	1,118	984	1,820
Sweden.....	3,167	919	1,187	1,434	1,840	2,592
Norway.....	688	591	913	807	959	804
Denmark.....	23,262	26,019	26,931	36,175	45,951	43,802
United Kingdom.....	20,119	26,104	21,804	19,602	24,781	27,819
Ireland.....	5,191	3,272	5,557	6,025	18,485	21,144
Netherlands.....	63,904	66,953	61,862	72,847	88,400	84,395
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	8,757	6,670	7,342	6,403	5,800	6,639
France.....	31,302	38,323	38,428	35,975	38,352	42,075
West Germany.....	23,558	24,478	25,249	25,543	28,392	30,152
East Germany.....	26	12	19	12	27	13
Austria.....	250	288	448	432	657	680
Czechoslovakia.....	452	864	2,028	1,242	1,868	1,678



Table 5.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of all commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60--Continued

Country	Average 1952-54 1/	Fiscal years				
		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Europe:--Continued</u>						
Hungary.....	1,244	708	280	596	1,236	1,221
Switzerland.....	11,404	9,995	12,756	10,086	10,058	10,609
Finland.....	335	342	370	388	707	963
Estonia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania.....	0	0	0	0	0	13
Poland and Danzig.....	13,862	24,964	22,059	23,409	24,676	28,386
U.S.S.R.....	2,597	2,364	2,254	1,581	1,475	1,567
Azores.....	366	53	117	100	118	103
Spain.....	35,719	38,814	29,004	30,434	37,013	36,347
Portugal.....	3,542	3,166	3,075	2,789	3,304	3,169
Gibraltar.....	6	0	18	0	7	2
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.....	502	604	1,079	662	856	1,024
Italy.....	44,351	47,777	49,337	48,660	56,261	57,014
Trieste.....	12	5	37	90	4	88
Yugoslavia.....	5,928	5,855	6,901	7,373	7,778	7,686
Albania.....	2	30	110	62	53	77
Greece.....	15,118	17,322	20,157	27,288	28,807	28,925
Rumania.....	273	77	254	279	265	123
Bulgaria.....	274	353	365	473	888	690
Turkey.....	42,991	48,672	50,909	47,436	57,945	66,396
Total Europe.....	359,828	396,368	393,070	409,321	487,947	508,014
<u>Asia:</u>						
U.A.R. - Syria.....	8,373	10,422	9,552	7,893	7,476	8,004
Lebanon.....	2,536	3,145	3,188	3,218	2,219	2,741
Iraq.....	10,653	13,363	13,718	12,289	10,516	10,532
Iran.....	14,002	19,652	19,841	22,679	24,906	21,381
Israel.....	280	354	775	533	628	785
Palestine.....	12	30	3	0	71	0
Jordan.....	2/	1	0	0	0	0
Kuwait.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Saudi Arabia.....	92	168	53	34	22	8
Other Arabia Peninsula						
States.....	2,423	4,616	4,670	3,166	1,483	775
Aden.....	40	139	198	442	511	201
State of Bahrein.....	2/	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan.....	3,171	660	3,638	1,548	2,147	1,899
India.....	90,723	79,526	70,168	67,392	61,043	81,397
Pakistan.....	22,942	31,824	28,809	25,548	22,398	24,951
Nepal.....	26	0	0	0	0	0
Ceylon.....	32,508	32,390	29,793	25,104	32,114	37,584
Burma.....	254	600	1,478	1,855	1,354	611
Thailand (Siam).....	58,036	93,381	80,255	63,267	64,996	67,194
Viet-Nam, Laos, and						
Cambodia (Indochina).....	17,459	22,917	19,808	3/ 11,287	4/	4/
Viet-Nam.....	5/	5/	5/	6/ 1,216	10,234	6,863
Laos.....	5/	5/	5/	0	0	43
Cambodia.....	5/	5/	5/	6/ 4,867	10,791	10,808
Federation of Malaya.....	7/	7/	7/	6/ 24,260	72,064	114,459
Singapore, Colony of.....	7/	7/	7/	6/ 12,981	24,712	19,975
British Malaya.....	148,355	144,107	105,056	7/ 57,321	8/	8/
Indonesia.....	178,702	172,756	125,824	114,167	101,173	135,173
Philippines, Republic of.....	211,795	209,987	206,239	200,025	225,099	246,744
Macao (Macau).....	114	2	0	11	0	0

Table 5.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of all commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60--Continued

Country	Average	Fiscal years				
	1952-54 1/	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Asia:-- Continued						
Portugese Asia.....	424	570	553	287	398	328
Other Southern and						
Southeastern Asia.....	22	25	8	6	7	1
China (includes Manchuria)...	9,203	29	14	0	6	2/
Outer Mongolia.....	3,985	7,838	7,090	3,004	4,702	4,778
North Korea.....	0	0	2/	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	1,517	2,110	2,322	505	848	1,946
Hong Kong.....	1,705	1,945	1,958	2,096	2,726	2,916
Taiwan (Formosa).....	4,801	5,029	6,396	6,033	6,164	7,747
Japan.....	36,134	42,160	37,603	30,881	29,367	42,616
Nansei and Nanpo Islands....	0	0	0	0	0	2/
Total Asia.....	860,292	899,746	779,010	704,317	720,175	852,460
Australia and Oceania:						
Australia.....	90,805	63,810	50,467	48,578	78,388	113,657
New Guinea (Australian).....	47	132	1	50	45	67
New Zealand.....	62,951	53,028	51,336	76,430	126,792	126,113
British Western Pacific						
Islands.....	55	267	49	0	84	3
French Pacific Islands.....	298	261	385	399	702	224
Trust Territory of the						
Pacific Islands.....	140	184	0	52	1,265	2,397
Total Australia and						
Oceania.....	154,296	117,682	102,238	125,509	207,276	242,461
Africa:						
Morocco.....	2,311	3,370	3,611	1,425	2,098	1,927
Algeria.....	954	999	849	522	724	493
Tunisia.....	929	431	2,877	1,817	3,696	643
Libya.....	22	3	1	1	2/	1
U. A. R. - Egypt.....	22,070	17,570	9,831	36,463	13,917	12,224
Sudan.....	1,384	1,187	843	1,925	913	1,100
Canary Islands.....	27	2	0	3	44	2
Other Spanish Africa.....	2,401	646	329	20	108	435
Cameroon.....	8,782	6,823	5,595	6,598	5,151	4,908
French Equatorial Africa....	373	360	293	1,235	822	1,107
French West Africa and						
Republic of Togo.....	15,729	20,713	30,024	26,686	21,191	21,342
Ghana.....	49,320	38,297	23,607	35,393	44,830	40,168
Nigeria.....	36,366	35,716	24,439	19,012	25,440	33,360
Other British West Africa...	595	705	1,746	2,347	2,325	1,588
Madeira Islands.....	64	50	65	61	82	53
Angola.....	34,740	32,027	36,373	36,797	30,361	27,155
Other Western Portugese						
Africa.....	3,428	902	1,277	1,972	1,489	842
Liberia.....	24,827	34,563	27,870	23,893	27,165	29,846
Belgian Congo.....	25,733	32,166	41,611	52,722	46,518	60,292
Somaliland (Italian Admin.)..	753	911	305	233	314	803
Ethiopia.....	28,089	25,692	31,688	32,966	17,512	24,338
French Somaliland.....	38	45	43	69	245	534
British Somaliland.....	522	491	80	138	357	156
Seychelles and Dependencies..	88	59	62	22	224	99
Mauritius and Dependencies..	186	168	133	77	14	9
British East Africa.....	39,396	33,725	35,873	50,261	42,052	41,067
Mozambique.....	4,309	2,490	2,479	2,483	2,019	2,750

Table 5.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of all commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60--Continued

Country	Average <sup>1</sup>	Fiscal years					
	1952-54 1/	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Africa:--Continued							
Madagascar.....	6,887	12,245	16,925	15,771	14,147	12,419	
Union of South Africa.....	25,463	19,082	13,609	13,560	18,627	22,896	
Federation of Rhodesia							
and Nyasaland.....	338	232	190	1,148	679	595	
Southern British Africa.....	0	2/	0	0	0	0	
Total Africa.....	336,124	321,670	312,628	365,623	323,061	343,152	
Total all countries.....	4,219,058	4,081,481	3,800,152	3,930,113	4,004,019	4,017,000	

1/ Calendar year average.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ July-December 1957.

4/ Separately shown beginning January 1958.

5/ Not separately classified prior to January 1958.

6/ January-June 1958.

7/ Included with British Malaya.

8/ Reported under Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore.

Note: Due to roundings, supplementary and complementary components may not add to totals shown.



Table 6.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of supplementary commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60

Country	Average 1952-54 1/	Fiscal years				
		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Greenland.....	1	0	0	8	0	0
Canada.....	265,821	166,103	164,562	261,841	238,510	181,437
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Latin American Republics:</b>						
Mexico.....	63,806	42,819	54,279	116,433	143,714	118,457
Guatemala.....	239	180	219	179	119	254
El Salvador.....	582	1,867	6,801	598	623	364
Honduras.....	352	298	328	307	472	1,142
Nicaragua.....	2,326	1,566	2,197	3,314	4,382	6,529
Costa Rica.....	170	179	332	544	2,781	5,504
Panama, Republic of.....	111	23	129	836	875	498
Cuba.....	370,695	383,072	377,479	428,794	422,748	421,395
Haiti.....	1,477	1,416	1,768	1,944	919	1,650
Dominican Republic.....	9,933	9,581	10,565	15,065	21,039	19,783
Colombia.....	487	380	391	391	133	254
Venezuela.....	458	257	141	325	180	90
Ecuador.....	1,310	741	487	484	527	218
Peru.....	15,057	19,040	15,860	17,232	22,124	16,809
Bolivia.....	601	1,677	992	945	1,479	1,130
Chile.....	5,270	3,979	3,909	4,128	5,745	4,566
Brazil.....	46,411	41,966	38,735	43,300	52,980	45,852
Paraguay.....	1,951	1,209	2,492	2,512	5,533	4,092
Uruguay.....	38,428	19,967	11,605	6,296	14,323	13,017
Argentina.....	90,276	66,746	63,871	67,395	86,890	51,741
Total L. A. Republics....	649,940	596,963	592,580	711,022	787,586	713,345
<b>Other Latin America:</b>						
West Indies Federation.....	2,694	2,656	3,120	3,238	3,709	3,223
Bahamas.....	143	18	93	150	129	1,001
Bermuda.....	51	40	25	23	16	148
British Honduras.....	72	71	54	89	83	114
French West Indies.....	162	225	238	555	272	162
Netherlands Antilles.....	21	18	6	6	1	1
British Guiana.....	327	3	13	12	234	117
Surinam.....	2	32	54	2/	289	207
French Guiana.....	3	11	20	29	170	3
Falkland Islands.....	5	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone.....	18	1	7	56	4	4
Total Latin America.....	653,438	600,038	596,210	715,180	792,493	718,325
<b>Europe:</b>						
Iceland.....	161	33	1,192	497	349	763
Sweden.....	3,045	799	841	1,202	1,730	2,138
Norway.....	651	582	883	741	879	725
Denmark.....	23,065	25,733	26,369	35,615	45,393	43,354
United Kingdom.....	12,961	11,708	11,714	12,439	14,746	16,969
Ireland.....	4,671	2,721	4,990	5,457	16,635	19,869
Netherlands.....	56,247	51,352	48,375	59,053	72,591	65,857
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	8,650	6,511	7,109	6,027	5,540	6,013
France.....	25,407	30,572	30,429	29,994	33,119	35,099
West Germany.....	21,529	21,281	21,866	22,417	24,713	25,774
East Germany.....	18	12	10	10	27	12
Austria.....	193	219	348	350	525	578
Czechoslovakia.....	409	846	2,008	1,223	1,836	1,585



Table 6.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of supplementary commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60--Continued

Country	Average 1952-54 1/	Fiscal years				
		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<b>Europe:--Continued</b>						
Hungary.....	1,190	658	253	575	1,225	1,179
Switzerland.....	7,781	7,846	8,309	7,587	8,785	9,118
Finland.....	334	342	318	387	675	960
Estonia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania.....	0	0	0	0	0	13
Poland and Danzig.....	13,837	24,963	22,042	23,285	24,527	28,234
U.S.S.R.....	2,082	1,765	1,780	1,076	1,030	1,063
Azores.....	49	27	99	94	109	94
Spain.....	35,156	37,701	27,964	29,347	36,354	34,877
Portugal.....	2,185	2,071	2,314	2,306	3,193	2,780
Gibraltar.....	6	0	18	0	3	2/
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.....	102	192	499	433	543	524
Italy.....	39,714	44,342	45,920	45,356	52,218	52,115
Trieste.....	12	5	36	90	4	88
Yugoslavia.....	4,277	4,687	6,101	6,679	7,201	6,789
Albania.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	14,983	17,076	19,698	26,784	28,484	28,548
Rumania.....	212	60	155	254	245	94
Bulgaria.....	52	57	77	156	476	394
Turkey.....	40,474	45,526	49,094	46,325	56,814	62,219
Total Europe.....	319,455	339,687	340,811	365,769	439,969	447,825
<b>Asia:</b>						
U.A.R. - Syria.....	1,866	896	916	1,780	1,622	1,255
Lebanon.....	1,434	2,364	2,364	2,488	1,622	2,214
Iraq.....	4,305	4,318	4,441	5,025	4,095	2,783
Iran.....	9,786	16,594	16,987	19,780	22,572	19,015
Israel.....	226	277	648	440	486	665
Palestine.....	11	30	3	0	20	0
Jordan.....	2/	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait.....	3	0	0	2	0	0
Saudi Arabia.....	53	84	0	0	4	8
Other Arabia Peninsula						
States.....	279	121	0	19	45	21
Aden.....	10	0	11	10	228	12
State of Bahrein.....	2/	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan.....	320	405	950	778	1,171	510
India.....	38,507	43,426	37,217	40,044	33,383	43,949
Pakistan.....	16,706	20,603	17,908	16,250	11,758	16,804
Nepal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceylon.....	180	550	99	158	689	1,345
Burma.....	133	7	1	56	132	228
Thailand.....	2,166	2,782	5,324	5,725	6,005	6,439
Viet-Nam, Laos and						
Cambodia (Indochina).....	108	31	432	3/ 136	4/	4/
Viet-Nam.....	5/	5/	5/	5/ 164	316	170
Laos.....	5/	5/	5/	0	0	0
Cambodia.....	5/	5/	5/	0	0	2
Federation of Malaya.....	7/	7/	7/	6/ 85	210	548
Singapore, Colony of.....	7/	7/	7/	5/ 17	48	176
British Malaya.....	343	393	218	3/ 130	8/	8/
Indonesia.....	5,446	2,442	1,305	1,254	1,004	1,236
Philippines, Republic of.....	196,448	199,256	192,657	186,916	213,565	235,304
Macao (Macau).....	1	2	0	11	0	0

Table 6.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of supplementary commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60--Continued

Country	Average	Fiscal years				
	1952-54 1/	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>Asia:--Continued</b>						
Portuguese Asia.....	296	427	376	257	294	197
Other Southern and Southeastern Asia.....	19	5	0	0	0	0
China (includes Manchuria) ..	9,036	19	12	0	2	2/
Outer Mongolia.....	3,985	7,459	7,090	2,989	3,804	3,934
North Korea.....	0	0	2/	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	287	873	802	196	375	748
Hong Kong.....	1,515	1,742	1,737	1,817	2,448	2,563
Taiwan (Formosa).....	2,385	2,066	2,094	2,547	3,111	4,744
Japan.....	7,058	6,832	8,807	9,592	10,720	15,705
Nansei and Nanpo Islands....	0	0	0	0	0	2/
Total Asia.....	302,912	314,004	302,399	298,660	319,729	360,575
<b>Australia and Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	90,489	63,510	49,850	48,033	77,822	113,257
New Guinea (Australian).....	43	132	0	19	44	0
New Zealand.....	52,387	37,711	38,001	60,921	98,500	95,539
British Western Pacific Islands.....	50	218	46	0	83	2
French Pacific Islands.....	6	5	4	3	1	2
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	140	184	0	52	1,265	2,397
Total Australia and Oceania.....	143,115	101,760	87,901	109,028	177,715	211,197
<b>Africa:</b>						
Morocco.....	2,040	3,041	3,238	1,262	1,889	1,325
Algeria.....	770	746	609	293	555	81
Tunisia.....	926	430	2,875	1,816	3,696	643
Libya.....	20	3	1	1	2/	1
U.A.R. - Egypt.....	21,568	17,281	9,737	36,399	13,902	12,177
Sudan.....	1,343	1,164	801	1,881	857	984
Canary Islands.....	26	2	0	3	44	2
Other Spanish Africa.....	34	48	20	20	28	0
Cameroon.....	2	8	105	353	0	13
French Equatorial Africa....	10	2	2	38	60	39
French West Africa and Republic of Togo.....	198	375	347	582	378	397
Ghana.....	16	4	4	0	0	0
Nigeria.....	2,910	3,853	2,493	2,035	2,693	4,793
Other British West Africa...	61	40	8	124	160	52
Madeira Islands.....	63	50	65	55	77	53
Angola.....	698	552	697	431	708	422
Other Western Portugese Africa.....	65	72	57	114	26	41
Liberia.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Belgian Congo.....	5,585	7,203	7,143	9,183	10,219	12,662
Somaliland (Italian Admin.) ..	675	911	305	232	310	800
Ethiopia.....	3,334	3,443	2,571	2,613	3,372	2,671
French Somaliland.....	18	11	30	11	0	0
British Somaliland.....	522	491	80	138	354	156
Seychelles and Dependencies. :	0	0	0	0	0	9
Mauritius and Dependencies.. :	185	162	133	73	0	8
British East Africa.....	2,605	2,217	1,494	1,244	1,916	2,152
Mozambique.....	594	694	848	1,074	702	839

Table 6.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of supplementary commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60--Continued

Country	Average 1952-54 <sup>1/</sup>	Fiscal years					
		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Africa:--Continued							
Madagascar.....	326	211	104	165	127		28
Union of South Africa.....	24,651	18,136	12,859	13,053	17,877		22,170
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	293	157	85	1,068	560		286
Southern British Africa.....	0	2/	0	0	0		0
Total Africa.....	69,542	61,307	46,711	74,261	60,510		62,804
Total all countries.....	1,754,284	1,582,899	1,538,594	1,824,747	2,028,926		1,982,163

<sup>1/</sup> Calendar year average.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>3/</sup> July-December 1957.

<sup>4/</sup> Separately shown beginning January 1958.

<sup>5/</sup> Not separately classified prior to January 1958.

<sup>6/</sup> January-June 1958.

<sup>7/</sup> Included with British Malaya.

<sup>8/</sup> Reported under Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore.

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of complementary commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60

Country	Average	Fiscal years				
	1952-54 1/	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Greenland.....	0	6	0	0	0	0
Canada.....	2,864	3,280	2,703	2,446	2,667	2,727
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Latin American Republics:</b>						
Mexico.....	87,409	88,125	101,256	96,898	85,073	67,941
Guatemala.....	61,292	64,893	67,711	69,877	57,371	58,922
El Salvador.....	61,622	40,288	50,648	39,983	45,486	29,277
Honduras.....	24,653	21,491	28,868	23,274	22,563	19,917
Nicaragua.....	20,115	17,664	17,348	18,134	8,323	7,191
Costa Rica.....	32,289	18,587	24,360	29,579	31,850	22,529
Panama, Republic of.....	12,246	15,270	13,065	17,010	15,847	17,474
Cuba.....	2,741	14,380	5,432	13,329	3,074	2,245
Haiti.....	21,108	13,326	8,315	18,536	10,116	10,219
Dominican Republic.....	48,645	49,558	36,899	56,095	38,669	41,731
Colombia.....	409,252	442,459	322,743	324,557	302,874	265,564
Venezuela.....	49,381	31,658	39,144	41,550	31,722	20,216
Ecuador.....	43,959	42,180	47,994	51,636	52,381	57,628
Peru.....	4,207	5,157	9,116	11,074	13,658	13,805
Bolivia.....	419	405	187	209	357	718
Chile.....	163	480	241	211	159	103
Brazil.....	666,953	657,126	628,885	496,817	464,949	485,925
Paraguay.....	669	514	717	275	337	758
Uruguay.....	205	132	213	139	128	247
Argentina.....	32,287	47,895	38,772	28,647	37,009	36,571
<b>Total L. A. Republics.....</b>	<b>1,579,615</b>	<b>1,571,588</b>	<b>1,441,914</b>	<b>1,337,830</b>	<b>1,221,946</b>	<b>1,158,981</b>
<b>Other Latin America:</b>						
West Indies Federation.....	6,214	6,027	7,041	7,263	6,845	6,578
Bahamas.....	7	13	18	24	18	3
Bermuda.....	2	0	0	4	0	52
British Honduras.....	97	224	142	69	77	14
French West Indies.....	48	66	5	50	11	11
Netherlands Antilles.....	105	285	102	135	343	186
British Guiana.....	16	10	10	10	206	1
Surinam.....	110	827	436	286	1,454	1,872
French Guiana.....	26	0	5	1	733	144
Falkland Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone.....	155	548	59	227	254	579
<b>Total Latin America.....</b>	<b>1,586,390</b>	<b>1,579,588</b>	<b>1,449,732</b>	<b>1,345,899</b>	<b>1,231,887</b>	<b>1,168,421</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Iceland.....	466	741	1,029	620	635	1,057
Sweden.....	122	120	346	232	110	454
Norway.....	37	9	30	67	80	79
Denmark.....	197	286	562	560	558	448
United Kingdom.....	7,158	14,396	10,091	7,163	10,035	10,850
Ireland.....	519	551	568	569	1,850	1,275
Netherlands.....	7,657	15,601	13,488	13,795	15,809	18,538
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	108	159	233	376	260	626
France.....	5,896	7,751	7,999	5,981	5,233	6,976
West Germany.....	2,029	3,197	3,383	3,126	3,679	4,378
East Germany.....	8	2	9	2	0	1
Austria.....	57	69	100	71	132	102
Czechoslovakia.....	43	18	19	19	32	93



Table 7.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of complementary commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60--Continued

Country	Average 1952-54 1/	Fiscal years				
		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>Europe:--Continued</b>						
Hungary.....	55	50	26	21	11	42
Switzerland.....	3,623	2,149	4,447	2,499	1,273	1,491
Finland.....	1	0	53	1	32	3
Estonia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland and Danzig.....	25	1	16	124	149	152
U.S.S.R.....	516	599	474	505	445	504
Azores.....	317	26	18	6	9	9
Spain.....	564	1,113	1,040	1,086	659	1,470
Portugal.....	1,357	1,095	761	483	111	389
Gibraltar.....	0	0	0	0	4	0
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.....	400	412	580	229	313	500
Italy.....	4,637	3,435	3,417	3,304	4,043	4,899
Trieste.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	1,651	1,168	800	694	577	897
Albania.....	0	30	110	62	53	77
Greece.....	135	246	459	504	323	377
Rumania.....	61	17	99	25	20	29
Bulgaria.....	222	296	287	316	412	296
Turkey.....	2,516	3,146	1,815	1,112	1,131	4,177
Total Europe.....	40,379	56,681	52,259	43,552	47,978	60,189
<b>Asia:</b>						
U.A.R. - Syria.....	6,507	9,526	8,636	6,113	5,854	6,749
Lebanon.....	1,102	781	824	730	597	527
Iraq.....	6,348	9,045	9,277	7,264	6,421	7,749
Iran.....	4,216	3,058	2,854	2,899	2,334	2,366
Israel.....	55	77	127	93	142	120
Palestine.....	0	0	0	0	51	0
Jordan.....	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kuwait.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia.....	40	84	53	34	18	0
Other Arabia Peninsula States.....	2,144	4,495	4,670	3,147	1,438	754
Aden.....	30	139	187	432	283	189
State of Bahrein.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan.....	2,851	255	2,688	770	976	1,389
India.....	52,215	36,100	32,951	27,348	27,660	37,448
Pakistan.....	6,236	11,221	10,901	9,298	10,640	8,147
Nepal.....	26	0	0	0	0	0
Ceylon.....	32,328	31,840	29,694	24,946	31,425	36,239
Burma.....	121	593	1,477	1,799	1,222	383
Thailand.....	55,869	90,599	74,931	57,542	58,991	60,755
Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia (Indochina).....	17,351	22,886	19,376	3/11,151	4/:	4/
Viet-Nam.....	5/:	5/:	5/:	6/ 1,051	9,918	6,693
Laos.....	5/:	5/:	5/:	0	0	43
Cambodia.....	5/:	5/:	5/:	6/ 4,867	10,791	10,806
Federation of Malaya.....	7/:	7/:	7/:	6/24,175	71,854	113,911
Singapore, Colony of.....	7/:	7/:	7/:	6/18,970	24,664	19,799
British Malaya.....	148,012	143,714	104,838	3/57,452	8/:	8/
Indonesia.....	173,257	170,314	124,519	112,913	100,169	133,937
Philippines, Republic of.....	15,347	10,731	13,582	13,108	11,534	11,440
Macao (Macau).....	38	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of complementary commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60--Continued

Country	Average	Fiscal years				
	1952-54 1/2	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Asia:-Continued						
Portugese Asia.....	202	143	177	30	104	131
Other Southern and Southeastern Asia.....	4	20	8	6	7	1
China (includes Manchuria)...	167	10	2	0	4	0
Outer Mongolia.....	0	379	0	15	898	844
North Korea.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	1,230	1,237	1,520	709	473	1,198
Hong Kong.....	192	203	221	279	278	353
Taiwan (Formosa).....	2,416	2,963	4,301	3,486	3,053	3,003
Japan.....	29,076	35,328	28,796	21,289	18,647	26,911
Nansei and Nanpo Islands....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Asia.....	557,381	585,742	476,610	405,657	400,446	491,885
Australia and Oceania:						
Australia.....	317	300	616	545	566	400
New Guinea (Australian).....	3	0	1	31	1	67
New Zealand.....	10,564	15,317	13,335	15,508	28,292	30,574
British Western Pacific Islands.....	4	49	3	0	1	1
French Pacific Islands.....	292	256	382	396	701	222
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Australia and Oceania.....	11,180	15,922	14,337	16,480	29,561	31,264
Africa:						
Morocco.....	270	329	373	163	209	602
Algeria.....	184	253	240	229	169	412
Tunisia.....	3	1	2	2	0	2/
Libya.....	2	0	0	1	0	0
U.A.R. - Egypt.....	502	289	94	64	15	47
Sudan.....	40	23	42	44	56	116
Canary Islands.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Spanish Africa.....	2,367	598	309	0	80	435
Cameroon.....	8,780	6,815	5,490	6,245	5,151	4,895
French Equatorial Africa....	363	358	291	1,197	762	1,068
French West Africa and Republic of Togo.....	15,531	20,338	29,677	26,104	20,813	20,945
Ghana.....	49,304	38,293	23,603	35,393	44,830	40,168
Nigeria.....	33,456	31,863	21,946	16,977	22,747	28,567
Other British West Africa...	534	665	1,738	2,222	2,165	1,536
Madeira Islands.....	2	0	0	6	5	0
Angola.....	34,042	31,475	35,676	36,366	29,653	26,733
Other Western Portugese Africa.....	3,364	830	1,220	1,859	1,463	801
Liberia.....	24,823	34,563	27,870	23,893	27,165	29,846
Belgian Congo.....	20,149	24,963	34,468	43,538	36,299	47,630
Somaliland (Italian Admin.)...	78	0	2/	1	4	3
Ethiopia.....	24,755	22,249	29,117	30,353	14,140	21,667
French Somaliland.....	19	34	13	58	245	534
British Somaliland.....	0	0	1	0	3	0
Seychelles and Dependencies...	89	59	62	22	224	90
Mauritius and Dependencies..	1	6	0	4	14	1
British East Africa.....	36,791	31,508	34,379	49,017	40,136	38,915
Mozambique.....	3,715	1,796	1,631	1,409	1,317	1,911

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural imports: Value of complementary commodities by country of origin, average calendar years 1952-54, annual fiscal years 1956-60--Continued

Country	Average 1952-54 1/	Fiscal years				
		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Africa:--Continued						
Madagascar.....	6,561	12,034	16,821	15,609	14,020	12,391
Union of South Africa.....	812	946	749	506	750	726
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	45	75	105	80	119	309
Southern British Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Africa.....	266,583	260,363	265,917	291,362	262,554	280,348
Total all countries.....	2,464,780	2,501,582	2,261,558	2,105,396	1,975,093	2,034,837

1/ Calendar year average.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ July-December 1957.

4/ Separately shown beginning January 1958.

5/ Not separately classified prior to January 1958.

6/ January-June 1958.

7/ Included with British Malaya.

8/ Reported under Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore.

Sources: Foreign Agricultural Trade - U. S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products - Value by Countries, Calendar Years 1952 and 1953; Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States - Trade by Countries, Calendar Year 1954; Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States - Trade by Countries, Fiscal Years 1955-56 through 1959-60. Totals used for "all countries" in this circular have not been revised since original publication and hence may differ slightly from revised totals for "all commodities" shown in other reports.





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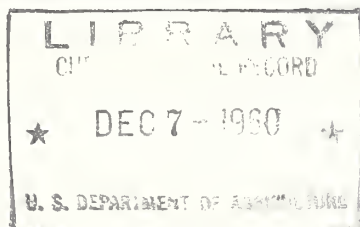
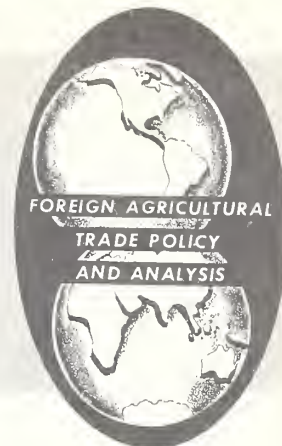
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 27-60  
November 3, 1960

## U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS--VALUE BY COUNTRY

### FISCAL YEAR 1959-60 WITH COMPARISONS

There has been a continued strong foreign demand for U. S. agricultural products during the past 6 years. Coupled with abundant supplies, this has resulted in record exports of U. S. farm products in both quantity and value, reflecting larger shipments to all the major world market areas. Exports to individual countries have shown sharp fluctuations from year to year, but the general trend has been upward for the principal markets.

The volume of exports in fiscal year 1960, reaching an alltime high, was 30 percent larger than the level in the previous year and 4 percent above the prior record in fiscal year 1957. Increased exports of several commodities for dollars, some assisted by export payments, played a big part in the new record inasmuch as exports under specified Government-financed programs gained only slightly.

Value of agricultural exports last year totaled \$4,527 million and was the second highest on record. This total was only 4 percent under the record

### U. S. agricultural exports to major areas, fiscal years 1955-60

Area	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	----- Million dollars -----					
Europe .....	1,630	1,797	2,455	1,917	1,726	2,127
Asia .....	672	759	1,232	1,051	992	1,220
Latin America..	422	497	532	567	503	547
Canada .....	302	287	374	345	355	410
Africa .....	76	115	88	74	101	184
Oceania .....	42	38	43	48	42	39
Total .....	3,144	3,493	4,724	4,002	3,719	4,527

amount in fiscal year 1957. Cotton accounted for 51 percent of last year's \$808 million increase over 1959; wheat and flour, 12 percent; soybeans, 8 percent; animals and animal products, 6 percent; cottonseed oil and soybean oil, 5 percent; rice, 4 percent; fruits, vegetables, and preparations, 4 percent; and other commodities, 10 percent.

Continued high economic activity in the principal market areas of the world was the paramount factor in the high level of exports during the past 6 years. The gold and dollar shortage has eased for many of the trading partners of the United States. As a result, there has been some gradual removal of trade barriers against dollar commodities.

Exports to less developed countries lacking dollars were aided by Government-financed programs such as Public Law 480 and the Mutual Security Act. Since 1955, exports under these programs have accounted for about one-third of total agricultural exports.

Exports to all major world areas in the past 5 years averaged \$4,095 million--the highest level for any 5-year period. This was 25 percent above the previous 5-year average of \$3,273 million and reflected a substantial gain in exports to all major areas.

Exports to all areas, except Oceania, were substantially higher in fiscal year 1960 than in the previous year. Shipments to Canada and Africa attained new records last year while those to Europe, Asia, and Latin America were the second highest on record. Exports to Oceania fell only slightly in 1960 and still remained at a comparatively high level.

#### EXPORTS TO MAJOR WORLD AREAS

**EUROPE** Europe has been the leading foreign market for U. S. agricultural products during the past 6 years, taking approximately half of total agricultural exports in this period. In fiscal year 1960, agricultural exports to Europe totaled \$2,127 million compared with the previous year's \$1,725 million. Cotton accounted for over two-fifths of last year's total gain to Europe. Europe was also an important market for grains, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and animal products. The principal markets for U. S. farm products were the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, France, and Poland. The significance of this area is indicated by the fact that over four-fifths of agricultural exports to Europe represented dollar sales. Exports under Government-financed programs went principally to Yugoslavia, Spain, Turkey, and Poland.

Regional integration of two trading areas has developed into an important consideration in U. S. trade with Europe. The European Economic Community (Common Market) was implemented on January 1, 1958 to develop common policies in respect to tariff, agriculture, commerce, transportation, and social legislation. In fiscal year 1960, U. S. agricultural exports to the Common Market--the Netherlands, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Luxembourg--accounted for 53 percent of U. S. agricultural exports to Europe and 25 percent of total U. S. agricultural exports. The Common Market area, which is a densely populated and a highly developed industrial complex, needs to import about one-sixth of its food requirements, measured in terms of calories and considering livestock products produced from imported feeds as imports.



The European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the other regional organization in Europe--consisting of the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland, and Austria--seeks to lower tariffs progressively on each other's products, except agricultural, beginning with a 20 percent cut in 1960 and aiming at elimination of all tariff and quota barriers by 1970. Unlike the Common Market, the EFTA--or "the Outer Seven"--was not organized for the purpose of developing common policies toward other countries. Members of the EFTA are free to negotiate with outsiders independently on matters of tariffs and other commercial problems. In fiscal year 1960, U. S. agricultural exports to the EFTA accounted for 33 percent of U. S. agricultural exports.

Factors contributing to the expansion in exports to Europe have been the rapid industrial growth, higher standards of living, and population increase. Gold and dollar holdings in a number of the industrialized countries reached record levels during the reported period. The resulting improvement in Europe's financial position has permitted several countries to relax financial restrictions and to liberalize foreign trade in dollar commodities.

**ASIA** U. S. agricultural exports to Asia have accounted for over one-fourth of total shipments in the past 6 years. This area took \$1,220 million worth of U. S. agricultural products in fiscal year 1960 compared with \$992 million a year earlier. Last year's total was only slightly below the alltime high of \$1,232 million in 1957. Over half of the exports represented shipments under Government-financed export programs. These programs, especially Title I of Public Law 480, have made large supplies of food available to the Asian countries. Asia's demand for food has increased considerably in recent years as the result of rapidly expanding population and stepped-up economic development. Large quantities of U. S. farm products, such as cotton, grains, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and animal products, have been shipped, principally to Japan, India, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Israel. The major dollar markets were Japan, the Philippines, and Hong Kong.

**LATIN AMERICA** U. S. agricultural shipments to Latin America accounted for about 12 percent of total U. S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1960. Exports to this area totaled \$547 million compared with \$503 million in the previous year. During the past 6 years, exports have averaged \$511 million annually. Exports reached a peak of \$567 million in 1958 when Mexico took substantial quantities of U. S. products to meet the shortage of food supplies following a drought.

Latin America has been a major outlet for large quantities of grains, vegetable oils, and animal products in recent years. The principal markets--Cuba, Venezuela, Brazil, and Mexico--accounted for about 63 percent of all U. S. agricultural exports to Latin America. About one-fourth moved under Government-financed programs in fiscal year 1960. There was a sharp increase in shipments of wheat under Title I of Public Law 480 to Brazil and Uruguay.

**AFRICA** U. S. agricultural exports to Africa reached an alltime high in fiscal year 1960. They totaled \$184 million compared with the



previous year's \$101 million. This substantial increase reflected stepped-up exports under Government-financed programs. UAR-Egypt was the principal recipient of farm products under these programs. During the past 6 years, UAR-Egypt, Morocco, and the Union of South Africa have been the important U. S. outlets in Africa, taking about half of U. S. agricultural exports to this continent.

OCEANIA Oceania--basically an agricultural region--has developed into a small but fairly stable market for a number of U. S. agricultural products. Exports of \$39 million to this area in fiscal year 1960 were down slightly from the \$42 million a year earlier. Australia--the largest single outlet in this region--has taken about three-fourths of the total in the past 6 years. New Zealand, the second largest market, has taken \$6-9 million worth of U. S. farm products in the past 6 years. Two commodities--cotton and tobacco--have constituted about three-fourths of U. S. shipments to Oceania.

#### EXPORTS TO 10 MAJOR COUNTRIES

Although over 125 countries were involved in the agricultural export trade of the United States, relatively few nations accounted for the bulk of farm-product exports in fiscal year 1960 when 10 countries took 63 percent of the total. These countries--the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, India, Italy, Belgium, Cuba, and France--each took over \$100 million worth of U. S. farm products. Exports to these countries, with the exception of India, were for dollars.

The United Kingdom continued to be this country's largest foreign market for U. S. agricultural products and the major dollar market. In fiscal year 1960, it took \$474 million worth, 19 percent greater than the previous year's \$399 million. Over one-half of the \$75 million increase was in cotton. Other important commodities included feed grains, tobacco, wheat, and lard.

Japan has been the principal market for U. S. agricultural products in Asia. In fiscal year 1960, the United States shipped \$441 million worth of agricultural products to Japan compared with the prior year's \$317 million. Practically all of the increase was in cotton and soybeans. Japan was also an important market for wheat, feed grains, tallow, and hides and skins. With Japan's improved financial position in recent years, the United States has been able to ship more than 97 percent of the exports for dollars. Presently, Japan's gold and dollar holdings are at a record level.

Agricultural exports to Canada increased from \$355 million in fiscal year 1959 to \$410 million in 1960. A significant part of last year's gain was in cotton. Canada took 9 percent of U. S. agricultural exports last year, about the same as in recent years, principally fruits, vegetables, cotton, corn, and soybeans. Economic growth in Canada has made remarkable advances during the past 6 years, enabling the Canadians to raise their standard of living--an important factor in the expansion of U. S. exports. Because of its proximity to the United States and relative freedom from trade restrictions, Canada has developed into a large and dependable dollar foreign outlet.

There has been a considerable growth in agricultural exports to West Germany during the past 6 years. These exports totaled \$374 million in fiscal year 1960 compared with the \$274 million a year earlier. West Germany has been an important dollar market for feed grains, tobacco, wheat, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and cotton. The substantial increase last year reflected reduced crops following last summer's drought. Other factors contributing to the expansion of exports were the record level of industrial production, record gold and dollar holdings, and higher standard of living.

U. S. agricultural exports to the Netherlands were a record high in fiscal year 1960 when their total of \$339 million was 34 percent larger than the \$242 million a year earlier. During the past 6 years, the Netherlands have taken substantial quantities of U. S. feed grains, vegetable oils and oilseeds, cotton, and wheat. Considerable amounts of the exports to the Netherlands were further processed for transshipment to other countries.

About 95 percent of U. S. agricultural products shipped to India in fiscal year 1960 moved under Public Law 480. Agricultural exports to India totaled \$278 million in 1960, moderately larger than the \$251 million in the previous year. Demand for food in India has expanded substantially in recent years because of the rapidly increasing population and the stepping up of economic development programs. Wheat has accounted for the bulk of the exports.

Economic advances in Italy have enabled the United States to ship more agricultural products for dollars. In fiscal year 1960, U. S. agricultural exports to Italy totaled \$155 million compared with the \$106 million a year earlier. About three-fourths of the exports represented dollar sales in 1960 compared with about half in the previous year. Italy has been an important foreign outlet for cotton, tallow, vegetable oils, and tobacco.

Belgium has been a stable dollar market for a number of agricultural products in the past 6 years. Shipments to Belgium totaled \$134 million in fiscal year 1960 compared with the \$105 million a year earlier. Principal commodities were feed grains, cotton, oilseeds, and tobacco.

U. S. agricultural exports to Cuba fell considerably last year as Cuba re-oriented its predominantly government-controlled trade towards the Sino-Soviet bloc. Exports to Cuba totaled \$125 million in fiscal year 1960 compared with \$144 million in 1959. During the past 6 years, Cuba has been an important dollar market for rice, lard, wheat and flour, and vegetables.

There was a marked improvement in agricultural exports to France last year. They rose to \$119 million from the previous year's \$65 million, reflecting advances in economic activity. An indication of improved economic conditions was the sharp gain in gold and dollar holdings. France has been an important market for U. S. cotton, feed grains, and oilseeds and products.

U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal years 1955-60

Country	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Greenland.....	46	1	11	0	11	1
Canada.....	302,533	287,362	373,693	345,269	354,738	410,277
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands.....	25	29	21	35	19	20
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>						
Mexico.....	45,669	64,150	76,618	120,269	72,212	59,064
Guatemala.....	8,236	12,234	8,475	9,235	9,323	9,621
El Salvador.....	5,658	8,243	5,693	5,335	5,412	5,354
Honduras.....	4,730	4,145	4,269	3,865	3,895	3,632
Nicaragua.....	3,028	3,843	3,460	3,587	3,659	2,627
Costa Rica.....	5,420	7,591	5,546	5,201	5,647	6,030
Panama, Republic of.....	8,994	8,386	10,680	11,129	9,996	9,791
Cuba.....	126,872	113,076	133,976	149,560	144,053	125,016
Haiti.....	8,871	8,112	8,009	7,920	6,827	7,263
Dominican Republic.....	4,713	4,758	5,704	6,100	5,507	5,511
Colombia.....	29,445	32,404	24,400	37,699	24,931	20,622
Venezuela.....	63,429	72,965	76,445	81,898	87,095	95,034
Ecuador.....	5,452	6,058	5,481	5,696	5,722	4,865
Peru.....	10,269	16,296	17,182	20,953	19,469	20,337
Bolivia.....	13,619	17,301	16,038	3,849	1,783	5,488
Chile.....	11,096	16,045	38,309	18,806	9,863	16,346
Brazil.....	21,925	40,273	31,971	27,072	36,992	64,861
Paraguay.....	460	103	2,624	118	246	375
Uruguay.....	1,629	1,841	6,746	2,209	5,943	32,739
Argentina.....	10,429	21,301	6,548	1,317	1,000	4,009
Total L. A. Republics.....	389,944	459,125	488,174	521,818	459,605	498,585
<u>Other Latin America:</u>						
Bahamas.....	2,412	2,909	4,105	4,440	5,151	6,762
Bermuda.....	3,059	3,477	3,849	4,040	4,827	5,163
West Indies, Federation of..	7,803	10,591	16,142	17,893	17,738	19,185
British Honduras.....	999	1,128	1,156	1,296	1,283	1,643
French West Indies.....	33	80	171	138	178	469
Netherlands Antilles.....	6,962	7,855	8,512	9,430	9,545	9,482
British Guiana.....	2,536	2,468	2,423	2,293	2,632	3,182
Surinam.....	1,284	1,091	1,611	1,321	1,622	2,143
French Guiana.....	13	13	71	11	9	236
Falkland Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canal Zone.....	6,774	8,211	6,102	4,012	601	607
Total Latin America.....	421,819	496,948	532,316	566,692	503,191	547,458
<u>Europe:</u>						
Iceland.....	2,144	1,977	2,113	3,294	2,905	2,877
Sweden.....	31,142	29,605	48,818	50,958	35,947	41,417
Norway.....	35,581	30,713	30,161	24,580	28,040	33,313
Denmark.....	26,601	42,895	42,652	41,863	47,419	63,501
United Kingdom.....	379,574	394,710	498,344	438,674	399,381	474,448
Ireland.....	23,527	24,817	15,258	12,402	16,509	19,767
Netherlands.....	252,240	251,195	259,229	209,552	242,449	338,796
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	94,000	134,286	170,221	120,061	105,101	134,007
France.....	104,353	84,073	142,480	65,395	64,709	119,097
West Germany.....	243,615	270,233	447,257	326,073	273,538	374,329
East Germany.....	755	273	247	61	990	927
Austria.....	19,533	35,155	32,520	29,627	13,465	25,141
Czechoslovakia.....	2,498	80	224	943	341	1,151



U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal years 1955-60  
(Continued)

Country	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Europe: (Continued)						
Hungary.....	3,137	519	4,072	891	707	247
Switzerland.....	39,478	39,569	68,753	47,484	31,423	50,840
Finland.....	5,360	14,041	16,510	9,726	9,408	11,203
Estonia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia.....	0	0	0	977	0	0
Lithuania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland and Danzig.....	719	1,676	2,698	95,229	58,645	92,690
U. S. S. R.....	40	1,332	143	2,268	376	661
Azores.....	50	150	73	43	159	26
Spain.....	67,092	125,649	153,248	109,860	127,105	66,177
Portugal.....	7,970	12,220	30,079	10,161	7,192	8,445
Gibraltar.....	23	32	43	4	14	10
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.....	1,277	3,020	1,162	1,144	1,976	1,839
Italy.....	100,520	111,020	231,541	155,205	105,569	154,544
Trieste.....	0	3,597	2,332	3,265	1,101	1,811
Yugoslavia.....	124,631	100,378	128,028	74,544	110,638	37,681
Albania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	35,404	54,939	67,607	24,298	19,784	12,916
Rumania.....	221	219	678	595	430	971
Bulgaria.....	0	0	0	20	548	52
Turkey.....	28,607	28,368	58,459	57,871	19,582	57,985
Total Europe.....	1,630,092	1,796,771	2,454,950	1,917,068	1,725,451	2,126,869
Asia:						
Syria.....	530	981	839	756	513	7,892
Lebanon.....	11,718	11,626	6,034	4,059	11,164	9,925
Iraq.....	611	870	647	1,107	509	3,228
Iran.....	3,962	4,900	9,176	4,578	3,687	6,901
Israel.....	39,832	40,664	48,753	55,432	49,327	52,715
Palestine.....	0	2	0	0	0	4
Jordan.....	1,853	776	874	2,033	4,998	9,000
Kuwait.....	761	662	1,004	1,970	2,493	2,116
Saudi Arabia.....	7,565	6,389	9,402	6,343	6,022	6,364
Other Arabia Peninsula						
States.....	153	202	230	215	2,170	730
Aden.....	27	32	14	29	604	531
State of Bahrein.....	923	733	921	764	704	586
Afghanistan.....	45	86	2,136	1,863	2,086	502
India.....	45,064	40,056	204,873	179,186	250,865	278,455
Pakistan.....	10,034	48,497	92,909	76,498	45,717	68,304
Nepal.....	3	0	0	2	0	0
Ceylon.....	1,586	1,578	5,746	10,791	14,851	11,808
Burma.....	106	239	3,510	1,298	1,110	1,522
Thailand (Siam).....	6,091	8,183	8,257	12,484	8,263	9,156
Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia (Indochina).....	4,808	25,792	36,728	1/ 7,637	2/	2/
Viet-Nam.....	3/	3/	3/	1/ 8,227	22,754	18,453
Laos.....	3/	3/	3/	1/ 149	124	69
Cambodia.....	3/	3/	3/	1/ 763	1,392	1,450
British Malaya.....	3,435	4,832	4,605	1/ 2,759	2/	2/
Federation of Malaya.....	5/	5/	5/	1/ 604	1,165	1,429
Singapore, Colony of.....	5/	5/	5/	1/ 1,940	2,990	5,521
Indonesia, Republic of.....	10,656	12,695	62,509	11,545	9,541	35,535
Philippines, Republic of.....	58,435	54,723	58,128	66,140	68,440	59,549
Macao (Macau).....	59	31	35	93	8	177



U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal years 1955-60  
(Continued)

Country	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Asia: (Continued)						
Portugese Asia.....	388	299	118	66	40	9
Other Southern and Southeastern Asia.....	0	15	1	8	27	1
China (incl. Manchuria).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	49,529	49,451	128,583	105,514	80,170	74,375
Hong Kong.....	13,372	17,774	27,483	27,201	25,582	47,546
Taiwan (Formosa).....	56,336	51,839	56,413	45,519	52,093	57,170
Japan.....	341,506	371,607	457,914	409,124	317,443	440,841
Nansei and Nanpo Islands.....	2,336	3,359	3,848	4,433	5,251	7,666
Total Asia.....	671,725	758,893	1,231,690	1,051,030	992,103	1,219,530
Australia and Oceania:						
Australia.....	34,073	29,678	34,985	39,391	32,116	31,378
New Guinea (Australian).....	1	2	29	34	75	100
New Zealand.....	7,222	6,787	6,655	7,556	8,538	6,145
British Western Pacific Islands.....	3	52	40	49	101	203
French Pacific Islands.....	257	295	315	365	286	364
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	436	742	1,049	1,061	988	981
Total Australia and Oceania.....	41,992	37,556	43,073	48,456	42,104	39,171
Africa:						
Morocco.....	6,136	7,625	9,371	15,141	10,278	16,212
Algeria.....	991	4,644	5,503	664	3,288	1,155
Tunisia.....	248	1,382	6,814	2,998	5,371	7,941
Libya.....	2,711	1,918	2,977	1,014	1,359	5,871
Egypt.....	27,704	55,323	13,991	12,258	35,620	93,748
Sudan.....	230	265	20	4	43	179
Canary Islands.....	1,563	4,839	2,045	1,768	2,417	6,444
Other Spanish Africa.....	380	1,127	2,015	199	119	395
Cameroon.....	389	305	318	291	277	677
French Equatorial Africa....	37	49	74	102	75	31
French West Africa.....	933	3,545	6,064	1,491	4,093	3,064
Ghana.....	4,173	4,333	5,279	5,387	5,892	5,904
Nigeria.....	6,292	6,951	7,004	8,084	7,626	8,961
Other British West Africa...	400	454	716	705	573	638
Madeira Islands.....	268	236	736	167	202	670
Angola.....	1,525	1,706	1,220	596	1,009	415
Other Western						
Portugese Africa.....	78	73	58	44	57	77
Liberia.....	1,936	2,687	2,766	2,997	3,386	4,008
Belgian Congo.....	3,334	4,058	5,047	5,094	3,750	4,017
Somaliland (Italian Admin.)..	2	9	23	93	21	125
Ethiopia.....	1,722	609	509	188	1,641	4,248
French Somaliland.....	214	180	211	114	397	197
British Somaliland.....	0	2	4	23	15	2
Seychelles and Dependencies..	1	0	0	3	26	50
Mauritius and Dependencies..	88	115	92	44	67	143
British East Africa.....	1,459	833	637	399	304	679
Mozambique.....	112	529	191	1,163	1,563	974

U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal years 1955-60  
(Continued)

Country	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Africa: (Continued)						
Madagascar.....	254	39	53	1	43	6
Union of South Africa.....	12,138	10,755	12,707	11,405	11,270	16,207
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	729	457	1,572	1,326	299	695
Southern British Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Africa.....	76,047	115,048	88,017	73,763	101,090	183,733
Total all countries.....	3,144,279	3,492,608	4,723,771	4,002,313	3,718,710	4,527,059

1/ July-December 1957.

2/ Reported separately beginning January 1, 1958.

3/ Included with Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia (Indochina) prior to January 1, 1958.

4/ January-June 1958.

5/ Included with British Malaya prior to January 1, 1958.

Sources: Fiscal year 1954-55 compiled from Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States--Trade by Countries, Calendar Year 1954; Bureau of the Census Report No. EQ 632, January-June 1954 and 1955. Fiscal years 1955-56 through 1958-59 compiled from Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States--Trade by Countries. Fiscal year 1959-60: Bureau of the Census Special Monthly Report No. FT 8527. Totals used for "all countries" in this circular have not been revised since original publication and hence may differ slightly from revised totals for "all commodities" shown in other reports.

Prepared in the Trade Statistics Branch, Trade Policy Division.







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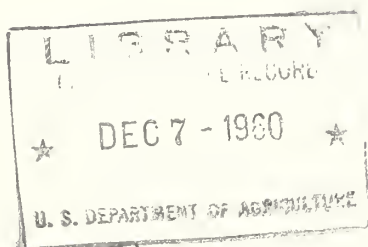
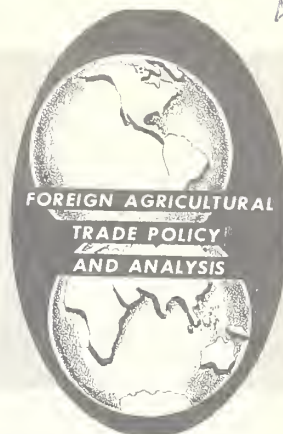
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 28-60  
November 4, 1960

## JAPANESE HARVEST SIXTH CONSECUTIVE

### BUMPER RICE CROP; OTHER CROPS ALSO GOOD

Total Japanese agricultural production in 1960 is expected to be 4 or 5 percent above the previous year. Rice production, which accounts for one-half of the total agricultural production by value, will reach about 11.8 million tons of milled rice. This is the sixth consecutive bumper crop. Record yields of many minor crops were also recorded this year. Growing conditions have been better than usual. The weather situation was marred by small localized droughts earlier in the season but losses due to typhoons and floods have been slight. Rapid advances in the application of newly developed technology have also been responsible for the production gains.

Conditions are favorable for the expanded use of agricultural commodities for industrial purposes as well as for food and livestock feed. The improvement of dietary habits associated with the rising level of living is increasing the demand for a variety of foodstuffs, particularly imported items. Japan's population, continuing to increase less than 1 percent per year, reached a total of 93.5 million by mid-1960.

Increased agricultural production, stable prices, and a decline in the number of farm households have resulted in an 11.4 percent gain in per capita farm income. Even so, the gap between per capita income on the farm and that in other sectors of the economy remains wide. New policies are now under consideration to lessen the gap--possibly through encouraging underemployed farmers to join the industrial labor force.

Three issues dominate the Japanese agricultural situation. They are: (1) a likely surplus of rice; (2) a rapidly expanding feed-livestock industry, and (3) the liberalization of certain imported commodities.

### Economic Conditions

The Japanese economy, with a growth rate of 7 percent for the 1960 Japanese fiscal year, continues to maintain one of the fastest rates in the world. The index of industrial production was 222.8 (1955 = 100) in June 1960 as compared with 181.1 a year earlier. Wholesale prices changed little from a year earlier but wage rates, reflecting the gains made in productivity, increased 7 percent.

A favorable balance of payments throughout 1959 and at least the first half of 1960 has raised Japan's foreign exchange holdings to \$1.45 billion. This figure, a new high for Japan, is the highest in the Far East and one of the highest in the world.

### Crop Production

Rice: For the first time in several decades, Japan, with a population of 93.5 million in an area smaller than California, is faced with a domestically produced rice surplus. The rice research program, begun before the end of the last century, is paying off now as the results are being applied in the form of new varieties and production practices. In addition, the policy of maintaining high domestic support prices on rice to lessen dependence on imports has been eminently successful.

Several rice exporting countries of Southeast Asia are exerting considerable pressure on the Japanese to purchase their rice in order to balance trade. Some domestic farm groups are now encouraging farmers to direct rice lands and other production resources to the production of feed crops, vegetables, fruits, or other commodities in short supply. Farmers are not, however, likely to shift production resources away from rice until the government support price on rice is reduced.

Wheat: Production of wheat increased this year largely because of favorable weather conditions. Consumption of wheat as food is rising according to trends in dietary habits. Its use as feed is being accelerated by the expansion of the livestock industry. Consumption of wheat both for feed and food is increasing faster than production so imports are also rising. The growing demand for wheat and the decreasing demand for barley is likely to cause farmers to shift production resources from barley to wheat.

Barley: Planted area of both common and naked barley declined in 1960 as did total barley production. The increased availability of rice in recent years has caused a steady decline in the consumption of barley as a food. At present the price support system precludes the purchase of indigenous barley for feeding purposes.

Miscellaneous cereals: The planted area of miscellaneous cereals such as corn, buckwheat and millet is dropping sharply along with the consumption of these cereals as food. Imports, now on the rise, are being used chiefly as animal feed.

JAPAN: Planted area, yield and production of specified crops, 1959 and 1960

Crop	Planted Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1959	1960	1959	1960 <sup>1/</sup>	1959	1960 <sup>1/</sup>
	- - 1,000 acres - -		- - - Kilograms 2/ - -		- - 1,000 metric tons - -	
<u>Grain</u>						
Rice (brown) <sup>2/</sup>	8,126	8,154	1,538	1,594	12,501	13,000
Wheat	1,486	1,488	953	1,027	1,416	1,529
Common barley	1,042	993	1,190	1,213	1,241	1,205
Naked barley	1,164	1,077	916	1,016	1,067	1,095
Oats <sup>3/</sup>	193	195	898	853	173	167
Other grains	383	369	622	610	239	225
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet potatoes	905	904	7,715	7,333	6,981	6,632
White potatoes	495	502	6,571	6,455	3,252	3,243
<u>Pulses</u>						
Adzuki beans	357	355	439	439	157	156
Kidney beans	252	222	589	589	149	131
Other pulses	120	120	483	470	58	56
<u>Oil bearing crops</u>						
Soybeans	837	781	509	506	426	395
Rapeseed	465	473	563	558	262	264
Peanuts <sup>4/</sup>	106	106	619	651	66	69
Other	53	52	165	165	9	9
<u>Sugar crops</u>						
Beet sugar	97	114	1,432	1,469	139	167
Cane sugar	13	16	2,150	2,628	29	41
<u>Soft fiber crops</u>						
Flax	30	30	233	239	7	7
Other fibers	9	8	395	418	3	3
<u>Vegetables</u>	552	554	---	---	8,962	9,120
<u>Fruits and nuts</u>	228	235	---	---	2,725	2,990
<u>Tobacco</u>	153	153	843	823	129	126

<sup>1/</sup> Forecast.

<sup>2/</sup> Conversion factor: Brown rice x 0.91 = milled rice.

<sup>3/</sup> Dried grain only.

<sup>4/</sup> Shelled.



Sweet potatoes: Government stocks and a general surplus of sweet potatoes comprise a rather serious problem. Production was down in 1960 largely because of drought. The quantities used for feed and starch are rising but consumption as food is trending downward.

White potatoes: Although white potatoes are in surplus, the situation is not so serious as with sweet potatoes. As with sweet potatoes, white potato consumption as a foodstuff is declining but use for feed and industrial starch is on the rise.

Soybeans: Expectation by farmers of a possible liberalization of soybean imports decreased the 1960 planted acreage. The additional revenue from the recently proposed raise in the soybean import duty would be used to raise domestic support prices and thus increase production. The consumption of soybeans as food is rising but the quantity used for oil extraction is remaining relatively constant. Imports are expected to continue to move steadily upward for the next few years.

Vegetables: Modest production increases were made with the vegetable production pattern changing in accord with the changing dietary habits. Demand for cabbage, onions, tomatoes, and spinach--all western type vegetables--is increasing the most rapidly.

Fruits: The production of fruit is expanding about 5 to 10 percent per year--much faster than vegetables. The land area planted to fruit is also increasing rapidly. Japan exports 90,000 tons of fruit per year, about half of which is canned oranges. Imports of fruit, about the same as exports in value, are principally bananas and pineapple.

Tobacco: Efforts by the Japan Monopoly Corporation, the agency controlling tobacco production and imports, to bring production in line with consumption have not been completely successful. Despite small domestic surpluses, some foreign leaf, especially U.S. Virginia type, is required for blending.

Sugar: Domestic production of sugar (80 percent beet sugar and 20 percent cane sugar) presently supplies about 15 percent of the total requirements while the other 85 percent is supplied through imports. As requirements for sugar trend upward, the government continues its efforts to promote domestic sugar production with special emphasis in Hokkaido where most of the sugar is produced.

#### Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Products

Meat: As the demand for meat continues to rise, meat production is in general increasing. Although meat production in 1959 was 14 percent above 1958 the unusually heavy slaughter of hog breeding stock in 1959 has reduced the 1960 pork production well below the previous year.

This decrease is offset by the increase in beef production with the net result that 1960 meat production will change little from the previous year. Unofficial estimates place this year's meat requirements at 430,000 metric tons while production is not likely to exceed 410,000 tons. Growing quantities of meat--beef, pork, and mutton--are being imported.

JAPAN: Production, import and total supply of meat, 1959 and 1960

Commodity	1959			1960 <u>1/</u>		
	Production	Import	Total Supply	Production	Import (requirement)	Total Supply
	-- 1,000 metric tons 2/ --			-- 1,000 metric tons 2/ --		
Beef	148	3	151	160	4	164
Pork	183	1	184	164	7	171
Horse meat	24	-	24	28	-	28
Mutton	5	3	8	7	9	16
Goat meat	3	-	3	3	-	3
Poultry	43	-	43	48	-	48
Total	406	7	413	410	20	430

1/ Forecast. 2/ Carcass weight.

Eggs: Egg production in 1960 is expected to be up 10 percent over 1959 which was, in turn, well above the previous year. Requirements are rising at about the same rate as production. Most of the eggs are produced by small farm flocks (66 percent of the Japanese farmers maintain small flocks) but large scale commercial laying farms are accounting for an expanding share of production, particularly near the large centers of population.

Milk and milk products: Milk production increased over 20 percent in the last 2 years in response to the very active demand for both fluid and dried milk. The import of small quantities of milk and milk products particularly nonfat dry milk is expected to continue.

Lard: Production of lard in 1960 is expected to decline along with the production of pork. Imports of hog grease have been liberalized as have imports of lard from non-dollar areas. Lard imports from dollar areas continue to be restricted.

Beef tallow: Domestic production of beef tallow, estimated at 17,000 metric tons, remains insignificant when compared to requirements. The United States is currently the principal supplier. A decrease in the

consumption of tallow as food is greater than the increased use by the soap-making industry.

Hides and skins: Requirements for hides and skins are continuing to increase in spite of the development of a synthetic leather industry. Domestic production currently supplies only one-fourth of the total consumption.

### Domestic Agricultural Policy

Support prices and market controls: A fairly comprehensive program of agricultural price support is continuing. Rice, wheat, barley, soybeans, tobacco, and pulses are the special object of government purchase programs. Through price supports, agricultural commodity prices tend to remain well above the level of import prices. Rice is the only product continuing under rigid control of price and supply from producers through the retail level. Government profits from the resale of imported wheat are used to help support the rice program. Tobacco processing and distribution down to the retail level is a government monopoly.

The relatively high level of agricultural price supports is making the liberalization of trade difficult, especially in the case of soybeans.

Assistance to agriculture: The government of Japan has a comprehensive system of subsidies in support of agricultural development. Financial assistance is extended to new land development projects, production requisites, control of disease and pests, mechanization, farm credit, research, education, extension and Farmer's Associations. Financial aid in 1960 is well above the previous year in most categories. It is, however, the announced policy of the government to shift the past heavy emphasis on rice production toward the improvement in output of livestock products, vegetables, and fruit.

JAPAN: Production of specified agricultural commodities as percent of total value of agricultural production in 1958 and projected to 1969.

Commodity	:	1958	:	1969
Rice	:	51.3	:	40.8
Wheat	:	7.8	:	5.1
Sweet potatoes	:	5.0	:	3.9
Pulses and cereals	:	3.4	:	2.7
Industrial crops	:	4.2	:	4.5
Vegetables	:	6.8	:	5.6
Fruit	:	4.9	:	7.0
Livestock	:	14.6	:	28.8
Sericulture	:	2.1	:	1.5
Total	:	100.0	:	100.0

Source: Statistical Data, Investigation Commission on Basic Problems of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan - May 1960.



Government assistance to agriculture through earlier land reforms, price supports, and aid for technical advance is largely responsible for the steady increase in output of over 3 percent annually for the past several years.

### Agricultural Trade Policy

Agricultural trade liberalization is proceeding cautiously in 1960. Commodities accounting for over 90 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to Japan are thus likely to remain under foreign exchange control or subject to exclusive government import during the year.

Tariff: Import duties on agricultural products remain largely unchanged during fiscal year 1960. There are, however, likely to be some upward adjustment of duties in the next year, partly as a result of a general review of tariff schedules, and in part to offset some of the expected impact of relaxing foreign exchange controls. Those items bound to GATT will of course have to be negotiated with supplying countries.

Exchange controls: Tallow and hides and skins are the only agricultural commodities of note liberalized thus far in 1960. Some additional relaxation of exchange control is in prospect for 1960-61. There have been officially proclaimed intentions of liberalizing soybean imports in late 1960 and cotton on April 1, 1961.

Many items of lesser importance in U.S. trade are likely to be liberalized by the end of 1960. It is relatively certain that the government of Japan will continue for the next year as the exclusive importing agency for wheat and tobacco. Bilateral trade arrangements continue to be an important element in Japan's trade program. There are, however, signs of some tendency to rely less on this trade technique in the future. Several open end bilateral arrangements are being discontinued.

### Japanese Agricultural Imports from the U.S.

Japanese farm imports are growing in 1960. Imports from all sources of 7 commodities that are of particular interest to the United States totaled 445 million dollars for the first 6 months--up 16 percent from the corresponding period of last year. Imports of wheat, corn, and soybeans showed some gains but the main factor in the overall increase was the expansion of nearly 40 percent in cotton imports. Barley, once a substantial trade item, has not been imported since October of 1959.

Japan's farm imports from the United States for the first half of 1960 increased two-thirds, almost matching the record level of \$261 million set during the first half of 1957. Cotton shipments more than tripled, and the United States regained its position as first supplier--lost last year to Mexico. Both Canada and Australia gained in the Japanese wheat market.



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1-20-60 Floyd F. Hedlund, Deputy Dir.  
FATP-C Fruit & Veg. Div.~~

Thailand benefited most from the large increase in corn imports. Australia and New Zealand supplied less hides and skins than in January-June 1959 but more than in the first half of 1958. Both these countries as well as Canada supplied less tallow than during the corresponding period of 1959.

JAPAN: Imports of selected agricultural products, from all sources and from the United States for 1958, 1959, and January-June 1960

QUANTITY

Commodity	1958		1959		First Half 1960	
	Total	From U.S.	Total	From U.S.	Total	From U.S.
	1,000 metric tons					
Wheat	2,280	1,092	2,412	873	1,205	468
Barley	716	429	488	138	0	0
Corn	666	348	913	338	582	75
Hides and skins	76	51	87	40	41	28
Soybeans	905	777	997	951	581	546
Cotton <u>1/</u>	2,432	916	2,790	681	1,916	1,211
Tallow	115	95	141	116	84	75

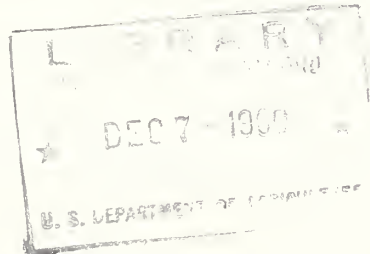
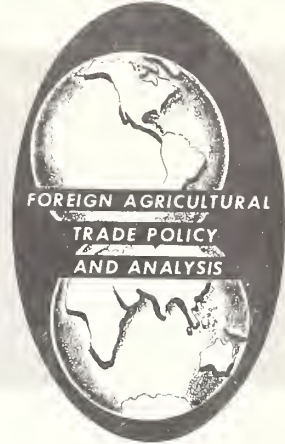
VALUE

	Million dollars					
Wheat	154.2	75.1	160.6	58.0	80.7	30.5
Barley	41.4	24.2	28.3	7.5	0	0
Corn	40.0	20.9	53.4	19.9	34.5	4.4
Hides and skins	26.5	15.5	40.6	16.8	17.7	9.8
Soybeans	90.8	77.3	96.2	90.2	55.5	51.2
Cotton	340.3	128.0	341.0	78.2	243.0	149.6
Tallow	24.6	20.2	27.2	21.9	13.5	11.9
Total	717.7	361.2	747.3	292.5	444.9	257.4

1/ 1,000 bales of 480 pounds net.

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 29-60  
November 10, 1960

## PHILIPPINES BOOSTS FARM PRODUCTION BUT MAY FACE SHORTAGE NEXT YEAR

Philippine agricultural production in 1960 is expected to climb 9 percent above last year and 40 percent above the 1952-54 average, but the country may face a rice and poultry shortage in 1961 in addition to commodities normally imported.

More crop acreage, better farming methods, and generally favorable growing conditions are the main factors responsible for the substantial production gain. But the increase may not be enough. The country's fast growing population will probably require more rice than the 1960-61 crop is supplying. And a mass poisoning of 2.5 million chickens by bad feed will cause a decline in egg and poultry production during the coming year.

### Agricultural Production

Deficits still occur in basic foods other than cereals. The local dairy industry continues to be insignificant and meat production represents only about one-fourth of the recommended requirements. Some gains are expected in root crops and fruits, but declines are expected in vegetables and pulses. Lack of adequate storage facilities makes it impossible to make these food items available throughout the year; therefore, large imports continue to be a necessity.

Rice and corn: Supplies of these cereals have been more than adequate during 1960. Some corn was bartered to Japan for farm machinery and 500 tons of rice went to Hong Kong under barter.

The outlook for the 1960-61 rice crop is good. Continuous heavy rains caused a serious flood in Central Luzon in mid-August, but damage to rice was not significant. The rains only delayed planting and may even prove to be beneficial to crops in other areas. Many regions had been experiencing periodic long dry spells before the rains finally came. Corn planting was not affected by inclement weather and production is expected to increase.

On the basis of the 1960 census, 27.5 million people, and per capita requirements of 109.2 kilos for 76.8 percent of the people, the rice requirement for human consumption is 2,306,304 metric tons. Requirements for seed, feed, commercial use, and waste bring the total needs to 2,630,680 tons or 177,300 tons above the 1960-61 production. Carryover stocks will help make up this difference and price increases will hold consumption down, but by the third quarter of 1961 it appears that there will be a real shortage and imports will be required.

Root crops: Production of root crops is expected to increase because of an expected 31 percent rise in the cassava crop. Other root crops are expected to hold their own or decline. Cassava acreage increased to meet the demand created by an expansion of cassava starch manufacturing. Sweet potatoes and cassava make up three-fourths of the total root crop consumption--the principal diet for 2.4 percent of the population.

Pulses: Pulses are grown in the Philippines only as secondary crops and are usually planted in rice fields following the harvest. Because of a substantial reduction in acreage, mungo production--the principal pulse--will be only about two-thirds of last year's crop.

Oilseeds: The country's top-ranking dollar earner and most important oilseed is the coconut. Production has rallied tremendously from the adverse effect of the 1958 drought and copra production is expected to increase 20 percent over last year. Output of desiccated coconut is also expected to go up, although only slightly.

The trend of increasing coconut output will in all probability extend into 1961. Growing conditions have been favorable and although the ravages of kadang-kadang disease have been serious, efforts to control the disease have been intensified and new bearing trees maintain output.

The other important oilseed, though a comparatively minor crop, is the peanut. Production this year is expected to go down because of reduced acreage.

Vegetables: Except for onions, production of vegetables has continued to lag behind the record output of 1958. It should be pointed out, however, that only a few of the more important types are listed in the Agricultural Economic Division's compilation of vegetable statistics. Filipinos eat many green leafy vegetables; therefore, a decline in the production of listed vegetables does not necessarily mean total vegetable consumption is less.

Republic of the Philippines: Acreage and production of principal agricultural commodities, 1959-60

	Area planted		Production	
	1959 <sup>1/</sup>	1960 <sup>2/</sup>	1959 <sup>1/</sup>	1960 <sup>2/</sup>
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>m. t.</u>	<u>m. t.</u>
<u>Cereals</u> <sup>3/</sup>				
Rice, milled.....	7,334	7,960	2,388	2,461
Corn, shelled.....	3,272	3,336	1,002	1,014
<u>Root crops</u>				
Sweet potato.....	471	468	849	835
White potato.....	6	6	7	7
Cassava.....	167	191	318	417
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	104	80	173	119
<u>Pulses</u>				
Mungo bean.....	133	85	34	21
Other <sup>5/</sup> .....	68	81	15	18
<u>Oilseeds</u>				
Copra.....	2,486	2,424	1,000	1,189
Peanuts, unshelled.....	66	57	16	14
Desiccated coconut.....	--	--	50	51
<u>Vegetables</u> <sup>3/</sup>				
Onions.....	13	16	13	16
Other <sup>6/</sup> .....	227	178	171	165
<u>Fruits and nuts</u>				
Citrus.....	54	55	37	77
Bananas.....	443	452	336	370
Other <sup>7/</sup> .....	419	317	319	415
<u>Sugar</u>				
Centrifugal.....	484	505	1,381	1,410
Muscovado.....	140	93	71	64
<u>Fibers</u>				
Abaca.....	482	445	109	113
Other <sup>8/</sup> .....	30	21	9	8
<u>Tobacco</u>				
Native.....	104	174	22	35
Virginia.....	121	103	30	28
<u>Miscellaneous crops</u>				
Coffee.....	63	153	11	25
Cacao.....	17	42	2	4
Rubber.....	12	12	2	3
<u>Meat</u>				
Beef and veal.....	--	--	31	32
Pork.....	--	--	144	155
Poultry.....	--	--	33	35
Other.....	--	--	14	16
<u>Milk</u> .....	--	--	25	26
<u>Eggs, all kinds</u> .....	--	--	81	75

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Area harvested. 4/ Gabi, ubi, and tungue.  
5/ Mainly dry beans. 6/ Cabbage, eggplant, garlic, pechay, radish and tomato. 7/ Mainly pineapple, jackfruit, mango, papaya, and lanzones.  
8/ Maguey, ramie, buntal, kapok, and cotton.



Fruits and nuts: Primarily because of the coming into bearing of young trees, citrus production is expected to more than double the 1959 output. Acreage and production of bananas are expected to increase because of the expected demand in the Japanese market. Production of other fruit is also expected to increase, mainly because of excellent growing conditions. Papayas and pineapple are expected to make the most significant gains.

Coffee and cacao: Coffee and cacao are expected to register big increases in both production and acreage. Barring adverse weather, production in 1961 should go up even further.

Meat: One of the most significant events in 1960 was the poisoning of about 2.5 million chickens. The poisoning resulted from an improperly mixed chicken feed. Philippine poultrymen are expected to slaughter all chickens affected by the bad feed. This should cause an increase in 1960 meat production over last year, but will probably cause production to be lower in 1961. In addition to poultry, pork production is expected to make a significant gain this year. While the present Secretary of Agriculture has enunciated a policy of cattle conservation, the production of beef is not expected to suffer.

Milk: The dairy industry is still confined to a few commercial farms. Milking of animals is generally not practiced and milk statistics are practically nonexistent, except for the commercial dairy farms.

Eggs: About a million layer hens were included in the 2.5 million chickens poisoned by bad feed this year. Because of this, egg production may go down 7 percent or more from last year. Next year's egg outlook is not bright either; it will take at least a year for the poultrymen to rebuild their disaster-stricken business.

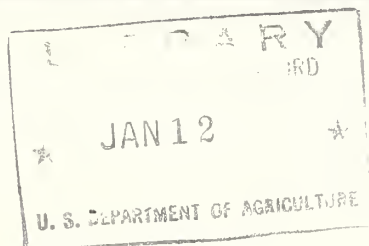
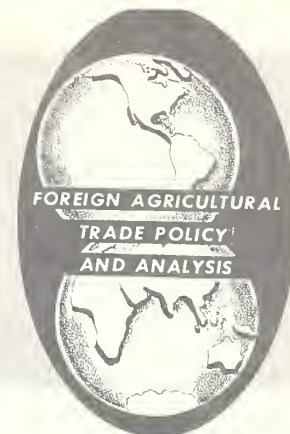
Sugar: Centrifugal sugar production in 1960 is expected to be the highest since the 1934 record crop. The U.S. allocation of 176,426 short tons of non-quota sugar in 1960 to the Philippines may further stimulate production during the coming year. On the other hand, production of non-centrifugal sugar is expected to go down this year.

Fibers: In spite of an expected 8 percent reduction in acreage, a 3 percent increase in abaca production is expected this year. Mosaic disease is responsible for the reduced acreage, while increased demand and attractive prices have induced heavier stripping. Of the soft fibers, only ramie is expected to register gains--both in acreage and production.

Tobacco: Native tobacco production is expected to be 60 percent greater than last year as a result of increased acreage, according to estimates by the Agricultural Economics Division. However, because of a lack of rain during the early growing stage of the Cagayan Valley crop and too much rain about the early harvest period, there is some doubt that production will be this high. Quality of native leaf will probably be even poorer than last year's worm-and rain-damaged crop. Virginia tobacco acreage is expected to be down 15 percent and production 5 percent.

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP <sup>30</sup>28-60  
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## JAPANESE HARVEST SIXTH CONSECUTIVE

### BUMPER RICE CROP; OTHER CROPS ALSO GOOD

Total Japanese agricultural production in 1960 is expected to be 4 or 5 percent above the previous year. Rice production, which accounts for one-half of the total agricultural production by value, will reach about 11.8 million tons of milled rice. This is the sixth consecutive bumper crop. Record yields of many minor crops were also recorded this year. Growing conditions have been better than usual. The weather situation was marred by small localized droughts earlier in the season but losses due to typhoons and floods have been slight. Rapid advances in the application of newly developed technology have also been responsible for the production gains.

Conditions are favorable for the expanded use of agricultural commodities for industrial purposes as well as for food and livestock feed. The improvement of dietary habits associated with the rising level of living is increasing the demand for a variety of foodstuffs, particularly imported items. Japan's population, continuing to increase less than 1 percent per year, reached a total of 93.5 million by mid-1960.

Increased agricultural production, stable prices, and a decline in the number of farm households have resulted in an 11.4 percent gain in per capita farm income. Even so, the gap between per capita income on the farm and that in other sectors of the economy remains wide. New policies are now under consideration to lessen the gap--possibly through encouraging underemployed farmers to join the industrial labor force.

Three issues dominate the Japanese agricultural situation. They are: (1) a likely surplus of rice; (2) a rapidly expanding feed-livestock industry, and (3) the liberalization of certain imported commodities.

### Economic Conditions

The Japanese economy, with a growth rate of 7 percent for the 1960 Japanese fiscal year, continues to maintain one of the fastest rates in the world. The index of industrial production was 222.8 (1955 = 100) in June 1960 as compared with 181.1 a year earlier. Wholesale prices changed little from a year earlier but wage rates, reflecting the gains made in productivity, increased 7 percent.

A favorable balance of payments throughout 1959 and at least the first half of 1960 has raised Japan's foreign exchange holdings to \$1.45 billion. This figure, a new high for Japan, is the highest in the Far East and one of the highest in the world.

### Crop Production

Rice: For the first time in several decades, Japan, with a population of 93.5 million in an area smaller than California, is faced with a domestically produced rice surplus. The rice research program, begun before the end of the last century, is paying off now as the results are being applied in the form of new varieties and production practices. In addition, the policy of maintaining high domestic support prices on rice to lessen dependence on imports has been eminently successful.

Several rice exporting countries of Southeast Asia are exerting considerable pressure on the Japanese to purchase their rice in order to balance trade. Some domestic farm groups are now encouraging farmers to direct rice lands and other production resources to the production of feed crops, vegetables, fruits, or other commodities in short supply. Farmers are not, however, likely to shift production resources away from rice until the government support price on rice is reduced.

Wheat: Production of wheat increased this year largely because of favorable weather conditions. Consumption of wheat as food is rising according to trends in dietary habits. Its use as feed is being accelerated by the expansion of the livestock industry. Consumption of wheat both for feed and food is increasing faster than production so imports are also rising. The growing demand for wheat and the decreasing demand for barley is likely to cause farmers to shift production resources from barley to wheat.

Barley: Planted area of both common and naked barley declined in 1960 as did total barley production. The increased availability of rice in recent years has caused a steady decline in the consumption of barley as a food. At present the price support system precludes the purchase of indigenous barley for feeding purposes.

Miscellaneous cereals: The planted area of miscellaneous cereals such as corn, buckwheat and millet is dropping sharply along with the consumption of these cereals as food. Imports, now on the rise, are being used chiefly as animal feed.



JAPAN: Planted area, yield and production of specified crops, 1959 and 1960

Crop	Planted Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1959	1960	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/
	1,000 acres		Kilograms 2/		1,000 metric tons	
<u>Grain</u>						
Rice (brown) 2/	8,126	8,154	1,538	1,594	12,501	13,000
Wheat	1,486	1,488	953	1,027	1,416	1,529
Common barley	1,042	993	1,190	1,213	1,241	1,205
Naked barley	1,164	1,077	916	1,016	1,067	1,095
Oats 3/	193	195	898	853	173	167
Other grains	383	369	622	610	239	225
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet potatoes	905	904	7,715	7,333	6,981	6,632
White potatoes	495	502	6,571	6,455	3,252	3,243
<u>Pulses</u>						
Adzuki beans	357	355	439	439	157	156
Kidney beans	252	222	589	589	149	131
Other pulses	120	120	483	470	58	56
<u>Oil bearing crops</u>						
Soybeans	837	781	509	506	426	395
Rapeseed	465	473	563	558	262	264
Peanuts 4/	106	106	619	651	66	69
Other	53	52	165	165	9	9
<u>Sugar crops</u>						
Beet sugar	97	114	1,432	1,469	139	167
Cane sugar	13	16	2,150	2,628	29	41
<u>Soft fiber crops</u>						
Flax	30	30	233	239	7	7
Other fibers	9	8	395	418	3	3
<u>Vegetables</u>	552	554	---	---	8,962	9,120
<u>Fruits and nuts</u>	228	235	---	---	2,725	2,990
<u>Tobacco</u>	153	153	843	823	129	126

1/ Forecast.

2/ Conversion factor: Brown rice x 0.91 = milled rice.

3/ Dried grain only.

4/ Shelled.



Sweet potatoes: Government stocks and a general surplus of sweet potatoes comprise a rather serious problem. Production was down in 1960 largely because of drought. The quantities used for feed and starch are rising but consumption as food is trending downward.

White potatoes: Although white potatoes are in surplus, the situation is not so serious as with sweet potatoes. As with sweet potatoes, white potato consumption as a foodstuff is declining but use for feed and industrial starch is on the rise.

Soybeans: Expectation by farmers of a possible liberalization of soybean imports decreased the 1960 planted acreage. The additional revenue from the recently proposed raise in the soybean import duty would be used to raise domestic support prices and thus increase production. The consumption of soybeans as food is rising but the quantity used for oil extraction is remaining relatively constant. Imports are expected to continue to move steadily upward for the next few years.

Vegetables: Modest production increases were made with the vegetable production pattern changing in accord with the changing dietary habits. Demand for cabbage, onions, tomatoes, and spinach--all western type vegetables--is increasing the most rapidly.

Fruits: The production of fruit is expanding about 5 to 10 percent per year--much faster than vegetables. The land area planted to fruit is also increasing rapidly. Japan exports 90,000 tons of fruit per year, about half of which is canned oranges. Imports of fruit, about the same as exports in value, are principally bananas and pineapple.

Tobacco: Efforts by the Japan Monopoly Corporation, the agency controlling tobacco production and imports, to bring production in line with consumption have not been completely successful. Despite small domestic surpluses, some foreign leaf, especially U.S. Virginia type, is required for blending.

Sugar: Domestic production of sugar (80 percent beet sugar and 20 percent cane sugar) presently supplies about 15 percent of the total requirements while the other 85 percent is supplied through imports. As requirements for sugar trend upward, the government continues its efforts to promote domestic sugar production with special emphasis in Hokkaido where most of the sugar is produced.

#### Livestock, Poultry, and Dairy Products

Meat: As the demand for meat continues to rise, meat production is in general increasing. Although meat production in 1959 was 14 percent above 1958 the unusually heavy slaughter of hog breeding stock in 1959 has reduced the 1960 pork production well below the previous year.

This decrease is offset by the increase in beef production with the net result that 1960 meat production will change little from the previous year. Unofficial estimates place this year's meat requirements at 430,000 metric tons while production is not likely to exceed 410,000 tons. Growing quantities of meat--beef, pork, and mutton--are being imported.

JAPAN: Production, import and total supply of meat, 1959 and 1960

Commodity	1959			1960 <u>1/</u>		
	Production	Import	Total Supply	Production	Import (re-quirement)	Total Supply
	- - 1,000 metric tons 2/ - -			- - 1,000 metric tons 2/ - - - -		
Beef	148	3	151	160	4	164
Pork	183	1	184	164	7	171
Horse meat	24	-	24	28	-	28
Mutton	5	3	8	7	9	16
Goat meat	3	-	3	3	-	3
Poultry	43	-	43	48	-	48
Total	406	7	413	410	20	430

1/ Forecast. 2/ Carcass weight.

Eggs: Egg production in 1960 is expected to be up 10 percent over 1959 which was, in turn, well above the previous year. Requirements are rising at about the same rate as production. Most of the eggs are produced by small farm flocks (66 percent of the Japanese farmers maintain small flocks) but large scale commercial laying farms are accounting for an expanding share of production, particularly near the large centers of population.

Milk and milk products: Milk production increased over 20 percent in the last 2 years in response to the very active demand for both fluid and dried milk. The import of small quantities of milk and milk products particularly nonfat dry milk is expected to continue.

Lard: Production of lard in 1960 is expected to decline along with the production of pork. Imports of hog grease have been liberalized as have imports of lard from non-dollar areas. Lard imports from dollar areas continue to be restricted.

Beef tallow: Domestic production of beef tallow, estimated at 17,000 metric tons, remains insignificant when compared to requirements. The United States is currently the principal supplier. A decrease in the

consumption of tallow as food is greater than the increased use by the soap-making industry.

Hides and skins: Requirements for hides and skins are continuing to increase in spite of the development of a synthetic leather industry. Domestic production currently supplies only one-fourth of the total consumption.

### Domestic Agricultural Policy

Support prices and market controls: A fairly comprehensive program of agricultural price support is continuing. Rice, wheat, barley, soybeans, tobacco, and pulses are the special object of government purchase programs. Through price supports, agricultural commodity prices tend to remain well above the level of import prices. Rice is the only product continuing under rigid control of price and supply from producers through the retail level. Government profits from the resale of imported wheat are used to help support the rice program. Tobacco processing and distribution down to the retail level is a government monopoly.

The relatively high level of agricultural price supports is making the liberalization of trade difficult, especially in the case of soybeans.

Assistance to agriculture: The government of Japan has a comprehensive system of subsidies in support of agricultural development. Financial assistance is extended to new land development projects, production requisites, control of disease and pests, mechanization, farm credit, research, education, extension and Farmer's Associations. Financial aid in 1960 is well above the previous year in most categories. It is, however, the announced policy of the government to shift the past heavy emphasis on rice production toward the improvement in output of livestock products, vegetables, and fruit.

JAPAN: Production of specified agricultural commodities as percent of total value of agricultural production in 1958 and projected to 1969.

Commodity	:	1958	:	1969
Rice	:	51.3	:	40.8
Wheat	:	7.8	:	5.1
Sweet potatoes	:	5.0	:	3.9
Pulses and cereals	:	3.4	:	2.7
Industrial crops	:	4.2	:	4.5
Vegetables	:	6.8	:	5.6
Fruit	:	4.9	:	7.0
Livestock	:	14.6	:	28.8
Sericulture	:	2.1	:	1.5
Total	:	100.0	:	100.0

Source: Statistical Data, Investigation Commission on Basic Problems of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan - May 1960.



Government assistance to agriculture through earlier land reforms, price supports, and aid for technical advance is largely responsible for the steady increase in output of over 3 percent annually for the past several years.

### Agricultural Trade Policy

Agricultural trade liberalization is proceeding cautiously in 1960. Commodities accounting for over 90 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to Japan are thus likely to remain under foreign exchange control or subject to exclusive government import during the year.

Tariff: Import duties on agricultural products remain largely unchanged during fiscal year 1960. There are, however, likely to be some upward adjustment of duties in the next year, partly as a result of a general review of tariff schedules, and in part to offset some of the expected impact of relaxing foreign exchange controls. Those items bound to GATT will of course have to be negotiated with supplying countries.

Exchange controls: Tallow and hides and skins are the only agricultural commodities of note liberalized thus far in 1960. Some additional relaxation of exchange control is in prospect for 1960-61. There have been officially proclaimed intentions of liberalizing soybean imports in late 1960 and cotton on April 1, 1961.

Many items of lesser importance in U.S. trade are likely to be liberalized by the end of 1960. It is relatively certain that the government of Japan will continue for the next year as the exclusive importing agency for wheat and tobacco. Bilateral trade arrangements continue to be an important element in Japan's trade program. There are, however, signs of some tendency to rely less on this trade technique in the future. Several open end bilateral arrangements are being discontinued.

### Japanese Agricultural Imports from the U.S.

Japanese farm imports are growing in 1960. Imports from all sources of 7 commodities that are of particular interest to the United States totaled 445 million dollars for the first 6 months--up 16 percent from the corresponding period of last year. Imports of wheat, corn, and soybeans showed some gains but the main factor in the overall increase was the expansion of nearly 40 percent in cotton imports. Barley, once a substantial trade item, has not been imported since October of 1959.

Japan's farm imports from the United States for the first half of 1960 increased two-thirds, almost matching the record level of \$261 million set during the first half of 1957. Cotton shipments more than tripled, and the United States regained its position as first supplier--lost last year to Mexico. Both Canada and Australia gained in the Japanese wheat market.



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Official Business

Thailand benefited most from the large increase in corn imports. Australia and New Zealand supplied less hides and skins than in January-June 1959 but more than in the first half of 1958. Both these countries as well as Canada supplied less tallow than during the corresponding period of 1959.

JAPAN: Imports of selected agricultural products, from all sources and from the United States for 1958, 1959, and January-June 1960

QUANTITY

Commodity	1958		1959		First Half 1960	
	Total	From U.S.	Total	From U.S.	Total	From U.S.
	1,000 metric tons					
Wheat	2,280	1,092	2,412	873	1,205	468
Barley	716	429	488	138	0	0
Corn	666	348	913	338	582	75
Hides and skins	76	51	87	40	41	28
Soybeans	905	777	997	951	581	546
Cotton <u>1/</u>	2,432	916	2,790	681	1,916	1,211
Tallow	115	95	141	116	84	75

VALUE

	Million dollars					
Wheat	154.2	75.1	160.6	58.0	80.7	30.5
Barley	41.4	24.2	28.3	7.5	0	0
Corn	40.0	20.9	53.4	19.9	34.5	4.4
Hides and skins	26.5	15.5	40.6	16.8	17.7	9.8
Soybeans	90.8	77.3	96.2	90.2	55.5	51.2
Cotton	340.3	128.0	341.0	78.2	243.0	149.6
Tallow	24.6	20.2	27.2	21.9	13.5	11.9
Total	717.7	361.2	747.3	292.5	444.9	257.4

1/ 1,000 bales of 480 pounds net.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
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C O R R E C T I O N

TO: Foreign Agricultural Trade Policy and Analysis Circular  
Mailing List (FATP)

In Foreign Agriculture Circular, "Licensing Changes Not To Cause  
Much Increase In New Zealand's Agricultural Imports", the Mailing  
List Code number at top of first page should be FATP 30-60  
(Not FATP 28-60).

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